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ARTICLE I.

CONGREGATIONAL TEMPORALITIES.

The whole subject of the temporalities of the Church should be elaborated into a science, which might be called Ecclesiastical Economy; and should occupy the place in ecclesiastical literature that Political Economy does in civil. It is a subject worthy of the best efforts of the best minds in the Church, and is susceptible of a thoroughly philosophical treatment. It is of almost fundamental importance when considered in its spiritual aspects; and yet it has generally received only an empirical treatment. It is a subject whose abstract doctrines grow out of the profoundest ideas of religion, both natural and revealed, and also have intimate relations with metaphysics, ethics, history, political economy, and the relations of Church and State; and until it is understood, systematized, and taught in its breadth, the temporalities will continue to be the "evil genius" of the Church, instead of a source of comfort, stability, and spiritual prosperity.

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tives, "which, while they concede a large influence to the working of opinions, allow the actions and the personal character of Jesus to stand out in their completeness." His "Life of Jesus" is moreover interspersed with truly eloquent and enthusiastic tributes to Jesus—concessions which must either overthrow his whole legendary hypothesis, or else resolve themselves into empty declamation. So far, we may regard the French child as an improvement on its German parent, and a progress in the sceptical world towards the acknowledgment of the truth. But in point of learning, (as Dr. Schaff quotes from Prof. H. B. Smith,) intellect, and consistency, the Teutonic work of Strauss is immeasurably superior to the light and airy French romance.

Dr. Schaff justifies his naming Renan a charlatan when he proceeds to point out how disingenuously he insinuates that Christ was an impostor in league with Lazarus and his two sisters; and then how he eclipses this wretched invention with another which is entirely original, in which he both outrages the feelings of all Christendom, and disgraces himself by profaning even the sacred agony in Gethsemane with the sensuous picture of a Parisian love tale. Dr. Schaff prays God to forgive this frivolous writer his wanton fancy, which so nearly approaches not only the blaspheming of the Son of God, but that other unpardonable blaspheming of the Holy Ghost.

After all we have quoted from this interesting volume, the reader will require no direct commendations from us in its favor.

Natural History: A Manual of Zoology for Schools, Colleges, and the General Reader. By SANBORN TENNEY, A. M., author of "Geology," etc., and Professor of Natural History in Vassar College. Illustrated with over five hundred engravings. Fifth edition. New York: Charles Scribner & Co., 654 Broadway. 1867. Pp. 540. 8vo.

There is no science that has for us a greater fascination than natural history. From Goldsmith's "Animated Nature" to this the latest production with which we are acquainted in this department of literature, we have suffered few of the zoological works

which were at all popular to escape us without obtaining at least a random glance at them. The work before us is a successful attempt to give a view at once comprehensive and minute of the science as at present taught in our highest schools; so far, at least, as this could be done in the compass of a single octavo volume. While it has not the fulness of treatment, under any one head, which characterised some of the best papers on this subject in the serial issues, on a similar principle, of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; or the scientific precision and value of such books as the *Bridgewater Treatises*, bearing on this part of the teleological argument, and as Kirby and Spence's *Entomology*; or the profound generalisation of the works of Cuvier, Buffon, Owen, Agassiz, and Guyot; or the copious descriptiveness of Audubon; or the indescribable charm of Pliny, Goldsmith, Izaak Walton, Wilson, or Gilbert White in his *Natural History of Selborne*: it has this merit peculiar to itself, viz., that it gives a bird's-eye view of the whole subject, and in a manner that is intelligible to the general reader, while it conforms to some of the highest exactions of science.

The religious principles of the author seem to be decided, and so far as they are disclosed, sound. He appears to be a disciple and warm admirer of Agassiz. His motto is, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches." Ps. civ. 24. If he were to say more, we apprehend he would be found to be a little loose on some points. The book is appropriately dedicated "To those who believe that the leading facts and principles of natural history should be taught in all the schools of this country." We are of those who think that too many branches are already taught in our schools and smaller colleges, but certainly have no disposition to turn a deaf ear to the claims of a study so useful and engaging as zoölogy. The author brings forward those claims in his first chapter.

"Zoölogy," he says, "is a science of the highest importance, not only on account of its direct practical relations to the material interests of human society, and its inseparable connexion with the great problems of geology, but especially as an educa-

tional branch, securing to its true votaries a spirit of earnest inquiry, habits of accurate and careful observation, vigorous and logical thought, and power of broad generalisation; and dealing, as it does, with the highest expressions of matter and of life, its study is eminently adapted to enlarge our ideas of creation and its great Author. It makes known to us the Plan of Creation, as exhibited in the highest department of nature, and thus we are led to know more of Him who suffers not even a sparrow to fall without his notice."

The second chapter is on the Vertebrates, including mammals, birds, reptiles, batrachians, and fishes; the third on Articulates, including insects, crustaceans, and worms; the fourth on Mollusks, including the cephalopods, the gasteropods, and the acephals; the fifth on the Radiates, including the echinodermata, the jelly-fishes, and the polyps.

The sixth chapter is on the geographical distribution of animals. This is a most interesting chapter indeed. We quote a portion of a single paragraph:

"A few facts will serve to illustrate the above principles. The white bear, the walrus, the seal, the whale, the narwhal, the auk, and the jaegar, have their true home in or near the Arctic regions. The bats and moles; the bears, the wolves, the foxes, the lynxes, the martens, the weasels; the squirrels, the beavers, the woodchucks, the rabbits, and the porcupines; the wild boar, and the ass; the various kinds of deer, the sheep, the goats, and oxen; the birds of prey, the perching and singing birds, the pigeons, the grouse, the waders, and the swimming birds; the fishes and the reptiles; the insects and the shells, and other lower forms of life of the North Temperate zone,—are unknown in all the Arctic regions. Not only so, but the animals which bear these names are not of the same species in North America that they are in Europe or Asia. The grizzly bear is confined to western North America; the brown bear, to the northern parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. The American sable, fisher, and weasel, inhabit northern North America; the Russian sable and true ermine inhabit Siberia, and the beach marten is found in Europe. A species of reindeer inhabits Lapland, but in northern North America are two species of reindeer, both of which are different from the European one. The moose of Maine and Canada closely resembles the elk of Europe, but is not identical

with it; the stag of Europe and the American deer are two species; and the noble wapiti, with antlers six feet in length, and the curious musk-ox and bison belong exclusively to North America; though in the forests of Lithuania the latter has an analogue in the European buffalo."

The whole chapter is attractive, and comprises everything the mere general reader would care to know on the subject. Mr. Tenney adheres to Agassiz's definition of species. We should have been better pleased if he had adopted that originally presented by Dana and afterwards approved by Dawson and others. There is no favor shown in this book for the Darwinian hypothesis, and the kindred or identical vagaries of Herbert Spencer and Professor Huxley. Mr. Tenney is a believer in the revealed doctrine of special creation, as opposed to the figment of an origin of species by the process of natural selection.

We think the author somewhat vague and unsatisfactory in his expressions about the gorilla. He says it is an inhabitant of tropical Western Africa, which would not be likely to suggest the fact (asserted by M. Du Chaillu) that the gigantic creature is found only in a strip of territory stretching six hundred miles inland, or thereabouts, from the coast, an extent of country forming an ellipse of which the equator is the transverse axis! Again, Mr. Tenney says that this ape is "*one of the most formidable*" of the troglodytes, whereas it is notorious that the gorilla is immeasurably more formidable than any other of the anthropoids.

This book is remarkable for its good print and its copious illustrative woodcuts. The bird part is very enchaining. On the whole we can very heartily recommend it to all who love to see a thing done *secundum artem*.

Elements of Political Economy. By ARTHUR LATHAM PERRY, Professor of History and Political Economy in Williams College. Third edition. Revised. New York: Scribner & Co. 1867.

This is a very creditable performance. It is at once popular and scientific; and while not adding much that is original to the