

We do not lose sight of the fact that former wars, by which similar expectations were excited, ended in disappointment. The termination of the war with Napoleon I. reinstated the Bourbons on the throne of France, and re-established other despotic governments, of which it was hoped Europe had seen the last. And even the revolutionary storm which swept over the Continent six years ago did but shake without overthrowing them. With one exception the dynasties are the same as they were, and only in the kingdom of Sardinia has anything apparently been gained to the cause of liberty. The Pope still fulminates his bulls from the Vatican, and to say nothing of the larger kingdoms the petty princes of Italy and Germany seem to vie with each other in their insane determination, in the one case to interdict the circulation of the Bible, in the other, to prohibit the worship of the Almighty, except in such ways as may seem meet to them. All this is very melancholy, and very different from what might have been looked for; but it ministers no food to despondency. When it is remembered how deep these systems have struck their roots, and how wide they have spread their ramifications, it is not to be wondered at if it should require the whole of the seven vials of the Apocalypse to be poured out upon them before they are utterly blasted and withered. But their doom is fixed, and their "judgment now of a long time lingereth not."

Meanwhile, let not the friends of truth and liberty lose heart, or be unconcerned spectators of the strife. The work of demolition belongs to their adversaries, the work of construction to them. The one of necessity must precede the other and make way for it. The potsherds of the earth will dash themselves to pieces against the potsherds of the earth. They are fulfilling their mission. Let the Church of the living God stand prepared to fulfil hers; and then upon the ruins of the anti-Christian and Mahomedan kingdoms will rise in peerless majesty the kingdom that shall stand forever.

If the aspect of foreign affairs is thus ominous—the cloud of coming judgments hanging gloomily over the nations, yet with the bow set in the cloud—the state of things at home foretells a time of trial, pregnant, in like manner, with greater good. Hostilities intensify on the one side, but alliances are drawing closer on the other. The sifting process which shall separate the chaff from the wheat is in active operation. The Apostate Church and her allies are pressing hard upon the quarters of Evangelism, and the forces enlisted under various Protestant banners are drawing closer together. Earnest and godly men, of all sections of the great Evangelical party, are thinking less of their differences than heretofore, and are approximating, by perceptible degrees, towards a common centre. The future of the true Church is not a future, as we believe, of strife, and recrimination, and mutual alienation among its members, but of forbearance and charity. THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE may be a most imperfect institution, so its objectors urge, and but a rude embodiment of those celestial elements, which in irresistible potency are ultimately to pervade all the parts of the Church of Christ, and mould them into one symmetrical and loving whole; but it is at least "the shadow of good things to come." It is a true finger-post, pointing with a sort of prophetic presage to the goal of peace and recognised Christian brotherhood, towards which all good men are hastening. May the everabiding Comforter speed their steps! And may He, graciously accepting our feeble efforts, bestow upon us the exceeding great joy of helping forward the blessed consummation!

\* \* It affords us great satisfaction to mention

that, through the kindness of two gentlemen, EVANGELICAL CHRISTENDOM will next year be sent to all our Missionary brethren connected with the London Missionary Society; by a previous arrangement made a few months ago it is sent also to the American Missionaries engaged in the Western Asiatic Missions, so that the Missionaries henceforth receiving it will be those of the following Societies, viz., the Church Missionary Society, the United Presbyterian Missionary Society, the Baptist Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the American Missionaries in Western Asia.

#### THE BEGINNING OF MORMONISM.

Twenty-eight years ago Joe Smith, the founder of this sect, and Harris, his first convert, applied to the senior editor of the Journal, then residing in Rochester, to print his "Book of the Mormon," then just transcribed from the golden Bible, which Joe had found in the cleft of a rock, to which he had been guided by a vision.

We attempted to read the first chapter, but it seemed such unintelligible jargon that it was thrown aside. Joe was a tavern idler in the village of Palmyra. Harris, who offered to pay for the printing, was a substantial farmer. Disgusted with what we considered a weak invention of an impostor, and not caring to strip Harris of his hard earnings, the proposition was declined.

The manuscript was then taken to another printing office across the street, from whence, in due time, the original "Mormon Bible" made its advent.

"Tall trees from little acorns grow."

But who would have anticipated from such a bald, shallow, senseless imposition such worldwide consequences? To remember and contrast Joe Smith, with his loafer-look, pretending to read from a miraculous slate-stone, placed in his hat, with the Mormonism of the present day, awakens thoughts alike painful and mortifying. There is no limit, even in this most enlightened of all ages of knowledge, to the influence of imposture and credulity. If knaves, or even fools, invent creeds, nothing is too monstrous for belief. Nor does the fact—a fact not denied or disguised—that all the Mormon leaders are rascals as well as impostors, either open the eyes of their dupes or arrest the progress of delusion.—*Albany Register*.

#### WHAT IT HAS REACHED.

THE MORMON TEMPLE AT SALT LAKE.—The great Temple which the Mormons are building at the City of the Salt Lake, is described as promising to be a wonderful structure, covering an area of 21,850 square feet. The block on which it is located is forty rods square, and containing ten acres of ground, around which a lofty wall has already been erected, to be surmounted by an iron railing, manufactured by the Mormons themselves, at their iron works in Iron county, Utah Territory. The temple will be 186½ feet in length, east and west, including towers, of which there are three at the east end and three at the west, and the width will be ninety-nine feet. The northern and southern walls are eight feet thick. The towers spoken of above are cylindrical, surmounted by octagon turrets and pinnacles, and having inside spiral stairways leading to the battlements. Besides these, there are four other towers on the four principal corners of the building, square in form, and terminating in spires. On the western end will be placed, in alto relievo, the Great Dipper or Ursa Major. As regards the interior arrangements, there will be in the basement a baptismal font, 57 feet long by 35 feet wide, and on the first floor, a