persecutions have lasted for years and have cost human lives. The Czar is no doubt a benevolent monarch; but he has to regulate an immense Empire, and cruelties and disorders may prevail in some sections which escape his notice. It is probable that the Evangelical Alliance will intervene on behalf of the sufferers.

In Germany the great conflict of ages is going on with unabated keenness. The Ultramontane conspiracy is being worked ou; with sagacity and perseverance; but the Government, backed by an immense majority of the people, is carrying out the law with a firm hand. Bishops, archbishops, and other ecclesiastics are fined as the case may require. They are really officials paid by the State, and it is surely not a strange thing that the State should claim the power of controlling and regulating their movements .- The same struggle exists in Switzerland, and to some extent in Austria. The ery of persecution is raised by the Church of Rome, but really without any adequate cause.

In France Ultramontanism seems to be triumphant. The Archbishop of Paris, one of the most bigotedly narrow of the Pope's servants, stood beside President Mac-Mahon, during the State reception on New Year's Day. The clerical journals exult over this as a proof of their ascendency.

Protestantism in France is a weak thing,—it has been weak these two centuries and more,—ever since its leaders were driven to prison, to the scaffold, or into exile by the a m of Papal tyranny. Heresy has crept into its ranks, reducing its strength still more; and it is so divided that for any purposes of evangelistic aggression it is almost a nullity.

Spain is once more under a Bourbon sovereign, blest by the Pope. Quite consistently with the Papal doctrine and spirit, the first acts of the new regime were acts of persecution against Protestants. Yet no cry has been raised by the journals that talk so fluently about persecution in Germany!—We hope the good seed is so widely scattered and deeply rooted in Spain that it can never be destroyed whatever acts of temporary tyranny may be indulged

in by a priest-led Government. This reactionary movement is an incentive to the disciples of Christ to be up and doirg while opportunities for work are presented by a benign Providence.

In Italy the Government is still under the ban of the Pope, and it is still "spoiling" the church-property. The latest reports of Evangelistic work speak very favourably of the missionary enterprises of the Waldenses. The almost we versal verdict is that too many differences and societies are operating in the city of Rome. They interfere with each other and give the enemy cause to speak end what is easily misunderstood and pervent

Coming to England, we find that the absorbing topic is Mr. Gladstone's trems dous assault upon the Papacy. Numero replies have been attempted, but nothing has yet appeared to prove that a man ca at the same time be loyal to his count and to the "infallible" Pope of Rome. few influential Roman Catholics have to licly repudiated "the infalibility of Pope." Others maintain that dogma, h interpret it mildly. The bolder spi declare in so many words that in a conbetween the Pope and the Queen the would obey the Pope. Romanism has met with so overwhelming an exposur two centuries. The excitement cause the United States, in Germany, and of countries is only second to that care England.

The Disestablishment Question has started in earnest in Scotland. The Church and United Presbyterians a common cause against the exced connection between Church State. A minority of Free Church stand by the Establishment, and and to re-unite with it. The ministers Established Church take up the question of the connection in a very earnest of The struggle will be long and moss

The work of grace in connection preaching of Mr. Moody still a Scotland, Ireland, England, appear equally favoured.

Thus swiftly we have surveyed pect of the religious world. Realty