Cbrist upon earth. But the powers of darkness seem to have carried out their wishes; the King of the Jews, the hope and expectation of Israel is crucified, dead and buried; bis sorrowing disciples gaze on the extraordinary scene with amazement; and turning their eyes from Calvary's summit to Joseph's tomb, where all their fond hopes of a king are now buried, they give vent to their baffled feelings and sorrowing hearts in the words of the Eastern sages "Where is he that is born King of the Jews?"

But as we follow the history of Christ's life, we find a change of scene. From another high summit in the ricinity of Mount Calrasy, tre can take a more encouraging obserration. It is Hount Olivet. Here we see some glimpies of glory which attest the presence of no ordinary personage, and make us think that hitherto we have been looking at a Prince in dissuise. The now risen Fing of the Jers holds a friendly parley with his collected followers, and after assuring them that they shall receire the Holy Ghost, and supernatural porer in consequence, "a cloud receires him out of their sight" as they wistfully gaze upwards: and now the hitherto despised Nazarene is w. in a chariot of triumph to the third beat and is there seated $n$ t the right hand of Majcsif: Two celestial beings arrayed in white, as c(.2)missioners from the high court of Heaven to be eye witnesses of the glorious ascension, int, rupt the upward gaze of the eleren astonished disciples and thus accost them:-" le men of Galilee, why stand ye gazing up into heaven? this same Jesus, which is taken up from you into hearen, shall so come in like manner as ye hare seen him go into heaven." How wonderfully bas the scene changed erea to the eye of sense-hor glorious the coronalion of the King of the Jews! His friends may now take courage and dispel forerer the gloom and doubt Which his previous career of humiliation had produced. His enemies may well take the alarm, as they are nor forced to believe that the Son of Man, the despised Jesus, is coequal with the Father. Aud all, friends and fues, are now desired to look aloft, and, as they see Jesus installed upon the throne of his purchased possession, "far above all princinality, and power, and might, and dominion, and erery name that is named," they are then prepared to see the true nature of his character and person, and norr, at length, to receire a satisfactory and decisive answer to their inquiry "where is he that is born King of the Jerrs?"

From this time forth we are to see the King of the Jers in bis true and lingly character, and no longer to bave ibose views of him which
have hitherto been so offensive to the eye of sense, and so apparently inconsistent with his regal character. This character we see him to assume from the time he "ascended up on high." No sooner do we find him installed on the throne of his ling dom, than he manifests his royal prerogative in the outpouring of the ple, nitude of his grace. His few but faithful subjects wait patiently in Jerusalem, and continue in supplication and prajer, until they bad received the fulfilment of the promise made to them on the eve of his ascension. Nor do they wait in rain. The promised shower of grace descends, and, with its hallowed unction neutralising the gloomy effecis of the crucifixion, and inspiring them with new zeal and life, prepares them to be the efficient instruments in the propagation of his cause, and the extension of his Kingdom. From this first-beginning of the new Testamental kingdom, Christ's cause must be owned to have advanced with a brilliancy of carecr, and astonisbing success, as at once to erince the presence of a supernatural power. How else, from such small beginnings, so few, and these illiterate, followers, and the cutting off of its founder, can we account for the extraordinary Luccess of Christ's kingdom? Where ber worldly resources-where the outward pomp of worldly grandeur, to dazzle the eye, and captirate the mind of the multitude-where the countless number of soldiers, and the might of artillers, to force a was despite of oppositionwhere her long list of silver-tongued orators, her artful sophists, and her silencing priests to defend and recommend her cause in the ages of the world? They are all wanting-or rather they are all in league against her. And yet in the sole exercise of her own inherent power, she continues ber holy and hallowed march, gaining smay and ascendancy orer the minds and consciences of the people with whom she came in contact, until she bad soon embraced in the list of her devoted adherents the names of emperors, kings and priests of various tribes and languages; and embraced as her territory the extensire boundaries of the Roman Empire. Now these amazing strides in her progressire march were made within a comparatircly short period after the ascension. And as we riew it in reference to the high claims adranced by the King of the Jews, we are bound to receive is as a presage of his future conquests; and must own the force of the prophetic truth, that "he shall hare the beathen for his inberitance and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession." Towards the fulfilment of this prophecs her progress has been tending ever since her first beginuing. This is a matter which is with-

