

servants. A wide circulation of all good books on missionary work, would tend to advance in the churches that most hallowed spirit which seeks to bring glory to God in the highest, by the universal diffusion of truth. We heartily commend the work, and give publicity, with pleasure, to the following advertisement taken from the *Missionary Herald*.

This volume is a memorial of the Lord's work on the Hawaiian Islands, presenting the case as it appeared after forty years' correspondence with the missionaries, and a sojourn of four months at the Islands. It contains twenty-four chapters, an appendix, and a copious index; and there are fourteen illustrations. The engravings and stereotype plates are the property of the Board. The retail price is no more than is made necessary by the extraordinary advance in the cost of all book materials, and by the government tax; but on receiving that sum, the publishers, if desired, will send copies by mail, free of expense. They sell the work to ministers at \$1.69.

By a special arrangement, with the aid of private liberality, the above-named volume may be sold for one dollar, as follows: (1.) To students in theological seminaries: (2.) To students preparing for the ministry in colleges; and (3) To those who would present the volume to ministers. In such cases it is to be obtained through the Missionary House at Boston, or the Missionary Rooms, at New York, or through one of the district Secretaries of the Board. If \$1.28 accompanies the order, the volume will be sent, free of cost, by mail. Are there not many who will see their pastor supplied with a copy of this volume? These prices are of course in American funds.

ON ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

BY JOSEPH PARKER, D.D.

Evangelical churches believe and teach that the finally impenitent will "go away into everlasting punishment;" that if men slight their opportunity of exercising repentance toward God and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, they will be condemned to endless remorse. This is objected to on various grounds presently to be examined. I undertake to prove that *society does in this matter precisely what it condemns in the government of Almighty God*. If God punishes the finally impenitent for ever, man does the same thing, and does it *necessarily*; necessarily, because of the demands of the moral universe without, as well as the exactions of the moral principle within.

It is objected that there is no *proportion* between time and eternity, and consequently that to punish man eternally for doing wrong in his short lifetime is inequitable. While it is not denied that punishment is due, it is contended that there should be some proportion between the crime and the penalty.

In answer to this objection, let us read the law of proportion in the light of human procedure. If I understand it properly, it amounts to this—that a day's crime should be met by a day's punishment: that the man who does wrong on Monday should be punished on Tuesday, and restored to confidence and friendship on Wednesday. "Not exactly that," the objector replies; "but," he continues, "say that a day's crime should be met by a month's punishment, or a year's." Indeed! What is the proportion between one day and a month, or one day and a year? Does nothing depend on the *nature* of the crime? For example, a man picks a pocket: would the objector say that a month's imprisonment would be enough? Another man takes away a life: would the objector say that a year's punishment would suffice? But why should the one be punished a month and the other a year? It is urged