

had evangelized him. The religious indifference of the end of the eighteenth and beginning of the nineteenth century joined with intolerance, caused this work to be abandoned altogether.

In 1826 a partial revival took place, the results of which have spread by degrees to all the churches. For the intellectual and religious resuscitation God specially made use of the Christian influence of Britain, to which, next to God, they owe their present comparatively prosperous state.

In reality the Vaudois churches or parishes (this last word has been in use since 1839, and the name of Vaudois Church has been reserved for all the parishes taken together) are sixteen in number, fifteen in the valleys, and one at Turin. All are subject to the decisions of the Synod, which is held annually during the first week of September. The elections of pastors, elders, members of Synod, etc., are made by the members of the church. There is an appeal from the Consistory to the Table, and from the Table to the Synod.

The contributions raised by the sixteen parishes for the purposes of the Church and the carrying on of its works have amounted during the last two years to an annual average of 88,000 Italian livres, the parish of Turin alone contributing a little more than half of that sum.

The work of evangelization among Roman Catholics has been resumed ever since it became possible to do so, that is to say in the year 1848, when the oppressive laws were abolished. It has prospered greatly, and has extended to the whole of Italy, from the foot of Mont Blanc to the extremity of Sicily.

At first, under the direction of the Table, the work was intrusted, in 1860, to a Commission of five members, elected annually by the Synod. The last report of the Commission, distinguishing the congregations which had sprung out of the evangelization of the Vaudois Church into *churches, stations and places visited*, reckons forty churches, sixteen stations and fifty places visited. The labourers employed in this work are 108 in number, viz., thirty pastors, sixteen evangelists, fifty-three schoolmasters and mistresses, and four Bible colporteurs. The contributions raised by the congregations amounted in 1876 to the sum of 26,795 Italian livres.

II. FREE ITALIAN CHURCH.

The sixth Evangelization Report, for the year 1876, gives the strength of this Church as follows:—9 ordained ministers, 18 evangelists, 84 elders, 50 deacons, 14 deaconesses, 1,508 communicants, 187 catechumens, 603 Sabbath-school children, 1,163 pupils in our day and night schools, 19 teachers in the day schools, 1,889 regular hearers of the Gospel, 1,501 additional occasional hearers, 36 churches, large and small, and 38 out-stations more or less frequently visited. The contributions of the churches last year, for evangelization alone, amounted to francs 1875.88.

There is a Theological College at Rome just opened under two Professors, Gavazzi and Henderson.

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