

certainly commands our best wishes and hopes.

Is there so little good poetry in the land that "Old and New" could find only Mrs. Stowe's pleasing, thoughtful Hymn, for a first number?

Other new journals are — 1. The "INDEX," published in the interests of "Free Religion," at Toledo, Ohio, under the very able charge of Francis E. Abbot. The "Index" says "it shall be the organ of no party in politics and no sect in religion. The editor will speak for himself alone, and so will each contributor; neither will commit the other." We presume that the editor speaks for himself in saying that "to reject the Christian name does not necessarily mean to despise either Jesus or his religion."

2. The "MONTHLY REVIEW AND RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE," at Boston, to be edited by Edmund H. Sears and Rufus Ellis, of whom we may speak in the same language as of Mr. Abbot. This is an enlargement of the "Monthly Magazine." "It is to be a periodical, theological, religious, and denominational, whose object shall be still to gather and express the best and profoundest thought of the Unitarian body, applied to life and practice, and bearing on individual and social progress, upon the renewal of the Unitarian body within, as well as its growth, extension, and influence without. It is to be not only a religious magazine but a monthly theological review, popular and distinctively denominational, but not sectarian. It shall be liberal, and at the same time Christian; liberal towards Trinitarians, and open to all the light and the genial influence to come from the church of Christ universal; liberal towards radicalism or unbelief, candid in receiving and profiting by its criticisms, by standing ever on the revealed Word of God, and owning the leadership of Christ alone."

3. "WAKE and PLAY," a newspaper for the young, published at Springfield, Massachusetts.

GRIMM'S "INVINCIBLE POWERS."

HERMANN GRIMM, the author of the interesting life of Michael Angelo, has lately published a novel of modern society in three volumes.¹ Its heroine and her mother and other characters are American, and a great part of the action of the novel takes place in America. It is therefore as interesting to the American as the German reader.

A young count comes to America to find a solution of the enigma offered by the present state of society in Germany; and it is in the study of those questions that are now discussed in German society, that the interest of the book lies. It brings up the subject of the nobility, of caste, and class, a subject which it is difficult for an American to appreciate in all its intricacies; and it shows how this question is seething in Germany, and what a sea of troubles we are freed from in America, from the non-existence of such a class as the nobility. "What is to become of our counts, our nobles, in these days?" is the question which the characters of Grimm's novel set themselves to answer.

The hero is, for a long time, one of the least interesting personages in the book — from his lack of firmness of character. He is a count of a long line of descent. His father has dissipated all the riches he inherited, and the family estates have necessarily been sold. Arthur is forced then to live in seclusion, on the little that remains of his property, with an old cook, his horse, his family pictures, and just enough to support life, — too much, one of his friends thinks; for if he had been forced to labor, he would have

¹ *Unüberwindliche Mächte* (Invincible Powers). Roman von Hermann Grimm.