the Republic, to adapt it to a Mohammedan people. Whilst therefore, it is utterly impossible to overestimate the importance of personal right-eousness, as the sole basis and guarantee of official righteousness, in either Church or State, yet it is to the latter, or national righteousness, that we desire to call the reader's attention, in the sequel of this article.

1. National righteousness includes the public formal acknowledgment

of the Mediator as "King of nations."

The enthroned Saviour is "Prince of the kings of the earth." He has on his vesture, and on his thigh, a name written: "King of king; and Lord of lords." These titles are not empty compliments. They are not expressive merely of personal excellence, or physical power. are significant of legal authority. The Lord Jesus Christ is the "King of nations," in the sense that He is their lawful Head. By the appointment of Him whose will is that all men should honour the Son as they honour the Father, the Mediator is Head of every national organization under the sun. Him, the rulers of every land are to acknowledge as their Supreme Head. To Him they are to bear true allegiance. His will they are to honour and obey, in all their official acts, on pain of his certain, righteous, and most dreadful displeasure. "Be wise now, therefore, O ye kings; be instructed, ye judges of the earth. Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling. Kiss the Son lest he be angry, and ye perish from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little." Ps. H. 10, 11, 12.

2. National right-ousness includes the adoption of the Word of God

as the basis and rule of legislation.

It is one of the most dangerous blunders into which even wise men sometimes fall, to assert, that the Bible has nothing to do with politics. The Bible has to do with every thing that it professes to deal with. Take every thing relating to State management out of the Bible, and it will be materially reduced in its dimensions. The Word of God is not only intended to be the rule for men in their private, but also in their afficial procedure. It is not only the Divine rule for the government of the Church, but also the State. Civil rulers may no more ignore that Word, in their State enactments, than ecclesiastical rulers, in determining the doctrines, the worship, the discipline and government of the Church. The Bible's claim to a place in Parliament is just as valid, as its claim to a place in Convocation, Synod, or General Assembly.

And, yet, is it not a melancholy fact, that in almost all the nations on earth, in the present day, the Word of God, as the rule of legislation, is to a large extent, practically ignored? How little it is regarded, in the setting up of rulers! That Word declares that State rulers must be "able men, men of truth, men fearing God and hating covetousness." It declares that "he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God." And as a warning against the setting up of persons of an opposite character, it asserts that "the wicked walk on every side, when the vilest men are exalted." How little such solemn enactments are heeded! Men are appointed to office without any regard to moral qualifications. The swearer, the Sabbath breaker, the libertine, &c., are as eligible to political office, as the man that "fears God and keeps His commandments." Even a blaspheming Atheist has now taken his seat