

sublimity of the Gospel, which inspires them with a sort of compulsory veneration. What happiness that book procures for those who believe it! What marvels those admire there who reflect upon it!

All the words there are imbedded and joined one upon another, like the stones of an edifice. The spirit which binds these words together is a Divine cement, which now reveals the sense, and again veils it from the mind. Each phrase has a sense complete, which traces the perfection of unity and the profundity of the whole. Book unique, where the mind finds a moral beauty before unknown, and an idea of the Supreme superior even to that which creation suggests. Who, but God could produce that type, that idea of perfection, equally exclusive and original?

Further on he continues,—“And this strange promise, so aptly called by Paul, the ‘foolishness of the cross,’ this prediction of one miserably crucified, is literally accomplished. And the mode of the accomplishment is perhaps more prodigious than the promise.”

“It is not a day, nor a battle which has decided it. Is it the life-time of a man? No! it is a war! a long combat of three hundred years, commenced by the apostles, and continued by their successors and by succeeding generations of Christians. In this conflict all the kings and all the forces of the earth were arrayed on one side. Upon the other I see no army, but a mysterious energy; individuals scattered here and there, in all parts of the globe, having no other rallying sign than a common faith in the mysteries of the cross.”

“What a mysterious symbol! the instrument of the punishment of the Man-God. His disciples were armed with it. ‘The Christ,’ they said, ‘God has died for the salvation of men.’ What a strife, what a tempest these simple words have raised around the humble standard of the punishment of the Man-God. On the one side we see rage and all the furies of hatred and violence. On the other, there is gentleness, moral courage, infinite resignation. For three hundred years spirit struggled against the brutality of sense, conscience against despotism, the soul against the body, virtue against all the vices. The blood of Christians flowed in torrents. They died kissing the hand which slew them. The soul alone protested, while the body surrendered itself to all tortures. Everywhere Christians fell, and everywhere they triumphed.”

“Alexander, Cæsar, Charlemagne, and myself, founded empires. But upon what did we rest the creations of our genius? Upon force. Jesus Christ alone founded His empire upon love; and at this hour millions of men would die for Him.”

“In every other existence but that of Christ, how many imperfections? Where is the character which has not yielded, vanquished by obstacles? Where is the individual who has never been governed by circumstances or places, who has never succumbed to the influence of the times, who has never compromised with any customs or passions? From the first day to the last He is the same, always the same; majestic and simple, infinitely firm and infinitely gentle.”

“Truth should embrace the universe. Such is Christianity, the only religion which destroys sectional prejudice, the only one which proclaims the unity and the absolute brotherhood of the whole human family, the only one which is purely spiritual; in fine, the only one which assigns to all, without distinction, for a true country, the bosom of the Creator, God. Christ proved that He was the Son of the Eternal by his disregard of Time. All His doctrines signify one only, and the same thing, *Eternity*.”

“It is true that Christ proposes to our faith a series of mysteries. He commands, with authority, that we should believe them, giving no other reason than those tremendous words, ‘I am God.’ He declares it. What an abyss He creates between Himself, by that declaration, and all the fabricators of religion. What audacity, what sacrilege, what blasphemy, if it were not true! I say more: the universal triumph of an affirmation of that kind, if the triumph were not really that of God Himself, would be a plausible excuse, and the proof of atheism.”

“Moreover, in propounding mysteries, Christ is harmonious with nature, which is profoundly mysterious. From whence do I come! Whither do I go! Who am I! Human life is a mystery in its origin, its organisation, and its end. In man and out of man, in nature, everything is mysterious.—The creation and the destiny of the world are an unfathomable abyss, as also is the creation and destiny of each individual. Christianity at least does not evade these great questions. It meets them boldly. And our doctrines are a solution of them for every one who believes.—*Abbott's Correspondence of the Emperor Napoleon.*”

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Cambria, August 30.

ENGLAND.

The following is the section of the statute of Elizabeth referred to by Dr. Lushington, as guiding his decision in the case of Archdeacon Denison:—

“That if any person ecclesiastical, or who shall have ecclesiastical living, shall adversely maintain or affirm any doctrine directly contrary or repugnant to any of the said Articles, and being convicted before the bishop of the diocese, or the Ordinary, shall persist therein, or not revoke his error, or after such revocation afterwards affirm such untrue doctrine, such maintaining or affirming and persisting, and such afterwards affirming, shall be just cause to deprive such person of his ecclesiastical promotions, and it shall be lawful for the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Ordinary, to deprive such person so persisting or lawfully convicted of such afterwards affirming, and upon such sentence of deprivation pronounced, he shall be indeed deprived.”

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct that Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., shall be placed as a Lieutenant-General upon the staff of the United Kingdom, with the view to his appointment as Inspector-General of Infantry.

It is understood that the Bishop of Durham will resign his see on the 30th September next, and we have reason to believe that from that time his lordship will cease to be a contributor to the several religious, educational, and charitable institutions within the diocese which he has hitherto supported.—*Durham Advertiser.*

Several appointments are said to have been offered to General Windham, the hero of the Redan—the command at the Cape, the Ionian Islands, and the Bengal Division of the Indian army. According to the *Globe* he has accepted the latter, and will shortly proceed to assume the command. The appointment is worth £4,000 a year.

The *Morning Herald* of Monday announces that Archdeacon Merriman has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to Mr. Labouchere to succeed the late Bishop Armstrong in the diocese of Grahamstown. However desirable such an appointment may be considered by Churchmen in the colony, the announcement is at least premature.

In an article justifying the interference of the Western Powers with the Neapolitan Government, the *Times*, this morning, draws the following picture of the state of Italy:—“We are well aware that, with the exception of the Sardinian possessions, there is not a square mile of the Italian Peninsula which is not ready for revolt. The first effective rising in any one of the Italian States, will set Italy in a blaze from one end to the other. At Naples and in the Neapolitan provinces the exasperation is at the highest. Civilians can no longer tolerate the oppressions and espionage of the police. The galleys and prisons are crammed with unfortunate persons, whose crime is, that they are suspected of not wishing well to the Government of the King. In the last place, we may now say, as it is no secret, that the army itself, with the exception of the Swiss mercenaries, has been so disgusted with the King that the native regiments are ready to go over to the people on the first outbreak of hostilities. The Neapolitan troops, as far as the Government can contrive it, are disseminated about in various fortresses, where they are rather the watched than the watchers. In the city of Naples itself they are placed under the surveillance of the Swiss. Swiss and Neapolitan regiments are ready to exchange, not to unite, fire on the first convenient opportunity.”

The real strength, however, of the King of the Two Sicilies lies in his absolute weakness. The presence of two French and two English line-of-battle ships in his bay would be sufficient to ensure his absolute destruction. The powers can pass no other sentence than that of deposition; therefore it is they hesitate, and would rather leave the King of Naples to his better reflections or to the justice of his subjects. If it be yet time—and it is not quite clear that time is left—we strongly recommend the King to reconsider the determination.”

The Governor of the Cape of Good Hope has delivered a message to the two Houses of Parliament, calling upon them to vote £40,000 to provide villages each with a church, blockhouse, and school; for 8,000 of the German Legion to be sent out to the Cape in complete military organisation, armed with the Enfield rifle, and with camp equipage, with a fixed pay of 6d. a day for three years, in order to allow them time to get their land in cultivation. The House of Assembly at once voted unanimously the sum asked by the Governor-General.

REPLY OF THE RUSSIAN CABINET TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S COMPLAINT.—It is said that in the early part of last week Lord Palmerston was in the receipt of a note from the Russian Cabinet, in which “the complaints of the English Government as to the manner in which Russia has carried out the stipulations of the treaty of peace went with a complete answer.—The note is described as taking one by one each fact of which the English Government makes a reproach, and in each case depriving it of all ground for complaint equally firmly and happily. The note then expresses itself in general terms with reference to the mistrust shown by the English Government. It is said in it, that Russia concluded peace in the full hope and expectation that confidence would fully and completely return; this expectation, however, could not be otherwise than completely disappointed by the distrustful policy that England had assumed. One passage is more particularly worth notice in the Russian note.—The English Government, had, it appears, on some occasion declared that if it could have known beforehand how Russia would have put the terms of peace into execution, it would have kept its troops six months longer in the Crimea. To this the Russian Cabinet answers, that would of itself put an end to the peace.” This appears to be a truthful communication, and if so, it certainly leaves the British Government in an extremely undignified position.

TURKEY.

The Austrians are gradually leaving the Principalities, and the Prince Pierre Napoleon is now spoken of for Governor. The English evacuation of Constantinople is complete, and the French are embarking their last troops. A *felé* given to Admiral Lord Lyons by the Austrian Internuncio had taken place on a magnificent scale. Another deputation from the Circassians is expected; and a serious outbreak among the Monte-negrin tribes affords much cause for alarm. They were menacing several districts. At Podgorizza they destroyed several mosques and churches, but a murderous attack at Kooi was the horrible feature in the news:—

“Forty Catholic families had managed, with their priest, to escape the general massacre, and retreated to the mountains, where they lived for three days on roots and berries. On their return they found their houses not only plundered but burned, and this was also the fate of the church. More than 200 Turks of all ages, many of whom were women and children, were butchered in cold blood. In this catalogue of horrors, the unhappy fate of one Catholic family in particular has created the greatest commiseration and sympathy. The husband was engaged in packing up his valuables, when he was attacked by six of the Montenegrins, who literally cut him to pieces. At the sight of this wanton act of brutality the wife was so appalled that she instantly went out of her senses, and whilst in that state set fire to the cradle in which her baby was asleep, then killed her other child—a little girl of five years—by splitting her head open with a hatchet, and finally set fire herself to the house, and perished in the flames. Kurchid Pachá earnestly begged for reinforcements.”

ITALY.

Baron Hubner, the Austrian Envoy in France, has arrived at Naples, and finding the King had left for Gaeta, immediately followed to that place. It is said King Ferdinand is as inexorable to Austrian influence as he has proved to that of the Western Powers; and it is remarked that the Baron being sent on such a mission is an evidence of the King's obstinate temper. “There is not the slightest doubt,” says the *Cologne Gazette*, “that King Ferdinand declines paying any attention to the remonstrances of the three great Powers.” The *Correspondence Italienne* relates the following occurrence as having taken place on the King's going to church on the 7th inst.:

“In returning, the horses of the king's carriage stumbled and fell. This caused considerable confusion, in the middle of which a well-dressed man, lame, and supporting himself on a stick, approached the royal vehicle, presented a petition to the King, and began slowly to address him. An official of the guard perceiving this, threw himself on the petitioner, who had so ill-chosen his opportunity, and knocked him aside, wounding him [another account says mortally.] Others of the attendants did the same. The lame man defended himself as well as he could, and from the midst of his assailants shouted out in a loud voice, ‘Ferdinand! they are murdering me before your eyes; remember this!’ The King was frightened, and called out, ‘Let him live!’ and the horses having been raised, the carriage drove off at a rapid pace.”