

army he was pastor of the Baptist Church at Haverhill, Mass., and resumed his labors there at the end of the war. His prominent position brought him into close relation with most of the distinguished Baptists of his era; and hence this volume abounds in notices of them and their doings. The volume is a valuable addition to the Baptist history of the country. The editor of the work, Reuben Aldridge Guild, LL.D., Librarian of Brown University, is favorably known to the public by his "Life, Times and Correspondence of James Manning," "History of Brown University," etc.

Charles Scribner's Sons. "Assyriology; its Use and Abuse in Old Testament Study," by Professor Francis Brown. This little volume bears on a very important subject. Recent discoveries shed new light on the historical books of the Old Testament, and the danger is that these very discoveries will lead to wild speculation and unsound conclusions. The object of this essay is to put the subject in its true light, and furnish the means of turning to a wise and useful purpose these recent discoveries and whatever pertains to Assyriology.

William Briggs (Toronto, Can.) "Studies in the Gospel according to St. John," by the Rev. J. Cynddylan Jones. The author of this volume is a pastor in Cardiff, Wales. He has already issued a series of Studies in Matthew, as well as a series of Studies in the Acts. They are all bright, eloquent and instructive, and they afford an excellent example of modern Welsh ability in the pulpit. Those who have enjoyed the reading of the earlier volumes will be ready to give this new one a hearty welcome.

Christian Publishing Company (St. Louis). "Explanatory Notes on the International Sunday-school Lessons for 1885," by E.W. Herndon, Editor Christian Quarterly Review. This volume comes to us in the middle of the year, and we have the advantage of a previous study of the usual manuals of exposition earlier. It is issued in the interest of the Christian denomination, and, where there is an easy opportunity, suggests the peculiar tenets held by that people. The book is not very bright, and certainly lacks freshness: it is far behind those in use in the schools commonly; the illustrations are coarse, and the cuts of Jerusalem and the Jordan are quite unnecessarily inaccurate.

J. L. Batchelder (Chicago). "The Light of Life," by J. L. Batchelder. This book takes up such subjects as "God—a Spirit"; "Miracles—Credible and Rational"; "Fidelity in the Pulpit"; "A Holy Life." It discusses these and other vital questions with enthusiasm, and so it constitutes a zealous defence of the whole system of faith. The author displays a wide reading, and some will be interested in his volume as a collection of valuable opinions which he has gathered from many sources.

Periodicals.

North American Review (May and June). "Has Christianity Benefited Woman?" by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Bishop J. L. Spalding. "Why Crime is Increasing," by Pres. J. L. Pickard. "The Tardiness of Justice;" by Judge W. L. Learned. "What is the Catholic School Policy?" by M. C. O'Byrne and Bishop John J. Keane. "How shall Women Dress?" by divers writers. Each of these papers is worth reading. Mrs. Stanton's contribution is as bitter in spirit as it is false in fact, and is worthily answered by Bishop Spalding. Judge Learned's brief paper is timely, and exposes and denounces a great wrong. "Men," he says, "can bear what they believe to be a wrong decision, if it be made promptly; but they cannot bear the uncertainties of delay. If a plaintiff must wait six or eight years for his rights, now encouraged by a favorable decision, and then disheartened by a reversal, until, after three or four trials and twice as many appeals, he succeeds at last, he will learn in the end that, on the whole, he would have been wiser never to have prosecuted his claim. He will ask himself sadly, what kind of justice is that which in expense costs as much as it gives, and in anxiety costs more?"—The "Catholic School" article presents both sides of this momentous question in a strong light. The time has come for the inquiry to be made, whether the Church of Rome, or any schools founded under its auspices, can be trusted as a factor in educating children into good citizenship. The demand made at the Plenary Council of Baltimore for "such a division of the school tax as will enable the bishops to place their schools on a level with the public schools," is a serious one, and common sense requires us to consider the probability, in the event of such a division of public money, of the Catholic schools ever attaining this level. Mr. O'Byrne clearly shows that Roman Catholic education cannot be trusted, either as it regards morality, intelligence, or religious freedom.—"How shall Women Dress?" is a very serious question, and it is not a little amusing to read the various and somewhat conflicting answers given to it.

The American Church Review (April). "The Restoration of Catholic Unity," by William Chauncy Langdon. After stating the changes which have occurred, making a truly Catholic unity within reach of our American Christianity, the writer claims and aims to show that the experiences of the generation now passing away have effected such internal changes, and largely removed the only insuperable obstacles to such a re-union of the Churches; and that they have illustrated, before the face of the whole Christian world, the utter needlessness of our Christian divisions; that the nature of the issues which have now arisen between Christian faith and the faithlessness, and even the reckless godlessness of the present time, has furnished the