

But these form but a small part of a book of otherwise excellent selections.

#### LITERARY NOTICE.

*The Methodist Review* (New York: Hunt & Eaton) presents the following table of contents:—1. Religious Significance of the Reformatory Movements in Hinduism; 2. The Providential Design of German Methodism; 3. The American Republic; a symposium; 4. Jacob Slaper—Founder of the Boston University; 5. John Ruskin; 6. The Chronology of Israel and Assyria in the Reign of Shalmaneser II.; 7. De Pressense before the French Senate; Memorial Literature, with the usual amount of space devoted to short articles, editorial and contributed, and book and literary notices.

The initial article, by Bishop Hurst, is the one which will probably attract most attention, and best repay perusal. The Bishop takes a specially hopeful view of the reformatory movements in Hinduism, as tending to prepare the way for the more rapid diffusion of Christianity. The second in order is from the pen of Reuben Yeakel, D.D., of Cleveland, Ohio. It contains an interesting account of the part which the Germans have played in the planting and progress of Methodism on this continent, and a plea for the union of the two Methodisms—the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Evangelical Association in Europe—as tending to more effectually prepare it for the accomplishment of its providential mission, which he holds to be, “To rescue the German race from unbelief and sin, and to lead them into that salvation to the uttermost which fits them to fulfil their destiny in the Divine plan of saving the human race.”

The symposium on the American Republic in which the editor of the *Review*, Dr. Trusdell, of Chicago, and Dr. Martin, of Greencastle, Indiana, respectively take part, contains some interesting matter, especially to such as are not specially well read in Independence-day literature. It would have been read with greater interest in this country probably but

for an ungenerous, and we think, unjust, editorial paragraph, which appears in another part the *Review*. The editor appears to labour under the unaccountable hallucination that, in order to duly exalt his own country, it is necessary for him to under-rate England. He seems to forget that to the grand old Mother of Nations, the leader in the van of the world's civilization and evangelization, the United States are more indebted than to all the other nations of the earth put together. What is the constitutional basis of the Republic, of which the editor himself writes in this symposium, but a modification and adaptation of the older constitution of the greater nation? And what is the religious factor, which is the special theme discussed by Dr. Trusdell, but the Protestant Christianity of Great Britain? And the mission of the Republic, discussed so ably by Dr. Martin, is identical with that of the parent-country, and can be best fulfilled in alliance, or at least in cordial co-operation, with her. What, it may be asked, we trust without offence, has the United States for which they are not chiefly indebted to England? To her they are indebted for their very best blood and brain. Most of the eminent literary men of whom the Republic is justly proud are essentially Englishmen, though born on this continent. And so long as the language of the United States is the English language, their literature is in the main English literature, their common law is the common law of England, and their government is modelled upon those lines for which Englishmen through ages have fought and bled, this perpetual abuse of England upon the part of intelligent and educated Americans is unaccountable. What if England were in the hopeless state of decadence in which this editor would have us believe she is, would that be a matter in which Americans should rejoice? What if English writers do occasionally criticise the literature of America? Who has a better right to criticise the child than the parent, or the pupil than the teacher?—W. S. B.