ortion of the sac ay copy, with

ING IN WHICH

f its establishm built upon the fo esus Christ him uths of the go ual happiness vers cultivated t," and "fruits praise and glor rive, uniting in Full obedie od. ed. A simple f dapted to pron of enterprise s. men "lived the moon, clear banners." place, affecting

ety, and issuing orrupting influe times. They 1, but exerted ruth was suppla dition, and " w vances. Divers Instead of argu warfare," profes attack and defe e gospel. Her -and afterward isoned, banished 1 scenes. Scrip hey were scatt many centuries zed and wonde he Most High, aited, and as 7, exclaimed, al ng ?" er a long seaso

ness, twilight dawned in the twelfth century, when he labours of the Albigenses, Waldenses, and other forgotten principles were gradually brought into rebrance. The sun arose again at the Reformation. n, truth was restored to its place, spiritual worship n to re-appear, and partial attempts were made to t Christianity of the cumbersome trammels which sh or interested men had invented. In this great work, Reformers employed their talents and energies, acng to the light which they respectively received, with nt zeal and various success. By common consent. er occupies the first place. Next to him, on the nent of Europe, was Zuingle, whose spiritual ght was clearer than that of the German Reformer. iam Tyndall was "the apostle of England." John n poured a flood of light on theology, and excelled is contemporaries as an expositor of Scripture. mer, Latimer, Knox, and others, in Great Britain, y unveiled the abominations of the Papacy, set forth relical doctrine, and strove to reinstate the authority word of God. They were not permitted to reap all reward of their labours. The restoration of the acy put an end, in most instances, both to their ines and their lives. But the tide had set in, and no r could stop its course. The Puritans followed the rmers, and the Nonconformists succeeded the Puridisentangling truth from error, and pursuing their tigations with a full resolve to abide by the decisions ripture, and Scripture only, and to admit nothing, in faith or practice, for which a divine warrant could e adduced.

ich has been done. Yet the work is but imperfectly plished. Additional reforms are needed in almost direction. A large portion of Christendom is in ity to the present day. Soul-destructive notions, is baptismal regeneration and the like, are still held e majority of those who are called Christians; childremonies are in high repute; and certain forms are sed to be endued with a kind of virtue or magical , after the manner of heathenism. What is worse, are endeavouring to diffuse the spirit of tyranny, xercise lordship over the servants of God. tous alliance of Church and State, which was first nmated in the reign of Constantine, and has spread