

His old dogmas dropped from him one by one; and when his own felt weakness, his own need of Christ, made him a Christian, he gave himself to the work of showing the reasonableness of Christianity, of how it and man's moral nature fit into each other, of linking to it all mental products, of setting it on high as the crown and glory of humanity and society; in a word, of constructing a Christian philosophy which, while we may not agree with it in every particular, is yet the noblest that has been offered to us since the seventeenth century, and which has saved many of the most earnest spirits of our time from blank unbelief. If we have now a preacher like Maurice, who, educated as an Unitarian, and for the Bar, turned aside from everything else to proclaim, to classes whom perhaps no other man could have reached, Jesus Christ as the representative ideal of humanity and the head of all human society, and the Church as God's means of educating the nations into faith in His Fatherhood, and the brotherhood of man to each and every other man—let Coleridge more than any one else, be thanked. And yet he it was who in his time was most suspected by the orthodox, and most jeered at by the oracles of liberalism; and one of whose most precious works, I learn from a lecture of Robertson's, of Brighton, was only a few years ago\* "denounced as the most pestilential work of our day, by one of those miserable publications mis-called religious newspapers, whose unhallowed work it seems to be on earth to point out to its votaries whom they ought to suspect instead of whom they ought to love, and to sow the seeds of dissension, malice, hatred and all uncharitableness." "Religious Newspapers!" The Irish Church I believe means a church *not* for the Irish people. So most certainly "a Religious Newspaper," means a newspaper that has no religion.

Wordsworth was born two years before Coleridge and quitted Cambridge about the time that Coleridge entered. An ardent Republican at first in politics, though intended by nature for a speculative Tory; a Radical in poetry, in religion, in everything. And no wonder! What he wanted was to protest against the conventionalisms that oppressed him, the humbug with which men had agreed to cheat each other. When a student is hounded into "prayers" that the Tutors and Professors never dreamt of attending, he is apt to revolt. But Wordsworth was "a chimney that consumed its own smoke." His rebellion against his environments was different from Coleridge's. He did not enlist as a recruit in the Light Dragoons; did not canvass for subscribers to impossible Radical Newspapers; planned no pantisocracy for the banks of the Susquehanna or any other banks. What a contrast between the two, as there always has been between two Reformers raised up to