

attests the adaptability of Protestantism to the wants of mankind, and its usefulness even in this life, without at all interfering with the rewards of the future. There must be something more than accident in the fact that every State in Europe which adopted the doctrines of the Reformation has progressed, while every State which clung to the Papacy has gone down with the Papacy, or is in a weakened, disturbed, disaffected condition. On the continent of America a great Protestant Power has arisen in the United States within the memory of living men, and a greater Protestant Power, as far as numbers go, has started into existence in the Dominion of Canada, the ally and fast friend of the United Kingdom. And look at this United Kingdom, through England its governing member. Before the Reformation, and until persecution drove the French and other Protestants into Britain and Ireland, Englishmen were of small account in the reckoning of the peoples of Europe. Their annual revenue amounted to two or three millions of pounds, they had no commerce, no manufactures, they grew wool, but foreigners manufactured it. Now, look at England as the seat of power and the representative of the United Kingdom. She is the banker, the postmistress, the carrier, the railway contractor, the manufacturer for the world. Her revenue is seventy millions of pounds, the annual earnings of her artisans are between three and four hundred millions, her commerce is on every sea. She governs an Empire on which the sun never sets, and her subjects number considerably more than three hundred millions. England is Protestant, and to Protestantism she owes her greatness. Contrast this with Austria, strangled by Roman concordats, proud of her Roman alliance, once powerful in arms and influence, now trembling for the safety of what remains of her empire; with Spain, infamously notorious for her persecution in Rome's behalf, stripped of her colonies except one, and that one in open rebellion, her wealth dissipated, her influence destroyed, and a foreigner struggling against adversity in Madrid, while in the Provinces a pretender is unsubdued; with France, at one period a member of the Protestant league, from which in an evil day she broke off, always mighty in arms and favored with a fruitful soil, but on her knees recently craving merciful terms from the Protestant dynasty of Prussia, and still reeling under the blow which that power dealt out."

Ulster Scott in his letter to Samuel Simon, Esq., G. M. of the A. P. Association, Chicago, says :-

"With extreme thankfulness I hail the tidings from South America, that Romanism there is receiving fatal death-blows. Most terrible have been the results to that lovely country of the early spread, through the Spanish colonists, of the Papal system. But God's Word has reached at last the South Americans. They have heard, and are daily hearing now, the glorious Gospel. The work of Protestant Reformation has begun under the happiest auspices. What follows may be relied on as giving a true sketch of the extraordinary Mexican reformation :-'The Church turned against us, and advertised from all its pulpits our Bibles and pamphlets and hymns, by prohibiting their circulation. Multitudes sought for them, and in many towns and villages the people read and sang of Jesus and his love. This movement became a power, and the day the Church of San Francisco was opened was a great triumph of the Gospel. Aguas, one of the great preachers of the Cathedral of Mexico, who had, like Saul, persecuted the Church, but who, like him, had been

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