

Ministers of the Imperial Parliament during this century, from Canning to Gladstone, have been almost exclusively from that University (p. 12.) Most amusing of all, perhaps, Dr. Wilson's picture of the brotherly love amongst the sectaries in Scotland, in consequence of their having been educated at unsectarian colleges, is painfully marred by a quotation from a leading Scotch Divine, stating that in no country in the world is party spirit in religious matters so strong, or so bitter (p. 14.) We would call attention, also, to the reduction of the standard of the University under its present regime, as compared with King's College (p. 19); and Dr. Ryerson's feelings with regard to the church (p. 38.) To sum up, we find, strange to say, Dr. Ryerson defending, against a Professor of University College, all that is true, solid and genuine in education, as opposed to the merely superficial, shallow, and pretentious, and contending for religious education for our University students at the most critical period of life. On leaving the subject, we may record our conviction that the defence of University College would have been better conducted by the nicer manipulation and more practised skill of its President.

We would remark also, with reference to Dr. Wilson's tone towards our great English Universities, that a Scotch Colonial Professor, dilating on the barbarisms of Oxford, suggests very forcibly the idea of a Chinese diatribe on the want of civilization in Europe. We should like to know too what sense he attaches to the word practical. Mechanical or industrial, we think, would better represent his meaning. Of the practical, in its true sense as the complex of our moral, social and political energies and activities, he seems to have no notion. Anything more unpractical than his defence of University College, we have not yet met with. Already we have had printed three different authoritative versions of what we are to believe he said. A knotty puzzle thus for some future Canadian Archaeologist investigating its Pre-historic Annals. A University, however, that numbers amongst her sons, Gladstone, the first financier of this or any age; Elgin, who is opening up for our commerce China and Japan; which has educated Sir W. Hamilton and Ferrier, no mean names in mental science; Hallam and Stanhope, far from dabblers in history and literary criticism; Ruskin, who has given a new impulse to Art, and is the exponent of its highest modern phase; Dr. Arnold, who has infused fresh vigour and high principle into scholastic life, adding Christianity to muscular, and moral strength to mental development; which has among her younger teachers Mansel and Rawlinson, the refuters of infidelity—the one in its Metaphysics, the other in its Historical canons—which has initiated a new era for education by its middle-class examinations; which is the only great school for the free discussion of Theology in Europe, and has been, through her sons, at the head of all the religious, moral and social movements of the age—may survive the charge of unpractical teaching from one whose highest aspiration is to reduce Toronto University into a Mechanics' Institute, an Athenæum, or a Polytechnic.

Literature.

Travels, Researches, and Missionary Labours during an eighteen years' Residence in Eastern Africa. By the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Krapf. (Trübner & Co, London.)

The name of Dr. Krapf has long been familiar to the readers of Missionary Journals: his book has now added it to the list of African discoverers. Moffatt and Livingstone in the south, Barth and Krapf in the north, have been the pioneers at once of Christianity and of geographical knowledge. The whole extent of the continent has now been crossed: at one time Dr. Krapf advancing from Abyssinia, was within a few degrees of Dr. Livingstone, on his journey to the south. But we still

know as little of Central Africa, of the character and number of its tribes, of its languages, religious, and physical features, as the Venetians knew of China from the accounts of Marco Polo, or as the Spaniards knew of Brazil from the rude story of La Casca.

The first part of Dr. Krapf's narrative relates to his visit to Abyssinia in 1837. he afterwards continued his journeys to the south and southwest, along the coast as well as in the interior. The most interesting of these is that to Ukambani, in the course of which he suffered hardships at least as great as any which we remember to have seen narrated. At one time he was left entirely alone in the desert, the African escort which accompanied him having been attacked and slain by a tribe of robbers. His food consisted of leaves and roots and ants—and at one time of 'a handful of powder with some young shoots on a tree:' the water, which he had to carry sometimes in the barrels of his gun, also failed him: "Coming to a sandpit with a somewhat moistish surface, like a hart panting for the waterbrook, I anticipated the existence of the precious fluid, and dug in the sand for it, but only to meet with disappointment, so I put some of the moist sand into my mouth, but this only increased my thirst." When at length he came to a village he found it hostile, and had to escape by night, following the tracks of elephants in the otherwise trackless wilds.

In 1850 Dr. Krapf explored the coast from Mombaz to Cape Delgado, making some valuable additions to the knowledge of this portion of the eastern coast line, and of the trade of its principal town, Kiloa Kibonjo. We regret that we cannot go at any length into his narrative: we hope that it will soon be as well known as that of Dr. Livingstone. The volume contains also Mr. Rebmann's Journal, with the discovery of the great snow-capped mountains of Equatorial Africa: the native accounts of the great waters of the interior: a valuable history of geographical discovery in Eastern Africa up to the present time by Mr. Ravenstein: and various smaller papers. The whole book is very fascinating as a record of personal adventure, independently of its scientific and missionary value: and is written with simple and graphic vigour which gives it a double interest.

NEW BOOKS.

Among the new books which are announced in England, are the following:—1. *Thirteen Sermons from the Quaracimali of P. Paolo Segneri.* Translated by the Rev. Prebendary Ford, of Exeter. This edition of the great Italian preacher, is a great accession to English homiletic literature, and its cheap form renders it very accessible. 2. *Christ in life: Life in Christ.* By the popular metropolitan preacher, the Rev. J. C. M. Bellow. 3. *St. Stephen's*, an historical poem on the English parliamentary orators, reprinted from Blackwood, and ascribed to Sir E. B. Lytton. 4. The third edition of *Scenes of Clerical Life*, the first work published under the pseudonym "George Eliot." 5. The first volume of the complete *Travels and Adventures of Dr. Wolff*, the Bokhara Missionary, written by himself. 6. *The Origin and Succession of Life on the Earth.* A lecture delivered before the University of Cambridge, by Professor Phillips of Oxford, in partial refutation of the theories of Mr. Darwin's *Origin of Species*. 7. The English Translation of the *Letters of Alexander Von Humboldt*, written between 1827 and 1858, to Vanhagen Von Enns. 8. *Three Years in Turkey*; the journal of a medical mission to the Jews of the East, by Mr. John Mason. 9. *Philological, Ethnographical, and other Essays*, by Dr. Latham. 10. *An Arctic Boat Journey in the Autumn of 1854*: by Dr. Hayes, whose name figures so prominent in Dr. Kane's journal. 11. *Chapters on Wives*, by the indefatigable Mrs. Ellis. 12. *Metaphysics, or the philosophy of consciousness, phenomenal and real* A reprint of the article in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, by the Rev. H. L. Mansel, of Oxford; although we do not accept the philosophy of Sir W. Hamilton and his successors as exhaustive of all possible truth, there can be no doubt that Mr. Mansel's article is the most clear, concise, and learned treatise on the subject in English. 13. *Catena on St. Paul's Epistles*, by the Rev. E. Newland, the author of 'Lectures on Tractarianism.' 14. *Sermons preached at the Training College, Culham*, by the Bishop of Oxford, and others. 15. *Sermons preached in Westminster Abbey*, by Dean Trench: and by the same writer, 'The Armour of God,' a sermon before the Queen's Westminster Rifle Volunteers. 16. *A Conformation Hymn*, with music, and Scripture references, (Montera.) 17. *Life of Bishop Hurd*, by the Rev. F. Kilvert.