

commentaries or from the local rabbis. During a vacation in his own home in another part of Hungary, he went to his own rabbi to see if he could throw light on these difficult passages. This rabbi, an aged man, took the young man by the hand and solemnly told him that the only satisfactory commentary he could find on the Messianic passages is the New Testament! But a few weeks ago I saw quite a number of private letters addressed to Rabbi Lichtenstein by Jews from different parts of the continent in reference to his recently published "Judenthum und Christenthum," some from rabbis and teachers, most of which were encouraging him in the position he has taken up, and thanking him for having had the courage as a Jewish rabbi to pay public homage to the long-despised Jesus of Nazareth.

III. Lastly, anti-Semitism and the grosser forms of persecution to which the Jews have been subjected in Russia and other countries, have contributed indirectly to bring about this spirit of change in the Jewish world in relation to the Gospel. Our God ever brings good out of evil and causes the wrath of men to praise Him. The whole movement, based, for the most part, on shallowness, lies, and inhumanity, by which these already apostate nations are hastening the filling of the cup of their iniquity, has nevertheless seemed to remind backslidden, apostate Israel of the long-standing controversy between them and their God, and has caused some to ask themselves what the sin can be which has brought upon them the retribution of so many long centuries; and in this indirect way their hearts have been to some extent prepared to listen to the claims of Christ.

As may be said of all missions, so may it perhaps more especially be said of the Jews, the present is undoubtedly a great day of opportunity for the Church of God. A door is open as never before, and, blessed be God, the Church is awaking to a sense of her duty to the Jew, for never before has

there been such an interest manifested in missions to the Jews. What is needed at this juncture above all things is not money, or even agents to swell the lists in reports, but the right kind of *laborers*—men of God and with the fitness and ability for this peculiar work; men with the faith of Abraham, and with the sincerity, and missionary zeal, and unquenchable love for Israel which characterized the Apostle Paul; men who from the present darkness can look to the coming dawn when "all Israel shall be saved" and "the glory of the Lord cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

The Graves Missionary Lectures.

A new course of lectures was delivered in the First Reformed Church, New Brunswick, N. J., by George Smith, LL.D., C.I.E., of Edinburgh, Scotland, as follows. The general subject was the conversion of India.

Lecture I. Wednesday, October 4th, "The Greek Attempt, through the Nestorians."

Lecture II. Thursday, October 5th, "The Roman Attempt, through the Jesuits, Franciscans, and Dominicans, with a glance at the Dutch Attempt."

Lecture III. Friday, October 6th, "The British East India Company's Work of Preparation, and its Extinction in 1858."

Lecture IV. Wednesday, October 11th, "Great Britain's Attempt, through the Evangelical Societies and Churches since 1793, and especially since 1858."

Lecture V. Thursday, October 12th, "The United States of America's Zealous and Growing Co-operation in that Attempt."

Lecture VI. Friday, October 13th, "The Methods, the Results, and the Prospects of the Evangelical Missions to India and Southern Asia."

These lectures were open to the public, and though unable to be present, we doubt not fully sustained the world-wide reputation of the author, who is in Great Britain an authority on missions.