

a series of Sermons by Newman Smyth, D.D., addressed to "Workingmen" on the Labor Question, preached from the pulpit of the First or Centre Church of New Haven, and a separate paper by Prof. Wm. J. Tucker, of Andover Seminary, in relation to these Sermons of Dr. Smyth, incidentally discussing the relation of labor to the Christian Church, and highly commending this effort of the New Haven pastor, and the skill and force and genuineness of purpose which characterize it. "The Moral Purpose of the Later American Novel," by Prof. Charles F. Richardson, is an intelligent and discriminating discussion of this interesting subject, and will repay a careful reading.

*Unitarian Review* (April). The leading, and by far the ablest article in the number, is the one on "The Apostle Paul," by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D. As might be expected, coming from such a source, the paper is an admirable one, in spirit, in argument, and in its conclusions. The writer gives first the reasons for believing that the thirteen Epistles commonly ascribed to Paul were written by him beyond a doubt. He then proceeds to show that "Paul holds towards Christianity a position second only to that of its Founder. The Galilean apostles were not sufficiently broad to take in the meaning and spirit of their Master's teachings. They were so thoroughly Jews in thought, habit, feeling, training, and hereditary prejudice, that nothing short of a miraculous change of their identity could have detached them from their ancestral faith. To them, the Jewish law and ritual were the most august things on earth, and the interior shrine of their temple was the vestibule of heaven. A reformed, but not a transformed, Judaism was the utmost of which they were capable." But Paul was fitted, by birth and natural gifts and training, to be the champion of the Cross. And his wonderful career, from his conversion to his martyrdom, is traced with a glowing, appreciative and eloquent pen.

*Christian Thought* (March-April). All the articles, four in number, in this issue, are entitled to attention. They are: "The Theistic Argument from Man," by Bishop Harris of Michigan, being the Anniversary Discourse in behalf of the American Institute of Philosophy; "The Law of Correlation is as Applicable to Moral Forces as to Physical," by William H. Platt, D.D., LL.D., Rochester, N. Y.; "Where is the Land of Goshen?" by F. Cope Whitehouse, A.M., Member of the Council of the Society of Biblical Archaeology; "The Hittites: a Study in Biblical Geography and Antiquities," by Rev. James F. Riggs, son of Dr. Riggs, of Constantinople. "The British Quarterly Review" (Jan.) had an interesting paper on the same subject. *Christian Thought* is doing a valuable service to Religion and Philosophy in evoking and giving to the public so many contributions of this character.

GREAT BRITAIN.

*The Contemporary Review* (March). The papers that will attract most attention in the last num-

ber of this able Review is a critique on "Professor Drummond's New Scientific Gospel," by R. A. Watson; "George Elliot," by Richard N. Hutton; "The Mahdi and British India," by Sir Richard Temple. *The Fortnightly Review* (March) has also an article on George Elliot's Life as related in her Letters and Journals, edited by her husband. The tone and criticism of the two writers differ vastly. The critic of Drummond's book is very severe, while admitting its ability: "We shall take leave to call Professor Drummond's theory neither science nor theology, but a bastard Calvinism, of which Scotland ought to be ashamed, and the sturdiest Arminian may well say 'The old is better.' Certainly the Calvinism of John Calvin is a vast deal better. For where is Christ in this religion?" Recent and current events in the Soudan will secure wide and earnest attention to the views of Sir Richard Temple. The main point he discusses is the effect on the Eastern mind of the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon. He earnestly advocates the vindication of the English arms in the Soudan and the severe punishment of the Mahdi and his followers as necessary to the maintenance of quiet and subjection in India.

*Fortnightly Review* (March). The papers that will attract English readers in particular are, "The Problem of Empire"; 1. Imperial Federation, by J. A. Farrer; 2. The Federation League, by Arthur Mills; "England's Place in India"; 1. An Indian Thesis, by Sir Lepel Griffin; 2. Ideas About India—the Future of Self-Government, by Wilfrid Scawen Blunt; "The Bank of England," by Henry May. The rise, progress and position of the Bank of England are here traced by a familiar and competent hand. We quote his closing words: "In spite of the gradual abolition of their monopoly, in spite of the curtailment of their exclusive privileges, and in spite of all consequent competition, the 'governor and company' have never failed to lead the van of the banking progress of the kingdom, and to maintain their proud position as the first banking institution in the world. Bill-brokers may occasionally grumble at the late revival of an old rule restricting the periods of advances to six weeks before the dividend time, and customers may occasionally smile or fume at the traces of red-tapeism which still linger in the establishment; but no one can look back, as I do, over a period of forty years, without fully appreciating the value of the important and beneficial changes and improvements which have lately been effected in every department of the Bank for the purpose of facilitating the transaction of business and studying the convenience of the public, or without feeling an increased veneration and respect for 'the old lady in Threadneedle Street.'"

*British Quarterly Review* (Jan.). "The Psalter." The aim of this ably written article is to present certain aspects of the Psalter as a whole, seen by the light of modern thought and apart from