

its appollate capacity, did not make a new Establishment, which Dr. Candlish refused to accept in lieu of the old Establishment which had till then existed. The Courts of law do not make or alter constitutions—they are only the authorised interpreters of what the law is; and if they told Dr. Candlish that the Established Church did not and could not, consistently with existing law possess privileges, which he honestly believed it did possess, this only shewed that he was ignorant of the constitution of the Church of which he was a minister, but it did no more—a declaration of what the law was, did not and could not alter the law itself. The Established Church then remained unchanged,—the change consisted in the new light Dr. Candlish and his brethren obtained—and as well might any litigant in all broad Scotland, believing himself to have certain legal rights and finding he was wrong, inveigh against the courts, and declare that he had been illegally deprived of these rights as might Dr. Candlish in maintaining that so entirely wrong were the judges that history must be inverted to do him justice. Greatly as we respect Dr. Candlish and his brethren for leaving a church in which they believed they had certain privileges—necessary in their opinion to the proper organisation of a Christian communion—they must excuse us if we refuse to acknowledge that it was the Established Church which left them, and not they who left the Established Church; and that, by the change, it has ceased to be historically the Church of Scotland.—*Scottish Press (United Presbyterian Journal).*

Papal Concordat with Austria.

After the revolt of Sardinia and the loss of Spain, the Pope begins to find consolation in the servile submission of Austria. Seldom has a nation more ignominiously bowed the neck to be trodden upon by the occupant of the Vatican. The act would be ineffably pusillanimous and base at any time, but at the present hour it is rendered especially so, by contrast with the brave demeanor of states that make no pretensions to the high political standing of Austria. When Sardinia and Spain are wiping out the disgrace of ages by shaking off the yoke of Rome, Austria chooses the moment to prostrate herself in the very dust before that Power. Nothing has occurred since the Revolution of 1816 which reads more emphatically to Protestants, the needful lesson of vigilance in reference to a Power which steadily pursues, alike in prosperous and in adverse fortune, its intrigues against the liberties of mankind. When one looks back to the year we have named, and thinks of the long series of disasters and mortifications which have befallen the Papacy since that time, and especially when one calls to mind the recent losses it has sustained in the defection of the States which were long amongst its most devoted adherents, one would have thought that the Papacy would have no heart for such an attempt at present. We might have looked to see the Papacy put on sackcloth and walk humbly for a few years to come. But those do not know it who think that humili-

ation will tame or failure dispirit it. It has the art of rising by its falls; and those who think that such a scheme is too much for Rome when tormented by revolution within and humiliated by defection without, and that they may repose a little, are on the high way to become her victims. Whatever is possible she will dare. It is when the world is lulled into security, and lulled by the very idea of her powerlessness, that she makes her spring. Well she knows that it is in the spiritual that her great strength lies. When she has waxed lordly and political she has waxed weak. At these seasons she has provoked envy, not excited veneration. But when she has come to be stript of her political power, and has been compelled to cast herself upon the spiritual element, she has begun to recover. It is in the midst of distresses, and buffetings and nakedness, that Rome has over laid the foundation of her victories. When will the nations understand the terrible and irresistible subtlety of the Power they have to deal with? But what shall we say of Austria, whose statesmen have sold themselves and their country to the Pope? How far the deed may be acquiesced in by the body of the people we cannot say; but certainly their rulers have made a holocaust of all their rights and immunities in this concordat. The longer we contemplate that document, the more we see it to be a truly unfathomable abyss into which Austria has flung herself. The Concordat subjects both the pockets and the consciences of the subjects of Austria to the domination of the Pontiff. Its provisions are most sweeping, and may well startle us. There is not a law of the State which it does not unsettle; there is not an institution in the country with whose working it does not interfere; there is not an order of functionaries whose power it does not abridge, nor a class of citizens whose rights it does not encroach upon. In fine, it loosens and unhinges the whole framework of the Austrian State.—*The Witness.*

THE CHURCH AT HOME.

Jewish Mission.

DONATION TO THE FUNDS.

We have great pleasure in announcing the munificent donation of £250 to the Funds of our Mission. This sum having been placed at the disposal of the Rev. Dr. Cumming of London, by a gentleman who had been reading Dr Cumming's work with interest and profit, and who was thereby deeply impressed with his obligations to the Jews, has been kindly conferred by Dr. Cumming upon the Jewish Missions of the Church of Scotland.

The benevolent donor requests the sum to be entered as from "A Son of North Africa."

In the last *Record* we had the painful duty to discharge, of announcing to the friends of our Mission, the removal of our faithful and devoted missionary, the Rev. J. C. Lehner, from the scene of his labours. Various communications which have more recently been received by the Convener, bear testimony to the deep sense entertained by his fellow-labourers in the mission, and by the pastors resident in the locality which

was the scene of his labours, of his personal holiness of life and walk; of the laborious and self-denied devotedness which distinguished his ministry: and of the painful nature of the bereavement which the missionary cause has sustained in his death. We feel a sad gratification in communicating to our readers the following extract from an Address to the Committee of the General Assembly, by a body of the Pastors resident in Darmstadt, and the immediate vicinity:

"It has pleased the Almighty to call away our beloved brother in the Lord, the Rev. Mr. Lehner, from his earthly pilgrimage, and, as we have no doubt, to associate him with His elect Church in heaven. By his death, you have sustained in your missionary work a great loss, a loss in which we likewise participate, and over which we are mourning with you. For to us, too, he has been a friend, and a brother. He has laboured among Israel in an unassuming manner, and faithfully cast forth the good seed. In churches, too, he has, for the benefit of the Christian population, delivered the good message of the salvation in Christ. We are persuaded that the seed which he, with faithful devotedness and much prayer has sown for the enlightening of erring and blinded Israel, in this country, cannot be lost, and that many a one of this people, on a future day, will joyfully confess to have received through him, the first impulse for seeking and finding his eternal Lord the King."

The address from which the above sentences are extracted, is subscribed at Darmstadt, 16th October, 1855, by seven Pastors of the Church.

The following communication has been received by the Convener, from Mr. Sutter, dated *Karlsruhe, 30th October* :—

Mrs. Lehner has already communicated to you that painful loss which not only she and her children, but we all and our work, have sustained in the decease of her husband, our dearly beloved brother, Lehner, on the 11th instant. He died of a lingering pulmonary consumption. In November last year, on a tour in the country, in very inclement, rainy and stormy weather, he contracted a bad cold and with a rather suspicious cough, of which he never got rid again. Being a man of a strong will, not easily yielding to difficulties, he felt no apprehension of his case being so dangerous. He laboured on with wonted activity and faithfulness, during the whole of the very cold and severely trying last winter, and only last spring he gave in to the entreaties of his medical adviser and his friends, and allowed himself to take rest for a few weeks. But he soon girded himself to fresh activity, and during the summer he appeared indeed to be better and got stronger. He was engaged in the discharge of his duties nearly up to the end of his earthly pilgrimage, and he made a missionary tour in the country as late as August. Thus this true and faithful servant of the Lord died, so to speak, in his harness. He was an affectionate husband and father, a true brother, a warm and faithful friend, an accomplished, experienced missionary,—in one word, a true Christian in all the relationships of his life, &