

by the congregation and the government of her Britannic Majesty. Many Spaniards attend the divine services performed therein, and we have good grounds for believing that some of those attendants, particularly that portion of them composed of the fair sex, have abjured the errors of the Roman Catholic communion. The rising generation is impregnated with ideas of religious reform, and we have seen works of some of the young writers of that country, in which the prejudices of former times are openly attacked, and principles of independence and religious liberty proclaimed,—a course of action which in other epochs, would have provoked the scandal and indignation of the authorities and of the nation at large."

NEW GRANADA.

"In New Granada this reformation has proceeded from the government itself. The archbishop and the Jesuits have been banished from the territory of the republic, the legislative power has sanctioned the liberty of worship, and the public writers employ themselves in enlightening the people upon the falsity of the Roman doctrines, and the necessity of undoing the work which, ever since the discovery of the new world, has been set up and perfected in it by the enemies of the true faith of Jesus Christ."

EARTHQUAKE.

On Friday last, about five minutes before midnight, a shock of an earthquake was felt by many persons in town. It commenced suddenly with a report like thunder, and continued rumbling for the space of thirty seconds, dying away in the distance. The tremulous motion of the earth was not very sensibly felt; but sufficiently so to indicate the character of the phenomenon. The atmosphere was perfectly calm at the time, and the stars shone brightly. In February, (if we are not mistaken,) 1832, a similar shock was experienced over the country between Montreal and Niagara.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

BOHEMIA.

Among all the kingdoms of Europe, this was the first earnestly to protest against the sins of Rome; it is computed to have supplied more than two millions of victims to the spirit of Popish persecution; in the single year, 1627, more than 30,000 families left it on account of their faith; and at the present day, thousands are sighing for release from the bondage of Rome. The land of Jerome and Huss, those early martyrs for the sake of the truth as it is in Jesus, is the seed-plot prepared in Providence for a future harvest of precious grain. Since 1848, not less than 3,000 persons have renounced Popery, a third Protestant Church of 1,200 souls has been formed in Prague, of 4,600 Roman Catholic priests in their father land, it is asserted that not half of them are properly Popish—many of them are sighing for reform, and not a few of them are subjected to violent treatment, as Hussites and Revolutionists; several have renounced Popery openly, and joined Protestant communions, at the cost of excommunication and all its bitter consequences. By these facts the Popish hierarchy has been greatly enraged, and has resorted to the basest expedients to prevent the progress of reform, incarcerating and tormenting for long periods those who have ventured to look for emancipation from their chains, and who were taking the legal steps to reach that result. Some are still imprisoned,

and others have been driven to expatriation. The spirit of inquiry however is advancing, and the interests of the Papacy are waning, the exercise of private judgment is maintained, and the rights of conscience are vindicated in despite of all maltreatment by these "Powers of darkness." Among the good effects of this spirit of persecution, is the bringing of such misused servants of the Lord to our own country, for the spiritual benefit of the Roman Catholic population, who need more enlightenment than they can ever receive from our home born ministry. "Out of the eater comes forth meat."—*Congregationalist.*

STATISTICS OF MORMONISM.

The Mormons have about 95 Missionaries in Europe, and as many in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Islands, also, a number in the United States and British America. They have a paper in Salt Lake City that issues 40,000 copies per week; another in Liverpool, issuing 22,000; and others in South Wales, Copenhagen, Australia, India, and Switzerland; their Bible has been translated into the Welsh, Danish, French, German, and Italian languages, and has made considerable progress in Sweden and Norway.—*Desert News.*

REWARD FOR LABOR.

Many worldly people imagine that the Christian life is made up only of crosses and sacrifices, which are borne with patience in expectation of future reward. They cannot comprehend how the good man is satisfied from himself, and finds an unfailing fountain of happiness in the consciousness of God's approval. Mr. Bixby, of the Mulmain mission writes: "Our work is hard, taxing both body and mind. What the reward will be, we do not know. But one thing we do know. If we receive no other reward than what is given to us daily, there is no other service upon earth that pays so well. In all the pursuits of this world, even in my choicest amusements, I have never found such exquisite pleasure, as in preaching Christ, the way, the truth, and the life, to these perishing idolaters. It is a work perfectly congenial to my feelings, and satisfying to my craving soul; and with such sweet contentment and that 'favor which is life,' how can I be unhappy?"

"Go, then, earthly fame and treasure,
Come, disaster, scorn and pain,
In Christ's service pain is pleasure,
With his favor loss is gain."

At a late anniversary of Yale College, Professor Silliman was called out by a complimentary toast. In the course of his remarks, the professor proceeded, for the benefit of the younger brothers present, to say how it was that at his age (76 years) he enjoyed such excellent health and spirits. He said at 30 he was dyspeptic and feeble. He cut off determinedly all stimulants, and had used none since. He dieted one year, and then returned to his labour. He ate always plain nutritious food, and drank nothing but plain, diluent drinks. He eschewed tobacco in every form. Every morning he used the sponge and cold water, and felt now no less power of endurance than when he was a young man, and no abatement of intellectual power.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE COMMISSION CASE.

The article on the subject referred to in the contents of this number, will be found on the second and third pages of the cover.