

Gospel in those parts." To accomplish these objects it employs 500 clergymen and a large body of catechists, schoolmasters and divinity students. In their reports, as we have already said, there are accounts of work done under every possible variety of circumstances, and with every variety of success and failure. For although the accounts are generally most encouraging, neither the Society nor its Missionaries are ashamed to say, where truth requires it, that all is not so successful as they could wish, and that their course is a chequered one. It is impossible to read such a Report as this without having many thoughts suggested. There must be life in a Church which has its labourers scattered over such a vast area amid so many nations. From East, West, North and South, from hundreds of different places, there come in accounts of work being done in the Master's vineyard, and under God, the mainspring of all that work is to be found in an office in London. The income of last year, nearly £103,000, of which about £78,000 are from annual subscriptions, and 13,000 legacies, shows how widely spread is the interest taken in the Society, an interest which shows itself in something more substantial than words; the collections for the general fund alone exceeding those of previous years by £5,600.

Still though gladly welcoming such practical proofs of Christian benevolence, we must not imagine that money is the Church's great motive power, or allow a dependence upon that to lead to the disuse of the still mightier weapons at our disposal. Sometimes we fear that the arm of flesh is too much relied upon. How else can we account for the fact that the work of the large Missionary Societies with their hundreds of thousands of pounds income, thousands of agents, missionaries, teachers, pupils, cannot compare with what was effected by the twelve poor men, without societies, salaries, or subscriptions, whose sound went out into all lands, and their words into the ends of the world. And if it be said that theirs was an exceptional case, we come later down and read of an Augustine, a Patrick, a Columba, a Xavier who alone or with a few assistants did more than all our Societies together. Whatever may be said about the changed circumstances this much is certain that no changes will ever be made, that can ensure to organization however complete or wrong however much, the victory which nothing but personal individual faith and zeal and self-denial can win. While thankfully acknowledging every help that is given from without, let us hope that the Church will never forget that "This is the victory that evercometh the world, even our faith."

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## REMAINS AND REMINISCENCES OF ANCIENT ROME.

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### NO. II.

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FIRST in rank and importance among these hills, was undoubtedly the Capitoline, for there on its summit, stood the citadel of Rome, and the lofty and spacious Temple of Jupiter, to which all attached such veneration and regard. Not a vestige of these nor of the other temples and buildings which clustered round on the top of the hill now survive. The Tarpeian rock indeed remains; but even that much reduced in appearance and height. The Capitol we know had several times been destroyed by fire in seasons of anarchy and civil discord. One of the last of these was that which happened in the contest between the forces of Vitellius and Vespasian—which Tacitus has recounted with so much force and so much feeling—almost weeping over its melancholy fall, and denouncing the madness of civil fury to which it had fallen a prey. Well might he indignantly ask if this were to fight