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WESTMINSTER REVIEW—JANUARY, 1856.

Art. 1.—*German Wit*—Heinrich Heine. Heine is a man of exquisite genius, but sadly tinged with the sceptical views which have almost become characteristic of Germany.

Art. 2.—*Limited Liability Act*. An important commercial article on a subject which should be carefully studied in Canada.

Art. 3.—*The House of Savoy*. This somewhat tedious article on the reigning house of Piedmont and Savoy, traces back its history to medieval times. We shall not follow the details of the story, but give an extract or two on its present condition, interesting as it is, because its present representative, the King of Sardinia, has made so firm a stand against the Pope, and allied himself with England in the war:—

"It is impossible to contemplate the great work of self-regeneration, in which Piedmont is now engaged, without feeling a deep interest in a nation whose career has been marked by so singular a degree of good sense as well as good faith. Amid all the difficulties thrown in its way by other powers—and they have been neither few nor small—the Sardinian government has maintained its position with a calm dignity which has confounded its enemies and exceeded the expectations of its well-wishers. But Count Cavour and his coadjutors have still a dangerous navigation before them. They will have to instruct the people, as yet unaccustomed to their privileges, in the wise and temperate use of them: to show them that there are occasions on which to fetter the hands of the Executive government by factious opposition would be to ruin the national cause. On the other hand, they have to resist the too natural desire to avoid the trouble of convincing prejudiced understandings, by a stretch of arbitrary power; and, added to all this, they have the external hostility of all the despotic powers of Europe, aided by the spiritual arms of Rome."

In view of these dangers, we can commend the rulers of Sardinia to the prayers of all who are interested in the overthrow of the "Man of Sin."

Art. 4.—*Russia and the Allies*. Though peace may shortly be proclaimed, there is still so much of uncertainty about the future that an article like this on the position of the contending parties must command interest and attention.

The writer gives forcible expression to the misunderstanding which the English people had at the commencement of the war of the power, the aims, the methods of Russia, as well as of the negotiations which begun in 1844, had been carried on through succeeding years, with different ministers, and which gave rise to the celebrated confidential conversations with the English ambassador, in which the late Emperor entered without reserve into the question of the division of the goods of the "sick man." The events of the last two years, however, have effectually opened the eyes of the people, and "the temper produced by these discoveries is one of dissatisfaction and determination; but not a determination to patch up, at all hazards, an inglorious and treacherous peace. It is a determination rather to look clearly in the face of all difficulties of the present, all dangers of the future, with an unswerving will to overcome them; to ascertain, therefore, the relative power of England and her friends on the one side, and her opponent on the other."

For the purpose then of counting the cost, a comparison is entered into between Russia and the Allied Powers. 1st, As to area,—2nd, to population,—3rd, as to commerce and agricultural resources, and 4th, as to military strength.

1st, With regard to area, Russia far exceeds the Allied Powers, her surface measuring 348,165 square miles, whilst theirs measures only 41,970 square miles. But mere surface, thinly or inadequately inhabited, is, in time of war, an element of weakness rather than of strength.

2nd, In respect to population, (which is more important than area,) the Allies exceed Russia by nearly 50 per cent., her population being only 65,183,437, whilst theirs amounts to 96,219,574.—Or to take European Russia on the one hand, and France and England on the other, we find the comparison to stand 60,122,669 for Russia, and 63,403,490 for France and England. 'There is, therefore, on this ground only, no such madness as Mr. Cobden would have us to believe, in going to war with an empire of sixty millions of inhabitants.'

3rd, With regard to agricultural products, though Russia has the advantage as to gross amount in some particulars, it is yet pointed out that her resources are wasted, by want of proper communication between different provinces, by the very large amount of cattle and sheep roaming about in a semi-wild state, and by the general want of economical systems of management, by which her productions can be turned to the best account. And here it is well observed, that it is not the *gross production*, but the *surplus production* which constitutes the riches of a state, and a comparison is instituted very happily in this wise:—

"Two families are engaged in a costly litigation, which will be decided ultimately, if we may take leave to say so, by length of purse. If A is a gentleman with a landed estate, producing him £50,000 a year, and B has an estate of only £40,000, but A consumes £45,000 out of his £50,000 annually, and B only £20,000, it is evident which in the long run will win; or rather let A, having nothing but his estate, spend within £5,000, the whole annual income of it, and B, though he has a less landed estate, possesses mines, factories, and ships, which bring him as much more, he can now spend greater sums than A, and still retain a sufficient annual surplus to wear him out in the litigation."

The commercial test then is the true test of national strength, and with respect to this, we find in comparison, that the commerce of France and England exceeds that of Russia in the proportion of 45 to 5.

The mercantile marine of Russia, exclusive of ships employed in the coasting trade, (the greater part of which do not belong to her,) comprises 1,416 vessels, their tonnage being 172,605, and seamen 10,800. The mercantile marine of England alone comprises 35,960

vessels, of a tonnage of 5,043,270, and manned by 266,491 men.—According to a table showing the proportionate amount of shipping for each European nation, it appears that that proportion is 45-70 for England, 7-79 for France, and 2-31 for Russia.

With regard to raising means to carry on the war, it is shown, that for the five concluding years of the last European struggle, there was raised in England by loan and taxes, from eighty-four to one hundred and eight millions a year, and this, after eighteen previous years of war. The population since that period has increased 50 per cent, yet the total taxation has not as yet reached the amount imposed then, the burden per head of loans and taxes being £4 16s. 2d., while at present, with all the enormous expenses of first preparation, it has only reached £3 3s.; and though the debt and taxation of Russia present a far smaller average per head than those of England, yet, as compared with their ability to bear it, the people of Russia are far more heavily taxed than those of England.—For the share of the population in the trade of Russia is only 9s. per head, and the taxation being 13s. 10d. per head; but the share of the population of England in her trade is £6 4s. per head, yet is the proportion of taxation only £2 9s. 2d.

It might, therefore, be increased threefold, and yet it would be under the proportion which every Russian has to sustain, while any increase of the latter would cause the burden to be unbearable.

4th, With regard to military resources, the advantage at present, in point of numbers, is with Russia. Her army is said to exceed a million of men, while the united armies of France and England cannot be more than about 700,000. But in point of naval strength, the Allies, even before the destruction of the Russian Black Sea fleet, had a force far superior in numbers, and any deficiency in the numbers of the Allied army, is more than counterbalanced by the quality of their soldiers.

"We have now perhaps," continues the reviewer, "said quite enough, in order to show generally, that England can bear this war. But if we can probably sustain this effort, and prosecute our undertaking to a final issue, are we justified in our undertaking—justified in persevering in it?"

This question is very ably discussed; the whole preliminary negotiations as far back as 1844, are briefly gone over, and an opinion expressed, that on the whole, such was the conduct of British ministers, Russia had good reason to be surprised at the determined stand which, urged by public opinion, they were forced to length to make. The position of the nation, it is said, is that of one for whom his agents have entered into an immoral contract. The other party feels aggrieved, but we feel humiliated; humiliated by the conduct of our ministers; and since the fulfilment of the half-engagements they made involves the ruin of a weak ally, and the sealing up the hopes of rational liberty in Europe, "let us scatter to the winds like gossamer threads, all official, and non-official, and semi-official, and personal and secret understandings, confidences and entanglements, which may fetter our action in the great undertaking to which we are called." "We have gone too far to recede. In the Baltic and the Black Sea we hold Russia by the two wrists; if through any weakness we let go either hand, before she is altogether disarmed, we shall rue it. We cannot expect the Czar—any Czar to give up—we must take from him all which the future security, which the peace of the world demands."

"That which lies before England as the duty of to-day must be done well and effectually, even if for the present it be done exclusively. The Tzarate is like the Papacy, it never allows that it is in the wrong, never admits that it is defeated; all its titles are indefeasible, and its designs are never abandoned, only postponed; and he is the truest patriot who labors among us that the termination of this war may be—if it may be so—speedy, but above all, satisfactory and effectual."

Since these words were written, Russia has, we know, humbled herself somewhat; and before our comments appear in print, it is possible that peace on satisfactory terms may have been concluded. Sincerely do we hope it may be so,—but if not, (and we are sure from the temper of the people of England it will not unless satisfactory terms are proposed,) it is gratifying to know that we stand ready and able to continue the conflict until such a peace shall have been conquered.

Art. 5.—*Military Education*. Art. 6.—*Athenian Comedy*.

Art. 7.—*Lions and Lion Hunting*. 'It is quite clear on comparing the works of Gerard (a famous lion hunter) and Gordon Cumming that the lion of Northern Africa is a far more formidable enemy than the lion of Southern Africa.' Thus writes our reviewer, and from this short but pleasant article, we certainly receive the impression that the lion is indeed a terrible fellow,—as fierce as formidable,—not afraid of any number of men,—not to be attacked without at least twenty muskets,—not to be killed even with thirty musket balls, and the nearer to death the more terrible. A very fine description is given of his roar, which, commencing with low grumblings, gradually rises higher and louder, till the roar bursts forth like the noise of thunder,—this being repeated five or six times, and closing with a number of low hoarse cries as if something were sticking in his throat. "Nothing," says Gerard, "can compare with this awful sound. The loudest bellowing of a furious bull is no more like it than a pistol shot is like the sound of a thirty-two pounder." Imagine the terror of this roar 'heard in the lonely mountain passes under the silent stars.'

In the department of Contemporary Literature we have some interesting notices; amongst others of a new translation of some portions of the New Testament by Professor Norton, a Unitarian, which the reviewer criticises somewhat sharply, exposing the errors he has fallen into in translating the Gospel of John. He remarks that any schoolboy learning Greek might glorify himself over the

translators of the English Bible, by renderings such as "food" instead of "meat;" "at" the root of the tree, instead of "unto;" "without his cloak," instead of "naked;"—and, after all, a vast majority of the improved renderings, about which some people make such a fuss, are of this trumpery description.

A second Report of the Parliamentary Commission on the adulteration of food, tends to modify many of the statements of the former report, and to exculpate many, who seemed condemned, as guilty of malpractices,—a conclusion in which we heartily rejoice.

A volume of poetry by a Mr. Duganne, an American, is called a sort of poetical flowered calico of which we feel sure that the manufacturer can produce any quantity to order. On the other hand, Longfellow's Hiawatha is characterised as a masterly production.

A Book by H. D. Thoreau, called "Life in The Woods," published in Boston, and quoted approvingly by the Reviewer, presents to our mind a most insufferable specimen of self-conceit under the garb of philosophic stoicism. This precocious young genius (for surely he is young) very coolly tells us it appears to him that men do not know what life is, and have somewhat hastily concluded that it is the chief end of man here to glorify God and enjoy him for ever.—So that he may learn what life is, and correct the hastily formed opinion of five thousand years, our sage rushes, of all other places, to the woods, and commences the life of a philosopher. He does not 'read books, he hoes beans.' On fine days he 'sits in his sunny doorway the live-long day wrapped in a reverie, until, by the sun falling in at his west window, he is reminded of the lapse of time.' On these occasions he grows, he says, like corn in the night. How long this continued he does not tell, but apparently he has given it up, having, we suppose, solved the grand mystery of life, and learned what really is the chief end of man. With breathless anxiety we wait for the new revelation; but lo! he can only repeat a very old story, viz: that man's vocation here is to do as pleases him best!—a very poor result indeed, of so many long days of reverie. On one point, however, he is clear. He has a supreme contempt for the mistaken people who imagine that doing good is part of man's vocation. He would have us plainly understand that he is not called to do good. 'He has indulged very little in philanthropic enterprises.' *Doing good he finds not to 'agree with his constitution.'* We should think not—he is a great deal too idle to attempt it, and a great deal too conceited to succeed if he did attempt it. He must come down from his philosophic perch and mingle a little with every-day life; he must give up this idle sitting in the sun, and set about some honest work; above all, he must pass through the discipline of suffering, and learn by experience the value of human kindness. Then, perhaps, he may cease to despise philanthropy, and be qualified to learn something of the lesson of life.—But even then, he must begin with the very A. B. C.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS, for March. New York: Dix & Edwards. \$3 per annum.

The most instructive articles in this number are, Christmas in Southern Italy.—The Road in India.—Colours and Eyes. The latter article, treating of colour blindness, is interesting and of importance. It appears that one male person out of twenty is wrong in his perception of colours; and that a liability to mistake red for green, brown, or black, occurs, on an average, in one person out of fifty. Very few women possess this defective vision:—

"In the more marked cases of colour blindness, sometimes the majority of colours are distinctly appreciated, but there are at least two, as red and green, or generally four, as red, green, olive, and brown, that are not distinguished from each other. Of the three primary colours, yellow is the one which least frequently escapes perception. Most colour-blind persons see it perfectly. A pure blue, well illuminated, is in the next degree less likely to pass unperceived; some colour-blind persons pronounce it to be the colour of which they have the most vivid perception. On the other hand, combine yellow and blue into green, and you have the greatest of all stumbling-blocks. Green is, by the colour blind, mistaken commonly for red, often, though not so commonly, for blue, and now and then for yellow. Of the three primary colours red is the distracting one. The colour-blind identify it very frequently with green, sometimes with perfect black. The red in purple not being perceived, that colour counts with them as blue. The red in orange being undetected, that colour counts with them as yellow. Red and green, then, are the two colours which the colour-blind are least able to appreciate. It is one of the most ordinary cases in connection with colour blindness, that A or B, seeing a scarlet verben in full blossom, can detect, at a little distance, no difference in colour between leaves and flowers, or can perceive no contrast of colour in ripe cherries and the foliage of the cherry-tree. Yet it so happens that red and green are the two colours commonly employed in railway and ship signalling! Of course there is no folly or ignorance imputable to any body in the matter. The colours contrast vividly to ordinary eyes, and when the signals were established little was known of colour blindness, nothing of the extraordinary frequency of its occurrence. It simply happens to be an odd coincidence, that, considering the matter from this point of view, precisely the wrong colours have been chosen. One great railway company, having been made acquainted with the nature and extent of colour blindness, has already felt it to be necessary to admit no person to the post of guard or signal-man until his sense of colour has been tested by a regular examination."

The value of coloured signals must, therefore, depend upon the perception of colors on the part of individuals. It has been recommended, that signals should vary in form as well as in color. A precaution which deserves attention, from the general use of coloured lamps on railways, and steamboats. Think of an artist using red chalk to represent the foliage of trees; of a professor who could not distinguish a railway red signal flag from a green one; of a Quaker minister selecting scarlet cloth for his Sunday coat; of a tailor matching a scarlet livery coat with green strings; and of another tailor patching a dark blue coat with scarlet cloth.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—DRINKING AND SMOKING.

One of the most virulent and wicked of modern articles against the total abstinence movement found place in Blackwood's Magazine for January. Happily, it betrays an amount of ignorance which will go far towards destroying its venom. It is strange that intelligent men should defend drinking, who can say of it,—"How frightful an array does it summon up of shattered constitutions, blighted fates, and shipwrecked souls; of misery, want, and crime;" and who think the practice of drinking so dangerous that it "should be carried on as much as possible under the eye of the public." All that this writer can devise for preventing intemperance is not to decrease the number of drinking places, but he would, "if possible, have the public house keeper a conscientious, respectable man, who obeys the moral law and fears God, believing that such a one will use the influence of his position to restrain the excesses of his guests." Imagine a tavern keeper endeavoring, by means of "moral suasion," to induce his customers to be content with one or two glasses! The idea of a God-fearing man peddling out rum, gin and brandy! There was far more sense in the Irishman's reply: when asked, on applying for a tavern license, if he had a certificate of good moral character, "He did not think much character was needed to keep a tavern." Hundreds of cases could be found in which men and families have commenced the traffic in alcoholic beverages respectable, and have ended in being drunken outcasts in the community. The moral atmosphere of a drinking place is polluting; and few places exist where moral character can so readily be corrupted and destroyed.

There are certain facts upon which the present movements of the temperance people are based:—

Firstly. The use of alcoholic beverages leads in every community to the abuse. The comparative sobriety of certain continental countries where weak wines are used, or, if stronger drinks are used, they are sipped, not drunk the whole day long, is no exception to the rule. In these countries numerous facts can be gathered to show the demoralizing tendency of the drinking system.

Secondly. The number of drinking places is found to bear a relation to the extent of intemperance. Their decrease has been found favorable to sobriety; their increase has increased intemperance.

Thirdly. Thousands in whom the appetite for strong drink has been induced, would abstain if the temptation to drink were kept out of their way. But with taverns on every hand, their craving for drink is excited, however strong their determination may have been to abstain. A gentleman, occupying a respectable place in society, having frequently to meet persons at hotels, cannot, when there, resist the temptation to drink, although so conscious of his danger, that he has besought temperance men to save him. Another gentleman, occupying a high official position in his place of residence, visited a Canadian city on business. As he walked its streets, the numerous drinking places aroused the appetite he had long resisted, and without thought he was at a bar drinking, one glass led to another, and he was drunk for days together. The Maine Law would be a blessing to these individuals, to their families, and to thousands in similar circumstances.

Fourthly. The traffic leading to vice, misery, and crime, and being dangerous and expensive to the community, and inimical to the private and public interests of the majority, may be prohibited. There is no tyranny in such prohibition. The tyranny is in a minority taxing society for the gratification of an appetite, dangerous to its possessor, and leading to the worst consequences in the community.

It is objected that a Prohibitory Law would lead to smuggling, private distilleries, and private drinking. If this be so, and if men will take such pains to break through the safeguards which society throws around them, it can be no reason why all men should be left exposed to the dangers and mischiefs of drunkenness. A few private distilleries will not do so much harm as the drinking shops do.—Private drinking! as though there was no private drinking now. No curtained saloons down back streets, and no attempts to hide from wives and friends by taking bitterns and other things to destroy the smell of drink. Strange that those who so greatly fear private drinking, should not be found advocating the Maine Law. For if private drinking be bad, public drinking is ten-fold worse.

An attempt is made to make the poor believe that a Prohibitory Law is for them and not for the rich. This is disingenuous, the law prohibits the sale and nothing more.

On Smoking, the writer in *Blackwood* says little, probably for the reason that little can be said in favor of an article which leads to habits unfavourable to economy, cleanliness, and industry. That man should drink and smoke because it is natural, is not true, and were it true, would be just as unreasonable as that he would be justified in sinning, because it is in accordance with his depraved nature.

THE CANADIAN NATURALIST AND GEOLOGIST. Ottawa: Office of the *Ottawa Citizen*. Semi-Monthly. \$3 per annum.

This work is quite an acquisition to Canadian literature. Its pages will be occupied with articles on the Geology and Zoology of the British Province, and a record of discoveries in those Sciences. The work is to be issued once in two months—each number containing 80 pages, forming at the end of the year a volume of 480 pages, well illustrated with plates and wood-cuts. It is edited by Mr. E. Billings, a gentleman whose discoveries and investigations in the Sciences of Geology and Zoology have already made him known to scientific readers. "The Canadian Naturalist" is designed to assist Canadians, and especially youth, in acquiring a taste for Natural History, and to diffuse information regarding the fossils and animals of British North America. The work will be published for one year; and if the circulation be sufficiently extensive to warrant its continuance, it will go on. We recommend this magazine to the favorable notice of all, but especially to our young readers. The contents of the first number are:—1. An Introduction to Geology—2. Names and Classification of Animals—3. Fossils of the Potsdam Sandstones—4. Characteristic Fossils of the Lower Silurian Rocks of Canada—5. Stone Lilies of the Trenton Limestone—6. Fossils of the Upper Silurian Rocks—7. Natural History of the Moose Deer—8. The Northern Reindeer—9. The Woodland Caribou. This periodical is got up with more taste than any thing we have seen in Canada. We trust it will be supported.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

Contents.—"Israel Putnam," a biography of the revolutionary hero, richly illustrated.—"Madeira, Port, and Sherry," a description of Funchal, Oporto, and Xeres, with the surrounding country; sketches of the people, the wine trade, &c., illustrated.—"A Home in the Cinnamon Isle," a description of the wonders of Ceylon, illustrated.—"Paupertown," a sketch of the desolating influence of bar-rooms and drinking.—"The Story of Emily Roque,"—"Paul Allen's Wife,"—"How I was discarded." These kind of articles are, generally speaking, waste paper, or worse. "Little Dorrit,"—Dickens' appears to be writing himself to the dregs. Literary Notices, and Editorial easy-chair, are both good; and there are some pleasant pictorial satires on the follies of the times, at the end, together with the Fashions for April.

CANADIAN MUSICAL REVIEW.

Mr. G. T. Graham, of Toronto, formerly of this city, has issued the Prospectus of a "Musical Review." It is proposed to issue it monthly at 7s. 6d. per annum. The work is to consist of eight pages of Letterpress and four of Music—the Letterpress being devoted to original and selected articles on the various Branches of Music, Correspondence, and Reviews of Music—the latter so arranged that parties purchasing Music may rely upon being able to select it, on reference to the Review, without any hesitation as to its

merits or difficulties. The Musical portion will be chiefly devoted to the publication of Meritorious Compositions by Canadian authors. Communications relative to the Review should be addressed to Mr. Graham, at Toronto.

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST. New York. Sheiman & Co. \$1 per annum.

The editor of this journal employs inhalation of medicated vapors for lung diseases. The journal is respectably edited, and contains a number of practical hints on the preservation of health. If people could read Dr. Hunter's remarks on quack medicines, their faith in those nostrums would probably be greatly weakened. The number for February contains an article on Animal Effluvia, which goes to show that animal effluvia generated from decomposing bodies, does not occasion pestilence,—that there is no proof even of its being injurious to human health. The writer adduces the army in the Crimea among other proofs to sustain his theory.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, for March. New York: Dix & Edwards. \$3 per annum, can be ordered of any Bookseller.

Several of the best American writers are contributors to this respectable monthly magazine. If its light sketches want the classic air of Blackwood, its reviews and practical articles are equally, if not more, vigorous. The leading articles in the present number are Life and Character of St. Augustine.—Macaulay's History of England,—and Our Sea Coast Defence and Fortification System.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR JANUARY.

We have just received from Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., this excellent Quarterly. Contents:—1. Table Talk—2. Reformatory Schools—3. Menander—4. Henry Fielding—5. Neology of the Cloister—6. Landscape Gardening—7. The Zoological Gardens—8. The Results and Prospects of the War. This Review will be noticed at length in a future number.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE. \$2 per annum.

We can recommend this magazine as an excellent and instructive one for the family. Its contents are well diversified. It is also, well illustrated with wood cuts. Mr. Pickup is the agent for Canada East.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

A COMMENTARY ON THE GREEK TEXT OF THE EPISTLE TO THE COLOSSIANS. By John Eadie, D. D., L. L. D., Professor of Biblical Literature to the United Presbyterian Church. New York: Carter & Bros. 1856.

This is a reprint of a valuable Scottish work. Dr. Eadie has established for himself a high place among the interpreters of the New Testament, by his erudite and elaborate commentaries, on the Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians. The former was published in 1854; the latter has just issued from the press.

We take the opportunity to make a few observations on modern commentaries.

A marked change has taken place within the past twenty-five years, in the modes and plans of commentaries on Scripture. No longer does one commentator attempt to deal with the whole volume of Holy Writ. To write a thorough and satisfactory commentary on the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, is an undertaking beyond the capacity of any one man. Experience has proved this. Such works as those of Gill, Clarke, Scott, and Benson, are no longer of much service to students, or to the clergy. The modern mind demands a more exact and scientific examination of the sacred text, than any author can attempt, while engaged on the whole Bible. The more approved method, therefore, is the production of separate commentaries on the several books of Scripture, by Divines of competent learning. With this reform, in regard to authorship, is associated another, in the structure and plan of commentaries. Such works are based more strictly than heretofore, on the direct and careful investigation of the Hebrew or Greek text. The lexicon and grammar are the sources, whence, (as far as human studies avail,) the meaning of Scripture is ascertained. The writer does not give us a meaning, or ten possible meanings, but endeavours to find in the language, with the context in view, the meaning of the Divine Word. In brief, the modern commentaries most useful to ministers and students, are not discursive, theological, or practical,—but exegetical, endeavoring above all things a sifting examination of the words and statements of the original (which is the inspired) text.

As the work now before us is Scottish, we must offer one or two remarks on the commentaries which have been produced in Scotland. Eminent as that country has long been for the high character of the lectures and sermons delivered from her pulpits, she has by no means, yielded the rich harvest of exegetical and expository works for which we might have looked. The old Scottish commentators, as Ferguson, Hutcheson, Dickson, and Durham, are of a high evangelical character, but write in the inexact discursive style of their times. Archbishop Leighton, who, though born in England, was of Scottish descent, has indeed, left to us an exposition, which is, perhaps, the finest specimen in existence of the pious practical commentary.

About the end of last century appeared Dr. George Campbell's work on the Gospels, and Dr. Macknight's on the Apostolical Epistles. These were in high repute among the Moderate clergy of Scotland,—but are likely to be soon forgotten, and buried in the same grave with "Blair's Sermons," and other once admired productions of the same frigid school. Dr. Campbell's preliminary dissertations, indeed, were highly creditable to his Biblical attainments; but his translation, like that of Dr. Macknight, was in a style of "fine English," intolerable to a good taste, and vastly less impressive than the old authorised version.

During the present century, Mr. Haldane enriched our Theological Literature, by a noble commentary on the Epistle to the Romans; but it is too polemical, and not sufficiently critical, to satisfy the modern student. Dr. Chalmers had not an exegetical mind. Dr. Wardlaw, we think, might have excelled in this department of sacred study; but he did not attempt it. Dr. John Brown has published several very elaborate expositions of parts of the New Testament; but we find them often prolix, and cannot help saying, that they have been lauded a little beyond their deserts.

The best specimens of scholarly and scientific commentary produced in Scotland, have come, as we judge, from Dr. Fairbairn, and Dr. Eadie. The former of these Divines is one of the Professors of the Free Church, at Aberdeen; the latter, one of the Professors of the United Presbyterian Church, at Glasgow. They are, as commentators, under great obligations to the Germans,—a remark,

which may be extended to all the recent English and American interpreters, with equal truth. It is not denied, that with the valuable materials furnished by the Germans, has been mingled no small heap of wearisome rubbish; but the indiscriminate abuse of German exegesis, in which some indulge, must arise either from dense ignorance, or more dense bigotry. The church lies under weighty obligation to the labors of such commentators as Olshausen, Tholuck, Neander, and Ebrard.

Dr. Eadie, perhaps, overloads his pages with citations of the views of previous authors. In this he seems to imitate Dr. J. A. Alexander, whose valuable commentary on Isaiah, was republished in Glasgow, under Dr. Eadie's editorial care. The reader sometimes wishes to escape from the wearisome detail of expository fancies, which are mentioned only to be thrown aside, and might with perfect propriety have been passed without notice. There is, also, in Dr. Eadie's commentary, an occasional tendency to give a meagre sense to a richly evangelical text—somewhat after the manner of Barnes.

But the more we examine his volume, the more cause we have to be satisfied. We have long wanted a commentary on the Epistle to the Colossians; the only valuable contribution by a British Divine to the right understanding of that Book, having been the exposition of Bishop Davenant, first published in Latin in 1627, and now scarce and expensive. Dr. Eadie has furnished us with a learned and satisfactory Introduction, in which the literature of the Epistle is discussed. Then follows a new translation. In the commentary, we find a conscientious investigation of the meaning of the inspired text,—a style more lively and elastic than is commonly found in such works,—and an uniformly evangelical spirit, which now and then, with happy effect, overleaps the restraints of mere criticism, and expatiates in glowing language on the great truths concerning the Saviour, and the salvation taught in the sacred page.

We have only to add, that this work is carefully and correctly reprinted. And we commend it to the attention of all who are competent to read and enjoy the New Testament in Greek.

HAGGAI, ZECHARIAH AND MALACHI.—A New Translation with Notes. By the Rev. T. V. Moore, D. D., First Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va. New York: Carter & Bros. 1856.

Portions of this work have met our eye in the pages of an American periodical of high repute. We are glad to meet with it in a completed form, and regard it as a valuable contribution to the Exegetics of the Old Testament.

Ministers, and theological students, are often at a loss for a good commentary on the minor Prophets. The expositions by Calvin have been highly valued, even by those who have dissented from his systematic theology; but they are not generally accessible.—The English works, of Henry, Scott, and Adam Clarke, have their respective merits, but are not sufficiently precise and scientific for the wants of modern interpretation. The commentaries of Blayney, and Newcome, published about fifty years ago, are falling into oblivion. The only modern English commentator, who has produced any thing of value on the minor Prophets, is Dr. Henderson, whose attainments as a Hebraist and Philologist, are of a high order.

Dr. Moore's volume on the three Prophets of the Restoration, is not a medley of various interpretations gathered from other sources, but a solid and well considered book, creditable to the author's scholarship and judgment. Its principal merits, appear to us, to be the following:—

1st. An instructive and well written 'Introduction,' in which are placed preliminary discussions of the 'prophetic gift,' the history of the 'prophetic office,' and 'the restoration from Babylon.'

2nd. A new translation of the Text, arranged and divided so as to give the reader a distinct view of the drift and scope of the Inspired writers. We would not be understood to accept all the renderings of the text which Dr. Moore has adopted, but the translation is clear and judicious, and is all the more pleasant, that it is free from the awkward disruption of the sense, caused by the chapters and verses of the authorised version.

3rd. An honest commentary. The Books of Scripture selected by Dr. Moore, contain not a few obscure and difficult passages, but he has treated them, so far as we have observed, with candor and ability. Homiletic and practical remarks are not given in the notes, but a series of 'Inferences' is supplied at the end of every section. The doctrinal views inculcated or implied are thoroughly evangelical.

We cannot give any fair idea of the character of such a work as this by a detached quotation. We recommend it to the notice and study of ministers, students, and the educated laity. It gives us pleasure to add, that the publishers have issued the volume in a style which does great credit to themselves, and materially assists the intelligent progress of every reader. We are delighted with the large clear type, both of the Hebrew and the English.

HARPER'S STORY BOOKS, No. 17, ELFRID; or, the Blind Boy and his Pictures. New York: Harper & Bros. Price 1s. 3d. Can be obtained through any Bookseller.

Admirable books for the young; attractive in style, beautifully illustrated, and cheerful in their moral tone, we wish them a place in every house. The number before us illustrates the spirit and temper of mind with which the privations and trials of life are to be borne.

AN EARNEST MINISTRY, THE WANT OF THE TIMES.—This admirable volume, from the pen of the Rev. J. A. James, has reached a sixth London edition. An English Review says:—"It speaks well for the times, in spite of all that is depressing, that there should be, for a work so substantial, a demand so steady and urgent."

A CATECHISM OF THE CONSTITUTION AND ORDINANCES OF THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST. By the Rev. William Orme. Price 3d.

A brief, yet comprehensive, digest of the principles of the Congregational body.

EVENING INCENSE. New York: R. Carter & Bros. 18mo. 130 p.p. Price 1s. 3d.

A cheap edition of an excellent series of evening prayers, which we have before noticed and recommended.

WELCOME TO JESUS. By Rev. James Smith. T. Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh and Toronto.

Admirably adapted to place in the hands of those who are yet strangers to Christ.

CAIRD'S SERMON BEFORE THE QUEEN. New York: R. Carter & Brothers. Neatly bound, gilt edges. Is. 3d.

No sermon of modern times, or perhaps, of any time, has awakened so much interest as the one before us. As many, probably, as one hundred thousand copies have been issued in England. Many sermons preached before Her Majesty have been published, but the interesting point about Mr. Caird's sermon is, that it made such a favorable impression on the Queen, and on her Royal Consort as to lead to a command for its publication. Apart, however, from the interest which this fact has awakened, there are in the sermon excellencies, which, aside from every other consideration, ought to secure for it an extensive circulation, and a careful perusal. The text is, "Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit, serving the Lord." We will send the sermon by mail, to any part of Canada, on receipt of Is. 3d.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Several works have recently been issued in England upon this subject, which merit the attention of philanthropists in this Province. Intemperance and vice are producing their fruits in a largely increased number of juvenile offenders—and efforts to reclaim these, and the employment of preventive means, are duties devolving upon the community. The works recently published are:—Vanderkiste's Dens of London—Reformatory Schools for the children of the perishing and dangerous classes, by Miss Carpenter—Juvenile Delinquents, by Miss Carpenter—and Methray, being an account of a reformatory institution in that place, by Mr. Recorder Hall. The above works are printed in London.

DISCOURSES, Preached on various occasions, in the course of Ministerial duty, by the Rev. Robert McGill. Montreal: Hew Ramsay. 12mo. p.p. 338. 5s.

This volume of sermons by the late Dr. McGill, was published in 1833, several of them having found a large circulation previously in pamphlet form. The sermons embraced in this volume are,—1. The Love of Country. 2. The Authority of Law. 3. God's Chastisement of Cities. 4. Respect for the Burial Place of the Dead. 5. On Graves. 6. Death, the Fear of it a Bondage. 7. Peace in Christ. 8. The precedent claims of the Spiritual in religion over the external. 9. The Religion of Feeling. 10. Christ—In Him was Life. 11. The Soul—a book. We hope that the copies remaining of these Sermons will speedily be sold. Every purchaser will obtain for himself a volume of excellent profitable reading matter, and will at the same time be conferring a kindness upon the widow of him, who now being dead, yet speaketh.

EMBLEMS FROM EDEN. By Rev. James Hamilton, D. D. New York: R. Carter & Bros. 18mo. p.p. 159. Is. 6d.

The contents of this volume are, The Tree of Life.—The Vine.—The Cedar.—The Palm.—The Garden enclosed.—Harvest Home.—The Amaranth, or, Immortality. Like all the productions of Mr. Hamilton's pen, there is a freshness, a vigor, and a spiritual tone about this volume, which will secure for it a careful reading, and we hope a large circulation.

THE BETTER LAND, a Book for the Aged. By the Rev. James Smith. T. Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh and Toronto.

A series of meditations, designed to lead the aged Christian to the closer contemplation of "the things unseen and eternal." Mr. Smith is the author of a number of excellent religious works of a practical character. We should like to see his little volumes extensively circulated.

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPLES OF THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Price 3d.

This summary was prepared by a Committee appointed by the Synod of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland last year. The Summary of Principles is preceded by an Historical sketch of the Secession and Relief Churches down to the period of their union, under the designation of the United Presbyterian Church.

THE GOSPEL IN EZEKIEL. By Rev. Thomas Guthrie. New York: R. Carter & Bros. 12mo. pp. 395. 5s.

There is a class of persons who believe that the Old Testament contains little of the Gospel of Christ. Even some professing Christians are quite inclined to disparage the ancient record of the Divine will in this regard. They love the New Testament most ardently; but fail to see that beauty in the Old which it actually possesses. For this reason, there has been a growing hostility to "Moses and the Prophets," for some years. In numerous instances it has ripened into a reckless infidelity that has spent itself in attacks upon our common Christianity. To all persons who lack respect for any portion of the Bible we cordially recommend the perusal of this volume. It bears the title of "THE GOSPEL IN EZEKIEL," and is a most successful effort to develop what the title indicates. It is written by one of the eloquent and talented Divines of Edinburgh. The author finds in the book of Ezekiel, the "truth as it is in Jesus." All the prominent and essential doctrines of the Gospel are here brought out from the prophet's storehouse, and made clear and forcible almost as they are in the New Testament. The author finds here such themes as "God's Punitive Justice," "God's Motive in Salvation," "Man an Object of Divine Mercy," "God Glorified in Redemption," "The Wisdom and Holiness of God Illustrated in Salvation," "The Mercy of God Illustrated in Salvation," "Man Justified through the Righteousness of Jesus Christ," "Man converted," "The Heart of Stone," "The New Heart," "The New Life," "The Nature, Necessity, and Power of Prayer," &c., &c. From this enumeration of topics the reader will perceive that the Old Testament does not lack the true Gospel. Let him read this volume through, and he will not be disposed, if he has been heretofore, to disparage "Moses and the Prophets" afterwards. We believe that the general circulation of this volume would do much toward delivering the Old Testament Scriptures from that opprobrium that has been heaped upon them by modern infidelity. We wish that it might be put into the hands of every person who is disposed to undervalue the portion of the Bible to which reference is made. The issue of a work like this is really Providential. We wonder that such a book has not appeared before. But God has a time for all things; and this is probably the best season for its appearance. It must confound the enemies of the Old Testament. It exposes the superficial character of their acquaintance with the Bible.—*Puritan Recorder.*

CALVIN'S CORRESPONDENCE.—The Rev. Dr. Aubigne has written a letter to *The London Record*, warmly recommending the recently issued volumes of the Correspondence of Calvin, which Dr. Jules Bonner edits. He regards them as exceedingly valuable, and as throwing much light upon the views and character of the great Reformer, as well as upon the important era in which he lived.

THE HOME SCHOOL; OR, HINTS ON HOME EDUCATION. By the Rev. Norman McLeod, minister of Barony Parish, Glasgow. Edinburgh: Paton & Ritchie.

Seldom have we seen a more interesting work than the little book before us. It is so unpretending, so thoroughly practical, so earnest and replete with good sound common sense, and with so evangelical in its tone and spirit, that we have no hesitation in assigning it a place among the best and most useful publications of recent times. The subjects of which it treats are of the greatest importance, affecting not only the happiness of the family circle, but also the wellbeing of society at large. The training of the young, when conducted on rational and enlightened principles, has always been, by the Divine blessing, attended with the happiest results. This, revelation teaches and experience confirms; "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he shall not depart from it." The object of all right training is the formation of right habits. Children must be taught not only that they should be good,—and to do what is right, but they must also be trained to be and to do what they are thus taught. Without this, instruction will be of no avail. Nor is this all: their affection must be gained. They must be got to form a hearty liking for that which is sought to grow, on their part, into a habit. This is an indispensable condition of success in the process of training.

"Without it," says the author, "no moral habits can be formed. It is perfectly possible, perhaps, by mere outward authority or force, to insure the doing of certain acts again and again by the outward man, but never shall the inner man be thus made to love the right as well as to do it. The power of doing a thing, and the love of doing it, are very different. The arts, for instance, of reading, writing, &c., may be taught from fear or compulsion, and be acquired with or without pleasure by the learner; and, in spite of the will, can be retained and practised in after years. But all this will not insure such habits as would necessarily lead the child ever to put pen to paper or read a volume through. The reason is, that no habit of mind can be formed by a rational being, however frequently acts are repeated, unless these are voluntary. The love of good can alone displace the love of evil. This leads to a practical conclusion which must never be lost sight of in home education, viz., that the happiness or cheerful obedience of the child is essential to secure the formation of good habits. Without this, it may be forced up, but never trained up, in the way in which it should go."

In speaking of the education of children during infancy, the author seems to think that parents ought to interfere with them as little as possible; and when they do that it must be with good common sense, guided by affection. We give his own words:—

"I have no advice whatever to offer parents as to home education during infancy beyond this,—to interfere with their children as little as possible. There are few things in this world more wonderful to a thoughtful mind, or more delightful to a benevolent heart, than the joy of children. One of our greatest poets says, with much truth,

"In clouds of glory do we come
From God who is our home;
Heaven lies about us in our infancy."

"We need not do anything to make the child happy. It is naturally happy in itself. From the joy which God sheds within its soul like sunlight, joy shines upon everything without, and is reflected back from all. No poet ever had a more brilliant fancy, no philosopher busier thoughts! It can create to itself an ocean from a cup of water, a ship from a bit of straw, and summon out of bits of paper, or out of nothing, men and women, kings and queens, to obey its commands and contribute to its amusements. It is planning, contriving, and enjoying all day long. With all this God has placed it in his own school of providence, and in ten thousand ways, too many to number, and too deep to understand. He is educating this babe, and teaching it lessons innumerable. He is doing so chiefly through what you yourselves are, and by the constant influence which is unconsciously exercised in the household by your own personal character. No doubt, a very wise and judicious parent can, from its earliest dawn, by more direct efforts, help to mould the child gently and lovingly into many good habits, such as patience, obedience, kindness, &c. But this requires such tact and fine handling that few are fit for it. As a rule, I believe more harm will be done than good by attempting to apply any formal system of pruning and training to so tender a plant, beyond what is prompted by good common sense, guided by parental and Christian affection.

"If you must, in short, give it something, confine your generosity to wholesome plain food from your hand, love in abundance from your heart, with as much light, liberty, and air, as every day beneath God's sky can afford; and it will educate itself better than you can do. Let these conditions be fulfilled as far as possible, even in one of our vile and horrid streets or lanes, and the child will thrive better in soul and body, than when confined like a hot-house plant in a splendid mansion, pampered with luxury, or teased and fretted all day long by some injudicious parent or teacher, who insists on training or teasing it up to become wonderfully clever or wonderfully well-behaved. Watch, control, lead, mould your children from infancy, if you will; but oh! let them be free and joyous! Check not a child in his merriment; should not his morning be sunny? Let them skip like the lambs on the hill-side, and sing all day long like the larks overhead in the sky! Let them be happy; and the light of their morning will make their day more bright, and leave some golden touches on the clouds that may gather round them at evening."

In regard to books, by which parents might indirectly instruct or divert their children on week days, the author sees no valid reason why the old classic story books, such as "Blue Beard," "Jack the Giant Killer," "Beauty and the Beast," should not be employed with advantage, instead of banishing them entirely from the children's library. He could wish music as well as our old Scotch songs, to be taught to children as a means of linking what is noble and refined in sentiment with the imagination and feelings.

"And why," he says, "should I be silent about song as a means of linking pure and lofty sentiments with the imagination and the feelings? Milton, in his well known Letter on Education, speaking of music, and of elegant voices, tuned to religious, martial, or civic ditties, adds, which, if wise men and prophets be not extremely out, have a great power over dispositions and manners, to smooth and make them gentle from rustic harshness and distempered passions." It cannot be denied that music in families, with or without any instrument but the voice, might be made a source of immense enjoyment, and make the fireside in the evening a scene of greater attraction to children, and a better school for education. "Out of the mouths of babes and sucklings has God ordained praise." We advocate, therefore, the singing of well-selected hymns, which express such sentiments as the young can truly express as well as the old. But we would not exclude from the family circle any song which embodied a feeling right for a good man to cherish or indulge. Many of our dear old Scotch songs, embalmed in the heart and memories of our countrymen throughout the world, with others which commemorate the great and brave deeds of those who have fought for our hearths and homes, should be taught our children, as well as hymns that sing of loftier and eternal themes."—*Edinburgh Witness.*

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE; OR, YOUNG HUMPHREY DAVY. The Life of a Boy, written for boys. By HENRY MATHEW, author of "The Story of the Peasant Boy Philosopher," &c.

There is no kind of reading more useful as well as entertaining to the youthful mind than biography. The work before us tells the story of the young philosopher in a most agreeable manner. It gives an account of his progress in Natural Philosophy, and conveys much instruction on that subject. We can think of many little boys of our acquaintance, whose eyes would glisten at sight of the attractive plates which illustrate the work, and whose hearts would beat with joy in the hope of trying some of the experiments there explained.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

MAN AND HIS MONEY. By the Rev. Dr. Tweedie.

This little volume is peculiarly seasonable in an age like ours, when men everywhere appear disposed to make money their chief good. The great object of the author is to bring men, and especially professing Christians, to feel their responsibility as stewards, accountable for the right use of the wealth which they possess, and to induce them to contribute to the promotion of God's cause, not from mere excitement or impulse, but regularly, and upon system. In the prosecution of this plan, he does not seek to discourage the spirit of enterprise so characteristic of our times, but would fain have it Christianized, so that the activities of men might not all be expended in secular pursuits, and that they might be brought, as of old, to honour the Lord "with their substance, and with the first-fruits of all their increase." Worldliness and covetousness are shown to be eating into the very core of the Christian Church, and the necessity of the pulpit giving forth no uncertain sound on the subject is clearly pointed out. The author, however, does not take a desponding view, but gratefully acknowledges, that, while much remains to be done, a great improvement in men's views of money and its uses has taken place in our day in contrast with former times, inasmuch that in a quarter of a century the contributions to the cause of God have been trebled. Many bright examples are given of men who, amid the engrossments of business, have nobly and systematically responded to the claims of the heathen at home and abroad, and of suffering humanity, and who have in this way made to themselves "friends of the mammon of unrighteousness." The whole subject is treated in a clear and able manner; and the various illustrations of the propositions laid down, taken from history, biography, and the occurrences of the present day, are presented in a pleasing and eloquent style, which render the work peculiarly readable and instructive.—*Scotch paper.*

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.—We have regularly on our table all the prominent agricultural journals published in this country. A great increase in the strength of the press, in this line, has taken place within the last few years. New periodicals have sprung up in various parts of the country, while the old and first-established journals still hold a prosperous way. The *American Agriculturist*, a large monthly issued in this city, has just passed into the hands of Orange Judd, Esq. The *New-England Farmer*, a monthly, is published in Boston, and edited by Simon Brown, Esq. It is a handsome pamphlet, or rather magazine, neatly and copiously illustrated. The *Magazine of Horticulture*, edited by C. M. Hovey, comes to us also from Boston. It devotes special attention to Botany. The *Ohio Cultivator*, Columbus, the *Maine Farmer*, Chicago, the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, Boston, are popular and prosperous journals. The *Rural New-Yorker*, of Rochester, is an illustrated agricultural newspaper of wide circulation. The *Country Gentleman*, of Albany, has a title which we hope may be applied to many of its subscribers. It is a well-known repository of valuable information and suggestion to agricultural men. We believe that to make a good newspaper for a farmer, there must be a good farmer to the newspaper; and we add that the conductors of the journals which we have above mentioned, are men who from experience in the "calling of the field," are fitted to write with a practical pen.—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE; its Resources, &c. By a Looker-On.

We have no sympathy with despots, nor with those who deify them, and cannot feel our good sense complimented by an author's assurance that "progress second only to that of America," has been made by a country, the grossness of whose religious observances is second only to that of Popery—by a country where the Bible is prohibited, where the tillers of the soil are slaves, and slaves to mis-called freemen who themselves have no voice in the government which controls, taxes, and robs them, where the lash falls indiscriminately on prince and peasant, on the backs of sturdy malefactors and on the backs of delicate women, and where Siberia awaits the bold man who dares, even in poetry breathe, a word savoring of freedom. This is the country between which and republican America an affinity is sought for by those who mistake the clamor of a populace for the voice of a people. Even did we share the "looker-on's" sentiments, we could not but consider his book a heavy production; it is not relieved by piquancy of style or incident, but it is just to admit that from it considerable information may be gained relative to Russia's public works, and the productive capacity of her vast territory, particularly that portion of her territory which borders on the Pacific.—*Ad. and Journal.*

THE RAGE FOR FICTION.—"I want a paper that has long stories in it," said a young lady; and she added, "I don't want a paper for anything else." Poor girl! much to be pitied—and a pitiful appearance she will make through life at the present rate. She wants nothing serious, no acquaintance with the history of her times, no intellectual—nothing but newspaper novels! Empty heads they must be that can find room every week for some ten columns of a sham story. Yet these are the heads for which the weekly press toils and groans, throwing off by the ten thousands, its sheets of shallow, insipid, and disgusting fiction; and for this, an amount of money is paid which a sound literature utterly fails to command. Yes, Christian fathers and mothers buy this vile trash for their sons and daughters, and so minister to their ignorance and destitution of all taste and fitness for life's duties. Doubtless the periodical press does more than any other one instrumentality, to decide the opinions, habits of thought, and general character of the age. A family will very soon begin to show a sympathy with its weekly paper, and parents and child will soon begin assimilating to it in sentiment and feeling; and as families are, so is the community at large. Blind and stupid, therefore, yea worse, are those parents who tolerate in their houses a class of papers which are good for nothing—made up of the writings of silly, ignorant scribblers, who would be "at the foot" in a town school, much more in a school of good morals. Such are the teachers of half the present generation.—*Albany Spectator.*

THE ENGLISH BIBLE: History of the Translation of the Holy Scriptures into the English Tongue, with Specimens of the Early English Versions.

This work presents a continuous view of the progress of Bible-translation, in the English language, from the first version by Wickliffe, in 1380, to the last, made by order of King James in 1611; giving an account of the successive English versions by Wickliffe, Tyndale, Coverdale, Taverner, Cranmer, the Geneva Exiles, the Bishops', the Douay (Catholic) version, and King James' Revision, and of the relation of the earlier versions to the one now in common use. Mrs. Conant has had unusual facilities for acquiring information in regard to the subject upon which she treats; and, from the amount of labor and careful research she has bestowed upon this work, we are confident that it will present a more complete and accurate view of the progress of English Bible-translation than anything yet published.—*N. Y. Chronicle.*

THE PREACHER AND THE KING; OR, Bourdaloue in the Court of Louis XIV. Translated from the French of L. F. Bungener, with an Introduction. By the Rev. George Potts, D.D.

A sort of treatise on pulpit eloquence as it existed in France, at the most brilliant period of its history. It is constructed with great artistic skill, and partakes, perhaps, equally of the didactic and the historical, while it has all the force and charm of a most bewitching romance.

Most of the books noticed on these pages can be procured at the *Witness Office*, 36 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

THE BURIAL OF BARBER.

BY J. G. WHITTIER, IN "NATIONAL ERA."

Bear him, comrades, to his grave;
Never over one more brave
Shall the prairie grasses weep,

Bear him up the icy hill,
With the Kansas frozen still
As his noble heart, below,

One more look of that dead face,
Of his murder's ghastly trace!
One more kiss, oh, widowed one!

Patience, friends! The eye of God
Every path by Murder trod
Watches, lidless, day and night;

Every deadly threat that swells—
With the roar of gambling bells,
Every brutal jest and jeer,

You in suffering, they in crime,
Wait the just award of time,
Wait the vengeance that is due;

While the flag with stars bedeck'd
Threatens where it should protect,
And the law shakes hands with Crime,

Patience, friends! The human heart
Everywhere shall take your part,
Everywhere for you shall pray;

Well to suffer is divine;
Pass the watchword down the line,
Pass the countersign, "ENDURE,"

Frozen earth to frozen breast,
Lay our slain one down to rest;
Lay him down in hope and faith,

That the State whose walls ye lay,
In your blood and tears to-day,
Shall be free from bonds of shame;

Plant the Buckeye on his grave,
For the hunter of the slave
In its shadow cannot rest;

WHITEFRIARS IN KING WILLIAM'S TIME.

(From Macaulay's History of England.)

Another bill which fared better ought to be noticed as an instance of the slow but steady progress of civilisation. The ancient immunities enjoyed by some districts of the capital, of which the largest and the most infamous was Whitefriars, had produced abuses which could no longer be endured.

He was dragged naked up and down the streets, amidst yells of "A bailiff! a bailiff!" Finally he was compelled to kneel down and curse his father and mother. Having performed this ceremony, he was permitted—and the permission was blamed by many of the Savoyards—to limp home without a rag upon him.

INCIDENTS AT A BOILING SPRING.

The next morning I arose early, and, accompanied by my companion, we paid a visit to the largest puia, or boiling spring, called "Te Tarata." At the first view its appearance is that of an immense flight of steps, of a circular form, with water flowing over them, which seemed to freeze as it fell, assuming the color of snow.

THE CROCODILE.—If the crocodile sees across the river a solitary person standing in shallow water, he will dart across like an arrow, so rapid in his passage through water, strike unseen the legs of the person, who falls, when the monster will seize him with his paws, put his victim's body under his arm, and go off home to some deep place, where he will remain under water for many hours, that his prey may be quite dead.

in the neighbourhood, had touched neither, the fish and the fisherman having been none of their killing. These animals are kept down in numbers by the tortoises. These creatures find the eggs in the sand, break them, and destroy the incipient monsters by sucking them.

BOOKS FOR MINISTERS' LIBRARIES.

The following list will be found serviceable to Ministers. Some of the works are for sale at the Witness Office. Any work can be procured to order. A discount on the greater part of these books allowed to Ministers: THEOLOGICAL.—Augustine—de civitate Dei, 1 vol., 11s 3d; Augustinism and Pelagianism, 1 vol., 5s; Calvin's Institutes, 2 vols., 15s; Select Works of Richard Baxter, 2 vols., 22s 6d; Works of John Howe, 3 vols., 8vo., 37s 6d; Works of Bishop Butler, 6s 3d; Works of Archbishop Leighton, 10s; Works of John Bunyan, complete, 3 vol., 50s; Works of Robert Hall, 30s; Works of President Edwards, 2 vols., 60s; Works of J. Edwards (the younger), 15s; Dwight's Theology, 32s 6d; Knapp's Theology, 10s; Dr. J. M. Mason's Works, 22s 6d; Paley's Works, 7s 6d; Dr. Hopkins' Lowell Lectures, 6s 3d; Andrew Fuller's Works, 22s 6d; Melville's Sermons, 20s; Davies' Sermons, 10s; Bellamy's Works, 2 vols., 20s; Hopkins' Works, 3 vols., 25s; Woods' Works, 5 vols., 50s; Barrows' Works, 3 vols., 27s 6d; Ridgely's Body of Divinity, 5 vols., 20s; Boston's Select Works, 1 vol., 10s; Beecher's Works, 3 vols., 15s; John Robinson's Works, 3 vols., 20s; Pearson on Infidelity, 3s; McCosh on Divine Government, 10s; Finney's Systematic Theology, 22s 6d. 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