

ILLUSTRATIONS OF PROPHECY.

PERGAMOS.

Pergamos, or Pergamus, now called Bergamo, anciently the capital of a kingdom of the same name, stands on the north bank of the river Caicus in Mysia, and is distant about 20 miles from the sea. About two centuries and a half before the Christian era, it was noted for its wealth, and was the seat of literature and arts. Its king, Eumenes II., paid great attention to the formation of a library, which became so extensive that Ptolemy, king of Egypt, jealous of its fame, forbade the exportation of papyrus, which gave rise to the invention of parchment, hence called *pergamena*. The library was afterwards removed to Egypt by Antony. The last king of Pergamos, Attalus II., bequeathed his wealth to the Romans, who also took possession of his kingdom. Here formerly stood a splendid temple, in which Æsculapius, the God of physic, was worshipped under the form of a serpent.—Hence Satan is said to have had his seat here.¹ The early Church of Pergamos was disgraced by the sect called the Nicolaitanes, who were infamous for their professed and open immorality. Antipas here suffered martyrdom for the Christian faith,² but his history is unknown.

Pergamos under the Romans having held superiority over all the cities of Asia, was enriched by them with the most costly and splendid works of art, and still preserves many vestiges of its ancient magnificence. The site of the theatre is admirably chosen; it embraces in its view the city and the plain of Pergamos with its chain of mountains, and is lit by the rising sun. There is in the middle of the city a ruin of such extent that it can have been nothing less than the palace of a Roman emperor. The river has five bridges, one of splendid masonry, so wide that it forms a tunnel a furlong in length, upon which a portion of this great palace stands. The walls of the Turkish houses are full of relics of marble, with ornaments of the richest Grecian art. All the works standing are magnificent; the amphitheatre especially, on the south west of the citadel, is a wonderful building. A river runs through it, and the arches, now underground, are of the most exquisite workmanship.—It was so constructed that it might be filled with water and made the scene of naval battles; when dry it was used for foot, horse, and chariot races. Triumphant arches shelter the mean huts of the modern Turks, and even the burial grounds are full of fine relics which have been collected to ornament the graves. The citadel is fortified by an outwork or wall, of considerable extent; and above it is a platform intended as a battery, built entirely of marble fragments, columns, cornices, and other ornaments cemented in beds of mortar.—Columns are to be had for nothing, and are applied to every purpose; they are even bored and used as canons.

Here also are the massive ruins of a Christian church dedicated to St. John, and supposed to have been erected by the emperor Theodosius.—The internal division into aisles was made by two rows of granite columns, the spoils of former temples; upon them rested the galleries for the women, level with the windows. The walls are of brick intermixed with pieces of ornamental sculpture in stone, and the whole is said to be an excellent specimen of a Greek church. An extensive vault underneath, supported by a great pillar, is now used as a workshop for coarse pottery. There is another ancient church in the town, that of St. Sophia; from its style of architecture it appears to be of very remote antiquity: it is now used as a mosque.

The present population amounts to fifteen thousand, of whom fifteen hundred are Greeks, two hundred Armenians, who have a church, and about a hundred Jews, with a synagogue; the remainder are Turks, whose dwellings are separated from the Greeks by a dry bed of a river. The only Greek church now existing in Pergamos is a poor shed covered with earth, lying on the ascent of the castle hill; and under the same roof a poor priest keeps a school of thirty scholars. The contrast between the magnificent remains of the church of St. John, which lies beneath, and this humble edifice, is as striking as between the poverty of the present state of religion among the modern Greeks and the rich flood of Gospel light which once shone within the walls of the church of St. John.

PERVERSIONS IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 367.)

The fifth subdivision extends from the secession of Mr. Newman, in the autumn of 1845, to the establishment of the Roman hierarchy, in the autumn of 1850, with "that illustrious Prince of the Church," Cardinal Wiseman, at its pinnacle.—Encouraged by the accomplishment of their past predictions, Dr. Wiseman and his friends besought the Bishops of France to pray for the conversion

of England. At this point, Bishop Bagot, under whose gentle authority the whole career of Mr. Newman had been fulfilled, accepted translation to the See of Bath and Wells; and in his stead came to Oxford, Dr. Samuel Wilberforce, who had been engaged in the education of the Queen; the devout and eloquent son of a devout and eloquent father. In June, 1845, the Peel ministry yielded to Lord John Russell. The preservation of the See of St. Asaph was effected; and on the death of Bishop Carey, he was succeeded by Dr. Short, the historian of the Church of England. Notwithstanding the protest of Bishop Philpotts, Mr. Gobat was consecrated, on the nomination of the King of Prussia, as successor of Bishop Alexander at Jerusalem.

An essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine was the defence offered by Mr. Newman. Neither the letters published by Dr. Pusey, on the occasion, nor the *Lyra Innocentium*, which feebly sounded from the hands of Mr. Keble, betokened any cordial conviction of guilt in such a transition. The chief claim of the English Church seemed to be that they were born in her; that she was still their mother; a poetic preference which went as far as this:

"God chooses for thee: seal his choice,
Nor from thy mother's shadow stray;
For, sure thine holy mother's shade
Rests yet upon thine ancient home:
No voice from heaven hath clearly said,
'Let us depart;' then fear to roam."

But Mr. Newman was speedily followed by Messrs. Christie and Chanter, of Oriel College, Mr. Brown, Mr. Frederick Faber, several of whose Tracts had been republished by the Episcopal Tract Society at New York; Mr. Thompson, Mr. Jephson, curate of Dr. Hook; Mr. Wells, Mr. Morris, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Formby, the traveller, whose book had appeared a year or two before at Flemington; Mr. Penny, Mr. Coffin, Mr. Burder, Mr. Northcote, Mr. Milner, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Macmullen, Mr. Walker, Mr. Laing, Mr. Horne, Mr. Crusby, Mr. New, and Mr. Ryder, who, besides his own parentage, was the son-in-law of the biographer of Martyn, and the brother-in-law of Bishop Wilberforce. All these were clergymen and scholars; and several private gentlemen of Oxford, London, and Leeds, joined in the train. It was stated that in Ireland, many Priests became Protestants; but even had the numbers been equal, the weight would have been by no means balanced. Some expressions of the new ministry, and some courtesy of the late ministry towards the Romish Bishops, in Ireland, encouraged their adherents to devise plans for future development in England; while the government vainly hoped, under the new era of Pius the Ninth, an acquiescence of Rome in a large scheme of Irish Colleges, in which Roman and Protestant students, without prejudice to their principles, might be educated together. Four colonial prelates were consecrated in June, 1847; and when, in December, the aged Archbishop Harcourt died, Bishop Musgrave was advanced to the Northern Primacy. The new See of Manchester had just been committed to Dr. Lee, a former assistant of Arnold. But the nomination of Dr. Hampden, as the successor of Bishop Musgrave, at Hereford, was the signal for a loud and vehement resistance. The Dean, Dr. Merewether, refused his concurrence: even half of the Bishops signed a letter of remonstrance, on account of the general apprehension; at the confirmation of Dr. Hampden, three clergymen openly objected, there were legal proceedings; but the consecration was not prevented. Before it occurred, however, Archbishop Howley died; and Bishop Sumner, of Chester, succeeding to the vacant seat, was himself succeeded by Dr. Graham.

The shock of successive revolutions, in 1848, convulsed all Europe. Ireland was a volcano, whose force the recent famine had exhausted.—The Romish prelates of that unhappy land were besought, by the highest of the Roman Catholics in England, to suppress the system of rebellion and assassination. In this year, the scheme of an English hierarchy, with an Archbishop of Westminster, was suggested, but lost from public view amidst that torrent of tumult, of which, at length, one billow drove the Pope himself from his temporal dominions. Against the ministerial part in the system of national education, a strong agitation was stirred by Mr. Denison, brother of the Bishop of Salisbury, and Examining Chaplain of Bishop Bagot. Mr. Allies, Examining Chaplain to Bishop Blomfield, with Mr. Marriott, of Oriel College, and two other clergymen, having visited the continent, and very much conformed to Popish usages where they found them, alarmed the public by the narrative; while Mr. Algar and Mr. Seance of Oxford, and Mr. Mackintosh of Cambridge, actually became Romanists. But Mr. Baptist W. Noel withdrew also to the Baptist; and Mr. Shore, thrown into prison for costs, excited a popular sentiment against Bishop Philpotts, which was aggravated when he patronized the Sisters of Mercy at Plymouth, and when he refused institution to Mr. Gorham for his doctrine on baptism. In his Charge of 1848, he strongly resisted a supposed design of limiting the tests of heresy to the Articles, and called on those of the clergy who held the doctrine of the non-conformists, to imitate the

honesty of their predecessors and depart. On the same occasion, his Examining Chaplain, Mr. Maskell, preached a doctrine, little to be distinguished from that of the seven sacraments. The baptismal question grew rapidly in interest. Archbishop Musgrave declared the freedom of the clergy to believe with Mr. Gorham. A large volume was published by Mr. Goode on the same side, which was answered by Archdeacon Robert Wilberforce, who had recently been noted by his book on the Incarnation. Mr. Goode found, too, an American antagonist in Bishop Whittingham.

In England, while the Rev. Messrs. Steward and Bittleston conformed, in 1849, to Rome, Mr. Connelly sought restoration. Bishops Stanley and Copleston died, and were succeeded by Dr. Hinds and Dr. Ollivant. The case of Mr. Gorham went to the Privy Council, and was decided, in effect, by their judicial committee, at the head of which were Lord Langdale and Lord Campbell, and under the advice of the two primates. Their decision established the right of Mr. Gorham to institution. Bishop Philpotts refused to execute the act, or to hold communion with any by whom it should be executed, and carried his resistance through all the three highest courts of law; and at last declared that he should not hold himself bound by the decision in a similar instance, and called on the parishioners of Mr. Gorham to watch his instructions, and, if it were needful, report his unfaithfulness. Bishop Bagot published a formal statement of his adherence to a doctrine which he deemed to be in peril; and Mr. Denison made a public protest.—Bishop Blomfield, who, though associated with the Committee, had not concurred in the decision, introduced, but without success, a bill for changing the final court of appeal in ecclesiastical questions. The Superior of the Sisters of Mercy refused the accustomed contribution of Lord Campbell, as coming from a patron of heresy. Two or three Church Unions professed that an article of the Creed had been sacrificed. The revival of the action of Convocations was loudly demanded, and quietly repelled. Resolutions were adopted by three Archdeacons, Manning, Wilberforce, and Thorp, two Regius Professors of Hebrew, Mill and Pusey, with Messrs. Keble, Dodsworth, Bennett, and H. W. Wilberforce, and three laymen, that if the Church should not in some manner authoritatively disavow the permission to hold the doctrine of Mr. Gorham, its power to assure to its members the grace of the sacraments would be at an end.—Mr. Maskell concurred in this view, with the deepest solicitude, the more as he now apprehended the decision to be legally authorized. A large meeting of clergymen was held at London, which divided itself into two branches, and over one of these Lord Fielding presided. It is said that a paper, denying the royal supremacy, as commonly understood, was signed by some fifteen hundred clergymen, headed by Archdeacon Wilberforce.—Mr. Palmer and his friends, however, demanded of the Church Unions a protest against Romish doctrines, as well as against that of Mr. Gorham; and when the demand was denied, proposed new Unions. Dr. Pusey, though reproached by some of his friends, with leniency towards the doctrine of Mr. Gorham, while he sanctioned, by precept and example, the practice of Confession, the adoration of the sacrament, rosaries, crucifixes, and monasticism, yet publicly intimated his own purpose to die in communion with the Church of England. But within a few weeks after the meeting in London, Lord Fielding, Mr. Maskell, Mr. H. W. Wilberforce, Mr. Allies, and Messrs. Bathurst, Wynne, and Patterson, of Oxford, were all received into the Papal Church; Archdeacon Manning had resigned his preferments; Archdeacon Wilberforce had declined presiding at a meeting of the clergy of his archdeaconry, held for a protest against Papal intrusion; and Mr. Bennett, and, it is said, Mr. Dodsworth, had been compelled to tender a resignation to their diocesan. Eight years had carried to Rome ninety scholars of Oxford, and fifty-one of Cambridge.

The time had arrived for which the Roman sentinels had been watching. Pope Pius, restored by the battalions of France, was in the hands of his cardinals. The mandate had been issued to the Irish prelates; and the colleges of the Government had been condemned by their solemn council. On the 30th of September, 1850, Dr. Wiseman was declared a Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster. In a few days, the bull was made public on the British shores.

The sequel must be for the historian of the latter half of our century. But as we turn to survey the scene through which we have passed, the solemn words of our Saviour to those who might live to witness the siege of Jerusalem, seem echoing in our ears, "when ye, therefore, shall see the abomination of desolation, spoken of by Daniel the Prophet, stand in the holy place, WHOSE READETH LET HIM UNDERSTAND."

ENGLAND AND WALES.

(From the Times.)

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert and the Royal guests at the Palace, resumed their survey

of the Crystal Palace on Saturday, and their personal interviews with exhibitors. The portion of the building which they examined was the western half of the space devoted to machinery in motion, and as this is, perhaps, the most wonderful and important part of the whole collection the attention bestowed upon it was commensurately great. The illustrious party were attended by Mr. Cubitt, President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and by Mr. Hensman, who has conducted with so much ability the management of this great department. Mr. Dilke and Colonel Reid also accompanied the Royal visitors, while Mr. Cole took the young Princesses by a different route through the interior. Her Majesty examined with great care and interest the varied display of beautiful machines for the manufacture of cotton and wool, listening most patiently to the explanations given of each, and receiving exhibitors with a condescension which must have gratified them immensely. She appeared particularly struck at the outset of her inspection with the display made by Messrs. Hibbert and Platt, of Oldham, the excellence of whose workmanship is beyond all praise. The succession of curious processes by which the raw material is wrought up into a manufactured shape was explained, and Royalty never before had so good an opportunity of appreciating the patient industry and mechanical genius, and the enormous capital which the inhabitants of the north of England have embarked in this branch of enterprise.—From the cleansing and carding machines, with the curious doffing apparatus attached, the Queen passed to those for winding and spinning, to the wonderful performances of the throstle, the bobbin frame, and the mule, with its innumerable whirling spindles; thence to the warping and dressing machines, and, finally, she completed her survey in the section of cotton by a careful examination of the numerous improved power-looms, with their fast flying shuttles. The Jacquard and other looms exhibited attracted particular attention, and also the machinery for the preparation and manufacture of wool, especially Donnisthorpe's circular wool comb, an invention not less remarkable in the profitable results which it yields by the separation of the long wool from the short than in the means by which those results are accomplished, and which cause its action to resemble that of human labour rather than of a mere piece of mechanism. The Royal party after examining Masters' process for generating artificial ice and partaking of refreshments, concluded their survey by a minute inspection of Mr. Whitworth's of Manchester, extraordinary apparatus for measuring the millionth part of an inch, and even smaller quantities. Both the Queen and Prince Albert inspected for some time this invention, which illustrates in a higher degree, perhaps, than any other object in the Exhibition the extraordinary progress which we have made in mechanism. Just as they were about to depart, M. Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, accompanied by M. C. Dupin and several of the most distinguished Frenchmen in London, met the Royal party, and the President of the National Assembly was presented to Her Majesty.

At twelve o'clock the public were admitted, but from the attractions of Chiswick or the doubtful appearance of the weather or from some other cause, there was an unusually small influx of visitors. The numbers were only 12,986, and the receipts, notwithstanding the 5s. admission charge fell to £1,560 10s. Nothing of any interest occurred during the day, except the accidental explosion of one of Philip's patent fire annihilators in the eastern division of the building. How it went off no one can tell; but had it taken place to day, instead of on Saturday, great alarm and even serious consequences, might have resulted, for from the immense mass of vapour evolved everybody would conclude that a fire had broken out. As it was beyond the first start no harm was done. The fire annihilator being itself considered a fire, vigorous attempts were made to extinguish it with water. The invention, which is a very valuable one and well entitled to public patronage, does not deserve this practical sarcasm on its utility. It is conjectured that some person set the machine off either accidentally or by design while examining it, for it is constructed in such a way that it could not explode spontaneously. For some days past the Electric Telegraph Company, which has established a depot at the Crystal Palace, has been furnishing to the public there information as to the state of the weather in the different parts of Great Britain to which their wires extend. The system of meteorological observation thus set on foot is, we hear, to be completed by a record of barometrical results, collected by the same agency, and it is expected that the data thus collected will possess great scientific interest. Few things in the history of the Exhibition illustrate more curiously its uses than this singular application of electricity. As the Whitsun Holidays have now arrived and excursion trains begin to run from all parts of the country it is anticipated that immense crowds will flock daily to Hyde-park and that the capacity of the building for accommodating the million will be tested to the uttermost. The experience of the last fortnight has increased the confidence which is felt by the authorities that no inconvenience will arise from the expected concourse of people.

¹ Rev. ii. 13. I know thy works, and where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seat is.

² Rev. ii. 13. Antipas was my faithful martyr, who was slain among you.