

the Lords. The story is well told in this volume, and it brings out, with melancholy emphasis, the miserable part which political animus has so often played in our history. It is not easy to follow the details of such a trial, even if they were given in full, as here they are not. But perhaps the most valuable testimony was that of his successor, the Marquis of Cornwallis. He declared that during the whole of his seven years' tenure of office as Governor-General of India, "no personal complaint against his predecessor had been received, that Hastings was much esteemed and respected by the natives in general, and had rendered many essential services to his country." Such a servant scarcely deserved to be condemned by his country: yet in spite of his acquittal, the long trial, lasting from 1788 to 1794 nearly ruined him.

Hastings was 62 at the end of his trial. In the course of it, he pathetically reminded his judges that, as some of their number had dropped off in the course of the long and weary proceedings, so he might himself probably never see the end of them. He lived, however, fourteen years after the trial was over, and he lived to see himself honoured by that very assembly which had so furiously voted his impeachment. Here is his own account of what happened in the House of Commons in 1813, when he had given his testimony respecting Indian affairs. "When I was ordered to withdraw and was retiring, all the members by one simultaneous impulse rose with their heads uncovered, and stood in silence till I passed the door of their chamber."

#### THE GOSPEL OF S. LUKE.\*

Different opinions are entertained with respect to the use of sermons and outlines of sermons by clergymen in the preparation of their own discourses. But here as elsewhere we must distinguish. If clergymen use other men's labours in order to avoid the toil of preparing sermons of their own, nothing can be much worse. But if, on the other hand, they study the sermons of great preachers in order to learn their art, in order to obtain inspiration for their own work, in order to be helped to modes of thought which will enable them to diversify their own methods of treatment, then we must say distinctly that such a course is not only lawful but obligatory. A preacher who says he never reads other men's sermons must be a very foolish and probably a very conceited person; and the two qualities not uncommonly go together.

That there is little prospect of this kind of study being abandoned is proved by the considerable number of homiletical works that have appeared of late years. Not only have we a good many magazines whose chief business is the publication of sermons and outlines of sermons, but we have quite a number of Commentaries treating the Scriptures in this fashion. Thus we have an English translation of Lange's great work, a Homiletical Commentary, a Pulpit Commentary, (an immense book), and now the "Biblical Illustrator," which on the title page has for its second designation the following: "Anecdotes, Similes, Emblems, Illustrations, Expository, Scientific, Historical, and Homiletic, gathered from a wide range of Home and Foreign Literature, on the Verses of the Bible."

If this description could convey to the mind of the reader the fact that nearly the whole work is made up of outlines of sermons on the successive verses of the Book treated, it would have correctly described its contents. As regards the selection of outlines, it is impossible to do otherwise than approve. The best preachers are chosen and, in our judgment, the analysis of the sermons is done about as well as it could be done. Neither too much nor too little has been given. Mr. Exell has large experience in this kind of work, and he has done just what we should have expected.

These three volumes, each containing nearly 800 closely printed pages, may illustrate the wonderful richness of this precious Gospel, the Gospel according to S. Paul, in matter for pastoral teaching and evangelistic work. To the parable of the Prodigal Son alone nearly 90 pages are given, and none of them are wasted.

\*The Biblical Illustrator. By Rev. J. S. Exall, M.A. S. Luke, Vol. iii. Price 7/6. Nisbet, London; William Briggs, Toronto. 1889.

THE STUDY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES. By J. G. Bourinot, LL.D., D.C.L., C.M.G. Dawson, Montreal, 1889. TORONTO UNIVERSITY STUDIES IN POLITICAL SCIENCE. W. J. Ashley, Editor, No. 1. THE ONTARIO TOWNSHIP. By J. M. McEvoy. Warwick & Sons, Toronto. 1889.

We put these two very interesting pamphlets together as belonging to the same general movement. Dr. Bourinot may be said to have a somewhat more practical aim and to follow more definitely an historical method of inquiry, while Professor Ashley approaches the subject from the more purely scientific point of view; yet neither of them ignores the other side of the inquiry. Speaking of Political Science, Dr. Bourinot remarks, "No course of subjects is better calculated to profit the student than this, when it is fully and faithfully carried out. It is one inseparably connected with the vital interests of the whole community. Every man, woman, and child has an interest in the efficient administration of government, and in the impartial execution of the laws. These are matters which relate immediately to human happiness, and those studies which teach the principles on which all good government must rest, the respective duties, powers, and privileges of the different executive, legislative, and judicial authorities, and the eternal maxims of civil liberty, are studies which, when taught in the spirit of a judicious and honest historian, are well worthy of the name of a science, and should obtain a pre-eminence over all departments of thought and study, except the teaching of the true lessons of Christianity." Professor Ashley remarks, in a somewhat similar strain: "Nothing is more striking in the intellectual history of our own time, nothing more full of hope, than the growing interest excited by Political Science. . . . Two ideas underlie the movement. The first is that the State, with all its constituent parts and all its activity, can be studied in the same spirit as the biologist brings to the observation of the animal organism, or the mathematician to the manipulation of numbers, i.e., with absolute impartiality, with a complete suppression of all other motives than the ascertainment of truth. The second is that knowledge thus acquired by scientific observation and analysis will be of practical use." Professor Ashley's Introduction is most suggestive; and Mr. McEvoy's paper on the Ontario Township is full of information. Dr. Bourinot's Lecture, alike in matter and form, is worthy of his great reputation.

LEAD KINDLY LIGHT. A New Year's Sermon by Rev. Samuel Massey.

This is a very admirable sermon, preached by Mr. Massey on the first Sunday of the new year, in "S. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Montreal." It is headed No. xvii.; but we do not know what this means, and it has no publisher's name. This is rather a pity, as we can honestly recommend the procuring and reading of the sermon.

A TRIP ACROSS BRITISH COLUMBIA. Hamilton Spectator Publishing Company. 1889.

We have here a charming account of a journey taken by a gentleman (anonymous) and his two sons across this great continent, on a visit to British Columbia, with a peep into the United States afterwards. Sketches like these are of much interest now, and will be of practical use to historians afterwards. The remarks of observant and cultivated travellers are no less useful than the more business-like statistics of professional men; and we think that readers of this pamphlet will share in the sentiment of the writer who declares, "Our attachment to and faith in Canada and Canadian institutions are not diminished by our trip." There are some very good wood engravings; and perhaps the most striking are two which represent Winnipeg in 1871 and 1887. It is hardly credible that sixteen years should have worked such a change. Hardly less wonderful is a view of Medicine Hat, an eight month's old town.

MAGAZINES.—The *Churchman* for February is a number of unusual interest. First we have an article by the Dean of Canterbury on Prosecutions for Ritual Observances, which we have referred to in our editorial notes. Next comes a very appreciative and sympathetic notice of Robert

Browning by Mr. E. H. Blackeney. He says: "The poetry of Robert Browning is essentially noble, healthful, and gives a bracing tone to our whole moral nature. We do not find any trace of that sickly sentimentalism or mawkishness too often discoverable in modern poetry." Dean Boyle has an interesting article on Pearson; and Lord Grimthorpe writes well and rather less slashingly than is customary with him on the two Prayer Books of Edward VI. The February number of the *Toronto Methodist Magazine* maintains its high level both in form and in matter. We have continuations of the Canadian Tourist Party in Europe and of Lady Brassey's Last Voyage. This is followed by a charming article, admirably illustrated, as are most of them, on the "Land of Burns," by Mr. F. S. Williams, a veteran in this field, if he is, as we suppose him to be, the author of "Our Iron Roads." An article of importance, on the question of University Federation, by Chancellor Burwash, will be read with interest by the promoters and opponents of that movement. To many undoubtedly the most attractive article in the Magazine will be a "Forest Ramble with Dr. Nelles." We acknowledge the receipt of a number of publications, all edited by that experienced writer, Mr. Charles Bullock. Mr. Bullock's point of view is not exactly our own; but for their purpose we could hardly have better periodicals than those which are published under his management. First comes his monthly Magazine, *The Fireside* (price 6d.) a publication similar to the *Leisure Hour*. The articles are shorter than in the ordinary magazines of a more secular character, but they are excellent for ordinary Christian families. The illustrations are very good, notably the frontispiece giving the beautiful exterior of Salisbury Cathedral. *The News* is a weekly penny paper of a religious and non-denominational character. *Home Words* is a monthly penny magazine adapted for families who may be unable or unwilling to expend the larger amount required for *The Fireside*. *Hand and Heart* is also a monthly penny magazine, "a family, social, and temperance journal," with perhaps a greater reference to working men. They are all published at the "Home Words" office, Paternoster Square, London. The February number of the *Canada Educational Monthly* contains a continuation of Professor Cappon's paper on "Subjects and Methods in the Teaching of English," a reply to the Professor's previous criticism by Mr. J. E. Wetherell, B.A., a very interesting paper on the Book of Nature by Sir Daniel Wilson, read before the oldest Scientific Society in the New World, and other articles. *The Canadian Church Magazine* holds on its way successfully. It opens with a memoir and excellent likeness of Dean Carmichael, has a large quantity of very interesting Missionary Intelligence, an engraving of the beautiful church of S. Paul at Woodstock, together with an account of the parish, and other matters of interest.

## Home & Foreign Church News

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

### QUEBEC.

INDIAN MISSION.—The Indians stationed at Lake St. John, in this diocese, who are part of the Mistassini tribe hope to have a church in which to worship in the spring. The Rev. H. C. Stuart, M.A., who was the first priest to visit them for 30 years, and who prepared a number of them for confirmation last year, has already received quite a number of subscriptions towards the building fund, and will be pleased to receive any donations at his address, Bourg Louis, P.Q. The whole of the tribe are members of the Church and have been for 200 years, ever since the opening of the Hudson Bay posts. Their language is a Cree dialect which has never been translated, and the Rev. Mr. Stuart is learning it from a clever Indian boy that he has with him, and whom he is training for college. It is expected that he will take Holy Orders and become the Missionary Priest for the tribe. The new church will be called *Ke-che Manitou* (Holy Spirit). The Hudson Bay agent was at one time a choir boy in St. John the Evangelist's (Dr. Wood's) church, Montreal, and before the visits of Mr. Stuart, he has been in the habit of reading the Church Services for the Indians. They now have choral celebrations with the *Sanctus*, *Agnus Dei*, and *Gloria in Excelsis* well rendered, as

the Indians are and say, "We are an example of faithful Indian brethren man of the Church continually with and heathens proud of his trouble and journeys he is also pleasing ahead of some of a bright and unattractive good example to

QUEBEC.—He is to visit our church at the C Sunday in Lent. On the following meeting under in the Music Hall and lecturer he

The Rev. St. Friday evening resulting from long been in retired list since honours (1865) Gold Medallist ordained deacon Bishop of Toronto Newcastle in the diocese of Ontario parishes of Ros declining years married.

CARLETON Place long looked for man not very own parish, a from the publication would find a Mr. Atkinson was of Lanark, Or settlement the cations were mate known strength of m used to great tending earnings which age was cast. The tages, he was the result of in the Church ship. His into truth, far in a earned for his and kindlines Many of the cl look back to t sionary deput venter and his modest, but of Missionary M the little cotta Mr. Atkinson as the result the last fifteen Place, and for confined to his ness was cha and resignatic with the mess to him in spir cheered and encouragement gious men of a and though l no compromi shrewd, if g taught him it dered, and h if they were a wholesome But his influ room, till his was constant and correspo influence for verse with a want of tech pieces will lo whom they during his li has left by vi