THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1865.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD ABROAD. He preached three Sabbaths there in the Free Church Assembly Hall, and on every evening of the week in different churches throughout the city. He is, without excep-

THE WEEK OF PRAKER IN LONDON.

As an indication of the state of religion in the British metropolis, we give a brief summary of the full statements found in the Revival, January 12th. A correspondent of that paper speaks of some discouraging features of the meetings, such as discordant doctrinal expressions, long intellectual prayers, &c. But the general effect of the meetings doubtless was favorable to Christian unity and the deepening of the spirituality of the church at large. Among the prominent persons mentioned as taking part in the meetings under the direction of the Evangelical Alli-ance at Freemason's Hall, we notice the Hon. W. Ashley, Rev. Dr. Steane, Baptist Noel, Archdeacon Elmhurst, the Bishop of Huron, Lord Radstock, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Sir Morton Peto, Rev. T. R. Berks, Rev. Dr. Waddington, Rev. Dr. Knox, of Belfast, Rev. Donald Fraser, of Inverness, and Rev. Daniel Bliss, American Missionary at Beirut.

Two meetings were held every day of the week in Freemason's Hall, and a union week in Freemason's Hall, and a union communion service was celebrated on the Sabbath following at 3 P. M., in which Revs. Baptist Noel, Archibald MEMillan, Dr. Knox, and Dr. Bliss officiated. Valuable papers were read or addresses delivered at different meetings; one on the revival off 59±60 in Wales; another on the "Times of Refreshing "Scalard"" another on the "Finite of the in Scotland ;" another on the "Hruits of the Revival in Ireland;" and another, by Rev. Dr. Bliss, on Syria and the East. All of these are published in the Revival. "Dr. Hamilton, speaking on Sabbath-schools said, "There is an addition to the children adapted for Sabbath-school instruction in this great metropolis of two thousand a week, and therefore an additional two hundred teachers a week is required supply that need," On National Blessings and the cessation of war, Rev. A. McMillan said :---"What more beautiful picture is there of the Reformation in England than that of the aged Latimer, who would remain so long on his knees in earnest prayer for the nation generally, and especially for the Princess Elizabeth, that he needed to be lifted to his feet? And who can tell how much of the blessing our fathers enjoyed was attributable to such prayers? Shall we not pray this morning for the cessation of war, that greater scourge than either famine or pestilence? We think to day of the most recent chapter in the history of nations, a chapter not yet completed, and surely it is the saddest. I would call upon ministers, upon parents, upon all who are interested in the training of the young, to tear away the false halo of glory with which the monster has been decked, and to let the young know what war really is." On Evangelical Union, Rev. Mr. Pennefeather said:-- "This is what the Evangelical Alliance, in instituting these meetings, seeks to exhibit. That we are one in Jesus... The devil is endeavoring with ten-fold "energy to break up the unity of the aburgh the support even us from Christ church. He cannot sever us from Christ, but he may sever us from one another." The *Christian Work* says :---" The week of prayer appointed for the first days of the New Year was celebrated as usual by prayer-meetings in many parts of the city of London, and the other cities and towns of England. The principal meeting, at Freemasons' Hall, which was attended by a large number, was addressed by well-known ministers and lay-men of different churches, and the feeling pervading it was excellent.

But the most remarkable and hopeful of the meetings was that held on Monday evening, at Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle. The *Charistian World* describes it as, "The greatest prayer-meeting, strictly so called, ever held in England, or perhaps in the world, before at all events under a roof. Long ere the hour for the public service to begin, the interest of the occasion manifested itself in a throng at the gates; and admission had scarcely been rained, before the spacious building was fairly filled, and in the course of a brief space more it was crowded from floor to ceiling by people of all orders of society. Several addresses were delivered, marked by unusual appropriateness and power; but these were felt to be feeble and ineffective, compared with the strong crying and tears,' that may be said to have been the character of the pravers of one and all of the ministers and brethren who presented the confessions and entreaties who presented the confessions and entreaties of the multitude to the throne of grace. Without rant, for even passion, the winds of the speakers seemed to possess an electric power, moving and melting the hearts of hun-dreds, so that they cried out in the intensity of their feelings, or sobled with anomion. At one period following a most circumstan-tial and devog confession of the single first of ministers and then of people, the whole au-dience seemed to be under the burden of contribute the devoge that was majorial to contrition to a degree that was painful to witness, till one g. c out the hymn, 'There is a fountain filled with blood,' which was sung in a way that can never be forgotten by any that heard it. After several hours it was deemed expedient to close the service; but such was the excitement even then, that a meeting for inquirers was announced to be held in one of the rooms below. Thither numbers went, and we have been told that 'showers' of blessing' descended upon the seeking company. Many found peace in beeving, and went home rejoicing in God their Saviour. Similar meetings, on a much smaller scale, have been held at several other Baptist chapels of the metropolis, this week. Toward the close, Mr. Spurgeon, who himself was deeply affected throughout, besought the members of the congregations present to continue in their earnest supplications to Almighty God for a real revival which should more than exceed their most sanguine anticipations.

tion, the most popular preacher that visits Edinburgh. His meetings are crowded to overflow, whether they be day meetings for the rich, or evening-meetings for the working people. On a Tuesday, at half-past two o'clock, he

preached in Dr. Candlish's church to a crowded audience of about 1500, chiefly of the higher class; and his discourse was so good, appropriate, and affecting, that a deep im-pression was produced, and not a few were in tears. We were greatly delighted that he was so much helped, that he preached with a defense refinement pathons and with a deference, refinement, pathos, and effectiveness, which could hardly have been surpassed, even by a person ofliberal education.

There were inquirers every night waiting to be specially addressed after the great meeting was dismissed. The workers in Edinburgh held a series of meetings after he had left the city, to gather in the harvest, and they report that many souls have been deeply nwakened, and not a few hopefully converted to God. We bless God for raising up such an instrument for preaching his gos-pel and saving souls.—British Herald.

SABBATH RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION having lately increased in Scotland the Chamber of Commerce of Edinburgh, composed of men of all parties, have decided by a majority of between twenty and thirty against four, in favor of the following resolu-tion:—" That, without reference to the running of Sunday passenger trains on railwaysa question that does not properly fall within the competency of a commercial asso-ciation—the, Chamber strongly disapprove the systematic running of goods trains on the Sabbath-day, and that this resolution be communicated to railway companies in Scot-land, and corresponding Chambers of Commerce

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL.

This document, issued from the Vatican Dec. 8th, has been making a very great stir in that part of the Roman Catholic world. especially, which has been cherishing the hope that Popery in the nineteenth century, whould show itself capable of progress and enlightenment, or who have been trying to, create the impression that Rome had actually partaken of the liberal spirit of the age, and was no longer the persecuting intolerant monster of the sixteenth century. Those who believed that she is still the old scarlet whore, thirsting as of old, for the blood of the saints, and lacking but the power to send forth anew her Alvas and her Guises, ready to revel in fresh dragonnades and autoda-fes, and to strike new medals and order new Te Deums over modern St. Bartholomews,saw nothing very surprising in the Enyclical, except a want of that worldly wisdom and keen sense of propriety as to time and place, which have generally been the glory and safety of the policy of the Vatican, hitherto. We give below extracts from the document showing to what an extent the Papacy in the person of Pius IX, has committed itself against the civilization and political progress of our times.

The Pope speaks of certain "false and perverse opinions, the more detestable as they especially tend to shackle and turn aside the salutary force that the Catholic Church by the example of her Divine Author, and His order, ought freely to exercise until the end of time, not only with regard to each indi-vidual man but with regard to nations, peoples, and their rulers, and to destroy that agreement and concord between the priest-

society is that in which the power of the laity is not compelled to inflict the penalties to have taxed the endurance of the Roman of law upon violators of the Catholic religion Catholic nations in the time of Hildebrand?

actually condemned the Government of France, and stigmatized as unholy and erro-neous the very doctrines on which political society is based. It was surmised, indeed, that the effusion itself was due not so much to the concern of Pope Pius at the backslidings of the world as to his indignation at the support which Italian liberty was rece v-

ing from the Emperor Napoleon." One of the "Gallican libertis" is a law of the First Napoleon, forbiding the publica-tion of any bull, brief, or other writing from Rome, without the sanction of the Govern-The Government, exercising its con ment. ceded right as a Catholic State, and naturally unwilling to authorize the formal publication of a reprimand directed against itself, refused of a reprimand directed against itself, refused permission to the priests to publish it. On New Year's day, while the Emperor was speaking words of peace to the Pope's am-bassador, his Minister of Public Instruction, M. Baroche, was drawing up the circular, dated 1st January, enjoining the bishops not to print the letter, or to quote it in their charges, and to take care that their clergy make no remarks about it which might lead to a bad construction. He also swore in his cousin, Prince Napoleon, as a member of his privy council, and appointed him its vicepresident, a position previously occupied by so zealous and bigoted a Romanist as the Empress Eugenie. This Prince Napoleon is. son-in-law of the excommunicated King of Italy, and has repeatedly distinguished him-self in the Senate by his violent speeches against the temporal power of the Pope. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: —"Indeed, the opinion of many on this nomination is that it is one of the most imnomination is that it is one of the most in-portant acts since the coup d'etat, and in some measure an abdication of the Emperoris policy in favor of his cousin, who, from his connection with the Royal house of Italy, must be the adversary of Austria; from his views on Italian unity, the stern is view of the Emperoris afterwards, the evangelist found himself, so vate favor, as to leave nothing more to fear. After a week or two, the inauguratory ser-vice was held before a large and sympathizing opponent of the Papacy; and from his sym-pathy, with Poland, the uncompromising enemy of Russia."

The refusal to authorize the reading of the Encyclical created, intense feeling among the blind adherents of the Pope in Brance. Some blind adherents of the Pope in France. Some protested, but the Cardinal Archbishop of Besancon and the Bishop of Moulins set tha Imperial prohibition openly at defiance, and deliberately read the Encyclical from the pulpit of their cathedrals. The Emperor was in earnest, and the disobedient dishops were put under legal process. By the arrival of the China, last week, with European news. to the 11th instant, we learn that "the Paris Moniteur publishes the official decrees, which declare the Bishop of Moulins, and the Car-dinal Archbishop of Besancon guilty of an abuse of ecclesiastical authority in regard to the publication of the Encyclical. The Moniteur also states that the Emperor has instruct ed the Foreign Minister to complain to the Papal government of the letters addressed by the Nuncio to the Bishop of Orleans and the Bishop of Poictiers, and which are declared to have constituted in themselves an infrac-tion of international law and of the publi-law of France." law of France. This constitutes apparently one of th

gravest complications that has ever occurre in the relations of the Emperor and the Pope Further developments are looked for with in tense interest.

with its cold, worldly, and calculating Trates, peror, has taken the attitude of hostility, but Italy, Austria, and even Spain have fel a like thrill of public peril, and late news from the latter country says that the Spanish Government is reported to have resolved o prohibit the publication of the Encyclical is

that country. The Werky Review thus sams up the difficulties of the Pope's position outside of his. Somplications with the King of Italy and his own restive subjects;—"We learn upon authority, which we know no ground for call ing in question, that the Pope has a disagree-ment, with Austria, Portugal, and Spain. The cause, in the several instances, is essentially) the same The Papal Court insists upon adopting, in reference to those countries.'an Ultramontane policy strong enough

vain, incendiary discourses were deliver-ed in the parish churches, in which it was by no means obscurely hinted that to drive out these heretical Protestants, even by violence, would be a grateful 'sacrifice to the Immaculate Virgin, long the central di-vinity in Rome's Pantheon.

sid. The attempt was so far successful, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. when the evangelist appeared on the ground, he was met by a posse of peasants, laborer for the most part on the lands of the priests THE GREAT STRENGTHENING who rushed upon him, hurled him to the ground, commenced belaboring him with kicks and ouffs, and would very likely have proceeded to more deadly violence, but for the providential arrival of the colonel of Na-THESE'BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES! tional Guards, by whom he was rescued and despatched forthwith to Milan. In these Have and do Give Better Satisfaction scenes of violence, however, the citizens of Bergamo had taken no part; all was the work HAVE MORE TESTIMONY! of rustics from the country parishes, infuriated by the preaching, and not unlikely bribed by HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO the money of their priests; as soon, therefore as what had occurred was known in the city a loud and just indignation, was awakened and a company of young Garibaldians seizing Than any other article in the market We Defy any one to Contradict this Asser their arms, were with difficulty restrained from avenging, with lynch-law, the stain cast upon the good sense and civilization of their native place. Meanwhile from Milan a strong appeal was sent directly to the Gov-enment; the local authorities too, bestirred To any one who will produce a certificate publishe themselves, and arrested the leaders of the HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS Mill cure every case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND audience; that audience has since steadily DISEASES ARISING FROM A increased; and now neither the hall, nor its' contiguous chambers, are large enough to DISORDERED'STOMACH. OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS contain the eager multitude that flock to hear. Christian Work. Resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs,

Resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs, such is Constipa-tion, Laward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acldity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Erne-tations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Dif-ficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Ohoking on SuffocatingSensations when in a lying posture, Dim-ness iof Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, & Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Fleah. Constant Imaginings of Fill, and great BEMEMBER, THAT THIS BUTTIERS. SWITZERLAND. GENEVA, The rioters of the 22d of Aua'seditious and bloody tumult, because they had at last been regularly ousted from power by the Protestant and peace-loving majority, have been fried and acquitted, the majority of the jury being Catholic radicals. The new Romish bishop has shown himself as facile n accommodating himself to changed and changing dircumstances as Rome and her agents ever are. "I have mentioned," says the Ganeva correspondent of the Chrisian Work " a charge of the Abbe Mermillied, the care of Geneva. Intely elevated by the Pope to the episcopal dignity. I told you that this charge a pious and sjudicions REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS SNOTALCOHOLIC one-constitut d a rupture with Radicalism Well, a week after employing this language, Mermilliod ordered all his subordinates to yote for the Badical candidates; and the CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY. And Can't Make Drunkards, Catholic Radical alliance is now as intimate as ever." A contract make 6420, 2026 GERMANY. IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD. HOPEFUL' INDICATIONS .- Dr. Schenkel's STREAD WHO SAYS SO.

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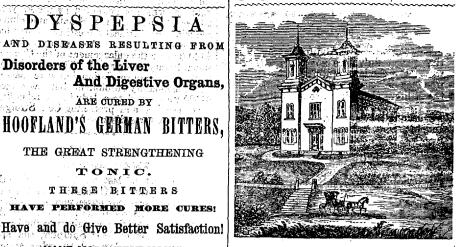
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PORGRESS OF PUSEYISM AND ROMAN-ISM IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

A shop has been opened in Norwich, says the Bury Post, for the sale of all-sorts of things required for setting up monasteries viz., vestments, church furniture, statuettes, crucifixes, rosaries, and crosses, incense at 6s. How much patronage the proper lb., &c. How much patronage the pro-prietor is likely to get, remains to be proved : but the fact of such an establishment being opened would indicate that ecclesiastical affairs in Norwich must be "tending Romeward.

The Protestant Alliance have published a very full statistical table showing the progress of Romanism in England and Scotland for the last fifteen years, which gives the follow-ing results :---increase in the number of priests 583; of churches and chapels, 449; of monasteries, 41; of convents, 48; of colleges, 1. In 1850 there were no bishops, now there are 21. The greatest increase has been in London and Liverpool. The totals for this year are: priests and bishops, 1521; churches and chapels, 1132; monasteries, 58; convents, 201; colleges. 21. Not very formidable figures certainly, unless those of the convents and monasteries may be thus regarded. These places should by law be open to official inspection at any time the government thought it expedient.

ard Weaver has been laboring very successfully in Scotland for some months. In Glass gow alone it is said that about five hundred outs were converted under his preaching.

unless required by considerations of public safety."" Also, that "Liberty of conscience and of worship is, the right of every man, a right which ought to be proclaimed and established by law in every well constituted State ; and that citizens are entitled to make known and declare, with a liberty which neither the eclesiastical nor the civil authority can hmit, their convictions of whatever kind, either by word, or, mouth, or, through the press, or by other means.

or by other means. Other opinions which are to be anathema-tized, are "that the Church can decide noth-ing which may bind the consciences of the faithful in a temperal order of things; that the law of the Church does not demand that violations of sacred laws should be punished by temporal penalties."

Neither can the Pope passover in silence the audacity of those who, insulting sound doc-trines, assert that "the judgments and decrees of the Holy See, whose object is de-clared to concern the general welfare of the Church, its rights, and its discipline, do not claim the acquiescence and obedience under: pain of sin and loss of the Catholic profession, if they do not treat of the dogmas of faith and manners."

He charges the faithful hierarchy every where "not to omit to teach ' that the royal power has been established not only to exerpower has been established not only to exer-cise the government of the world, but above all for the protection of the Church (St. Lent., Epist., 156, al. 125,) and that there is noth-ing more profitable and more glorious for the sovereigns of states and kings than to leave the Catholic Church to exercise its laws and not to permit any to attack its liberty; as our most wise and courageous predecessor, St. Felix, wrote to the Emperor Zenon.'''

The letter concludes by a grant to the faithful of plenary indulgence for one month in 1865, and by an extravagant effusion of Mariolatry. A very doleful tone pervades the letter, and while the poor Pope assumes positions of the most radical character, his one is utterly devoid of the proud arrogance which has often accompanied the fulminations of the Vatican.

In England and America, such a document would be allowed to go before the compara-tively insignificant Roman Catholic public, without the slightest governmental interference. But the Papal governments of Europe, who have been conceding somewhat to the spirit of modern progress, and who yet wish to spirit of modern progress, and who yet wish to retain with their subjects the repute of Catho-licity, are greatly troubled and affronted at the document. France took the lead in these demonstrations. The liberal Catholic press of Paris spoke out unbesitatingly. The Siecle asked :--- "What is it that this revived and restored Papacy preaches to us? A return to the middle ages. The papacy, in fact, does not admit of any other doctrine; what surprises us, is not therefore the doctrine, but the moment chosen for bringing it forward with additional noise." The Temps says:--""All hopes of a compromise between the church and modern society must be texpedient. RICHARD WEAVER IN SCOTLAND.—Rich-the combat, it is not uncertain. The dead an important town in Lombardy, northeast appear no more. The encyclical letter will of Milan. The opening service was set down of Milan. The opening service was set down for December 11. Bergauno is one of the for December 11. Bergauno is one of the

In Austria it is found that marriages between hy reas Roman Catholics and Protestants cannot be be kept to a regular confession to the priest once a month, and that worshipping Protes-tants cannot be confined to rooms, but must be permitted public buildings for conducting their religious services. On all these points the existing Concordat gave the Pope his own way, but it would not work, and appli-cation was made to have it modified. Nothe Pope would alter nothing. Austria was taught, probably to her surprise, that the non possumus could be carried to a point which even she found intolerable. The quarrel between the Papacy and Portugal arises from a grant which the Pope first made and then encroached upon. The protectorate of Roman Catholic India was by express stipu-lation vested in Portugal. But the Pope persisted in exercising the authority he had delegated to another, and nominated bishops to Indian sees. So deep is the umbrage taken by the Portuguese Court on this account, that the Portugese Ambassador, the count, that the Portugese Armassator, the, Duke of Saldanha, has been withdrawn from Rome. In Spain, also, the Pope will be meddling. A long series of quarrels has arisen, connected principally with the ap-pointment of bishops. 'Those recommended by Spain are almost al asserted bed, or replaced by others, in order to show the power of the Pope, and so a continual irritation is kept up between the countries.' "

An Italian correspondent quoted in the created for the consciences of the French bishops have given rise to many rumors here, which, however probable, I have not been able to trace to any assured source. To day it is asserted in some quarters usually to be depended upon, that the government is pre-paring some document intended to modify, or rather explain, the real meaning of the Encyclical. The Osservatore Romano, which may be regarded as the organ of the Ultramontane party, labors to show that it does not in the slightest degree interfere with the independent action of foreign Governments, or pass beyond the boundaries of that spiritual authority conceded by good Catholics to the Pope as head of the church. All who have to year assumed a hostile attitude to it in the late controversy are comprehended under the one distinctive appellation of Voltairian, a compliment no doubt intended principally for France, and more than any others are attacked those who call themselves or who are called the Liberal Catholics."

A leader in the *Review* of February 11th veloped and all the strife and turmoil of inhas the following language:---" It is hardly too much to say that Napoleon III, in his policy relating to the Encyclical, has gone further, in word and in deed, in opposition to the Papacy than Henry VIII."

TTALY.

PROGRESS-PRIESTLY OPPOSITION FRUSbe a great event, but principally for the real for December 11. Bergamo is one of the son that it will mark the powerlessness and the end of the principal of the system that it is endeavoring ty, infamous throughout Italy for the igno-In Aberdeen and other places he had large to galvanize "interiment of the chief" is easy the London ber and profile of its bishop, and the num-meetings, and souls were awakened. He was last in Edinburgh, where he is very highly esteemed by Christians of all ranks. or gans of public opinion, that the Encyclical gramme a furious opposition was excited.

Saxony, etober 4 and 5, with the greatest enthusian and unanimity, adopted a resolu-tion expressing their cordial sympathy with the protecting clergy of Baden, and their grief, at the course taken by the church authorities the province in sustaining Dr. Schenkel The N. Ev. Kirchenzeitung, of October 2, contrasts the distinct and manly utterances the conference with the vague and comprises declarations of the Diet at Altenburg in the preceding wonth, Dr. Beyschlag who was President of the Diet, replies in the Kirchenzeitung of November 29, declaring his own sympathy with the pro-testing cligy; but endeavoring to defend the Diet of what seem to us frivolous grounds, as that may of the members had not read. "Dr. Schenel's "Character-Bild," that the Diet was alled for a different purpose, &c. The whole community is agricuted with the question, What think ye of Christ?" Among ther encouraging indications, was the observace of the week of prayer in Ber-lin, under the auspices of the Evangelical alliance. The most numerously attended of these metings took place on Thursday, the 5th of anuary, in the large and beauti-ful hall of he Evangelical House of Assembly. Thisneeting was distinguished by the attendancof her Majesty, the Queen Au-gusta. Th addresses and prayers were deivered by he General Superintendent, Dr. Hoffman ; by the Queen's chaplain, Dr. Koegel, of of the most distinguished minis-Koegel, o ters of the metropolis; by Wunsche, the Preacher of the Society of Brothers; and by a young, gted, and truly Evangelical min ister, name Hesekiel. Her Majesty staythroug the meeting to the very. end with an iderest not faintly manifested, and

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestonon (Pa.) Baptist Churches.

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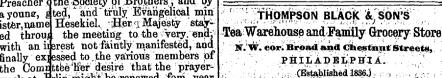
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