

with which it is set have been dug from the rugged rocks of earth. The sceptre he wields was hewn from the mountain side by the rude hands of toil. The steps by which he ascends to his throne of power repose upon the shoulders of the common and unlettered humanity below. Learning means leisure, leisure means capital, and capital means labour. The scholars exemption from manual toil is a purchased exemption—purchased by the vicarious drudgery and mental poverty of many generations of men. This a truth open enough to reflection, but the penetrating sense of it comes only through that divine religion which not merely teaches but creates the spirit of brotherhood among men. It is one of many examples to show how dependant the perceptions of the intellect often are upon the affections. The philosopher may indeed discover his obligations to the peasant, but the Gospel alone will infuse into all the walks of literature and science that sweet and tender sympathy which reveals itself to the world in the manger and the cross. If, therefore, my young friends, any of you in preparation for the Christian ministry are aiming for scholarly attainments, as I rejoice to know you are, then I beseech you cultivate this sense of oneness with all humanity, however removed it may be from you in learning and refinement. If you find at any time a man whose hands are hardened by toil, whose feet are laden with the thick clay of the field, and whose air and gait betoken the severities of his homely lot, then, with a quick and tender cordiality, lay your soft white hand in his, letting him feel how mindful you are of him as a brother in the common work of human advancement; as a brother, too, through whose vicarious exclusion you have found admission within the temple of science and letters."

We have only space to say of Dr. Burwash's admirable lecture, that it is just what might be expected as

the outcome of his ripe thought, wide culture, clear theological views, and keen faculty of mental analysis.

A History of England in the Eighteenth Century. By W. E. H. LECKY. 2 vols., cr., 8vo., pp. 626-699. New York: Appleton & Co.; and Methodist Book-Rooms, Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax. \$5.

This is one of the most notable books which has been published for several years, and is unquestionably the best history of England since Macaulay's, although covering a different period. Mr. Lecky, in his previous *History of Rationalism and History of European Morals*, demonstrated his possession of a fascinating literary style, and of philosophic insight into the causes of events and of the "historic imagination" without which history is but a skeleton of dry bones without life. The present volumes are marked by the same careful accuracy, the same firm grasp of principles, and the same quick apprehension of hidden causes—like that of the geologist who from the contour of the landscape divines the hidden trend of its strata, and the agencies which have produced the existing results. The literary style fits the subject as admirably as a well-shaped glove the hand—smooth and flexible—following without wrinkle every movement and action. This is a history not merely of wars and treaties, but of the social, moral, and intellectual progress of the people. It shows how the England of to-day came out of the loins of the England of the past. The account of the colonies, of Scotland and Ireland, of the conquest of India and Canada, of social legislation and reform, and of the state of morals and religion are full of instruction and wise philosophy. One hundred and thirty of those closely printed pages are devoted to the religious revival under the Wesleys and Whitefield—a subject which the author treats with an unexpected appreciation and sympathy,