

preached everywhere,—at one time in this language, at another in a different one; and wherever he went, he understood how to interest the most prominent men and women in behalf of his mission." Worn with the labors and exposures of his long journeyings, he spent his last years as the rector of an English country parish, where he died, in 1862.

JOHN ALBERT BENDEL was born in Würtemberg, in 1687; died in 1751. He is universally regarded as a man of critical judgment, of extensive learning, and solid piety. He was the author of several Biblical works of great value, both critical and exegetical, which still form a part of the treasures of the Bible student. Bengel's rule of interpretation was "to put nothing into the Scriptures, but to draw everything from them, and suffer nothing to remain hidden that is really in them."

LOUIS GAUSSEN, born in 1790, was a native of Geneva, and a clergyman of the Reformed Church. He was known throughout Switzerland as an earnest upholder of evangelical Christianity, and was associated with Dr. Merle d'Aubigné and others, in seeking to substitute a scriptural faith for the rationalistic philosophy which pervaded Geneva. He encountered determined opposition, and was at last suspended by the consistory. In 1834 he took the chair of theology in the newly-founded evangelical school of Geneva, and became the author of various works upon the Scriptures. His death occurred in 1863.

PIUS IX. AND THE DECREE OF INFALLIBILITY.—From Mr. Gladstone's tract, "The Vatican Decrees," we condense the following brief account of the promulgation of the decree of infallibility under Pope Pius IX.: The Vatican Council was solemnly opened, amid the sound of innumerable bells and the cannon of St. Angelo, December 8, 1869, in the Basilica of the Vatican. At the fourth public session, July 18, 1870, the decree of papal infallibility was proclaimed. This decree not only asserts the power of the Roman pontiff over all other churches, but attributes to him "an immediate jurisdiction, to which all Catholics, both pastors and people, are bound to submit in matters not only of faith and morals, but even of discipline and government." It declares that the pope, when speaking "in his official capacity, to the Christian world on subjects relating to faith and morals, is infallible," and that his decisions are final and irreversible.

This crowning act of papal blasphemy was speedily followed by the fall of the pope's temporal sovereignty. On the second of September, 1870, six weeks from the time when the decree of infallibility was proclaimed, "the French Empire, which had been the main support of the temporal power of the pope, collapsed with the surrender of Napoleon III., at the old Huguenot stronghold of Sedan, to the Protestant King William of Prussia; and on the twentieth of September the Italian troops, in the name of King Victor Emanuel, took possession of Rome, as the future capital of united Italy." From the day when Pius IX. appeared before the people of Rome, at the announcement of his infallibility, he was never again seen in public. Shorn of his temporal power, and disdaining to own himself subject to the national authority, the proud pontiff of Rome continued, until his death, in 1878, a self-constituted prisoner in the palace of the Vatican.