Religious World Abroad.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Points in the English Elections.-Among the ated "Workingmen's Candidates" was Bradash a notorious blasphemer and prominent Athewhose claims were urged by the whole Seculara fraternity, and by Mr. John Stuart Mills. No health Roman Catholic has a scat in the new Parament, Lord Edward Howard and Sir John Acton aving both lost their seats. In Dundalk, Sir Geo. Baryer, who has made minself very offensive as he champion of the Church on all occasions, and ili more so as the champion of the Queen of Spain and her Confessor (Father Claret) has been set aside in favor of a more decided Liberal.—Ulster at last ands two Presbyterian elders, Mr. M'Cture from Belast and Mr. Kirk from Newry. (It might as well have been two dozen.) The Anti-Establishment triends of the former, Romanists included, united with the great body of the Orangemen in the joint apport of Mr. M'Clure and Mr. Johnston, the Orange ociation Secretary, who was imprisoned last year under "the Party Procession's Act," for heading an Orange demonstration. The Irish Orangemen have thus broken with the Tories, as Mr. Johnston is nall Liberal, demands a Tenant Right Law and vill offer no strong opposition to disestablishment. they hope that when the Irish Church goes down, the Party Processions Act will go with it, and are therefore deserting the party which in Church and state long played upon their prejudices and passions norder to perpetuate its own ascendancy. It was rtainly a new thing in Belfast for Romanists and frangemen to vote together.—In Lancashire a new Orange Party seems to have sprung up among the intense Norse-English population of the manufacmring districts of Northern England. The local hatred of the Irish has been played upon by the no torious Murphy and others of his class, who baptize prejudice and justify hat el with the name of Protestantism. Nowhere did the Liberals sustain so many defeats in spite of the extension of the tranchise .- Mr. Macfie, an active elder in the English Presbyterian Church, has been returned for Leith his native place. - In Frome the Riqualists joined hands with the Low Churchmen in opposing Thomas Hughes, Author of "Tom Brown at Rugby," &c. The latter party went so far to seed re this "Alliance with Dama-cus," as to send an address to Rev. W. I. E. Bennett, apologizing for prosecuting him for heresy. They were both beaten, however, and the rosecution has not been withdrawn.—One of the Cave" Liberals ran away from his English consti-tioney, and presented himself as a candidate in a Scotch burgh, where he sealed his fate by address-

ing a political meeting of Roman Catholics on a Subbath evening.

Dissenting Ritualism.—Mr. Gladstone said in a recent speech-"Now, with respect to Ritualism, it appears to me that that word does, in point of fact, grammatically considered, include every kind of external religious observance other than the mere simple expression of the fidings of the mind. If you take that word in its strictest sense, you can't go into a Dissenting chapel without fluding what may the called Ritualism. You know the controversies about organs. In some Dissenting chapels I am told there are surplices, and a highly respected Dissenting minister lately published in his lifetime a fixed form of prayer. All these are matters a wise man will watch and observe, and not be too precipitation in the capital or the control of the capital or the capital of the capital or the capital of the capital of the capital or the capital of the capital of the capital or the capital of the capital of the capital or the capital of the capital or the capital of the capital or the capital of the capital of the capital or the capital of the capital or the capital of the capital or the capital or the capital of the capital or the capital tate in giving his opinion about,"

The British Navy.—On a recent public occasion England Chaplain Richard Price, R. N., said "it was a fact, which was borne witness to by the offieers throughout the service, that there was a markad improvement in the moral condition of the sailors and marines of this country within the last ten or fitteen years, and he, himself, from the experience ne had had, could publicly bear testimony to the mmense good that had been done in that direc-

The Directors of the Palestine Exploration Pund, (England) propose to continue their present

condent writes: "Oxford has lately been visited by Dr. Newman, for the first time since his secession. He went to bittlemore, and the sight of the church which he inself had built and left cansed him deep emotion. His career has certainly not been successful, from an outsider's point of view Constantly suspected and thwarted by his new co-religionists, he has con all his schemes, one after another, brought to aught, while fellow-converts, or far less ability, ave, by reason of their far less liberality, risen to ie highest places in the Church . Dr. Newman's cheme for establishing a college at Oxford was taken out of his hands after it had been announced, and he has been corbidden to continue the new ranslation of the Bible, which was to have been is magnum opus. Pegasus in harness is nothing to inis. Pegasus tied to a wall is a more fitting symnot. It is not every convert who can thus submit nimself to the powers that be. Mr. Oxenham, no ess than Dr. Newman belongs to the Liberal party n the Roman Church, but the first rebels against the hard yoke to which the which the second submits. For instance, Mr. Oxenham contends that he has been lawfully ordained, and will not undertake derical duty in the Roman Church until he can find ome bishop who will re-ordain him conditionally. He is a frequent attendant at the Anglican services n some of the Oxford coilege chapels. As the translator of Dr. Dollinger's works, he is not likely to be in good favor with the Ultramontane party, and he, on his part, has little love for them. He is a frequent contributor to the Satirday Review. Of minor verts,' I may mention that Mr. Akers, late of St. Peter's, Gravel lane, has taken orders in the Roman Church, and that Mr. Ratcliffe, of St. Mary Magdalen's, Paddington, is now at the Birmingham Ora-

Disestablishment in Jamaica.—Next year, says the Kingston (Jamaica) Guardian, the law which provides for the maintenance of the Established Church in Jamaica expires by effluxion of time, and great anxiety is manifested by the ecclesiastical dignitaries of the colony regarding her luture. Another clort is to be made by his Lordship, at the Colonial Office, in the hope that matters are not too far gone to prevent the Church being left entirely to the voluntary support of its adherents. The very fear of such a crisis in the history of the Church in Jamaica has produced revolutions in this body; she has suddenly sprung into life-become missionary and active in her operations such an amount of energy and earnestness has never been known in the Church before, and it is the responsibility of elf-support that has produced the wondrous change

THE CONTINENT.

Church Erection in Protestant France.—Since 825, the Protestants, of France, have opened one hundred and fifty, new; places of worship to contain the converts they have made from Popery. In Paris, in 1825, there were only two Protestant places of worship; there are now forty, not including eight foreign chapels; so that, in fact, the whole of the Protestant places of worship are fiftythree. In the couth of France, at that period, there were only fifty Protestant churches; but since, they have amounted to three hundred. In 1802, there was not a single Protestant journal in the wholeton

lie to thirty-nine Protestants. In 1637 not a single ras and other Evangelical Christians lately con- SYSTEMATIC! PERSISTENT! JUDICIOUS! person could have been found who would have openly confessed himself a Protestant; for the reason that at the battle of the White Mountain. Nov. 8, 1620, Ferdinand II. utterly deteated the Protestants, and proceeded to drive Protestantism out of his dominions. Preaching, baptisms, and schools were forbidden them, their temples were razed, their Bibles and other books burned, and as many as 35,-0 to families were driven out of the kingdom into exile. Near 100,000 emigrated; the population was reduced from 3,000,000 to 800,000; of 34,700 villages, only 6,000 remained, and of 32 cities one half were diately Protestant communities sprang up, as by magic, all over the country, until in 1867, the Reformed population numbered 55,697, and the Lutheran 34,139—together 90,946, or one Protestant to to ty-nine Catholics. Now, under the benign working of the "Gustavus Adolphus Society," this great advance has been made still greater, and the pros-pects of evangelical truth in Bohemia are eminently

Church Reunion in Germany.—A movement as been commenced, growing out of the last Berlin Clerical Conference, having for its object a friendly reunion of Lutheran and Reformed communious, on the basis of a common creed. It s thought by many that the Augsburg Confession of Faith of 1530, furnishes satisfactory ground, and that the present circumstances of the country favor the final termination of this long controversy. It is found that rationalism is dying out among the ministry of both classes, and that an increase of earnestness and zeal for the promotion of heart religion is developing a common sympathy, irrespective of sectarian differences. The present nominal union existing in Prussia is too much the product of royal power to possess any great religious influence or value. As an act of voluntary unity it is now proposed to make a united demonstration of all derman Protestants, testilying their hearty adherence to the Reformation, in response to the late circular of the Pope.

The new movement seems to be among the results of the restoration of national unity, and is fostered by the State. The subject has already been discussed largely during the present summer, almost in all Christian conferences. Not only did the synods in the Rhine Province and in Westphalia pass resolutions in favor of the Union, but at Halle the meeting of the Union Association laid down the principle that the unity of the Church must be a visible one, and that we ought not to reject all efforts to propagate the unity of the Church of Christ by adopting the opinion that the invisible Church is one, and that that may suffice. Two obstacles are in the way. (a.) While the great mass of the Reformed are ready to accept the Augsburg Confession, which was drawn up before the division into Lutheran and Reformed, and by Melancthon who has often been claimed by them as the founder of the Retormed Church, the high Lutheran party will not be content with less than the adoption of the 'Formula of Concord," rather "of Discord," which relates to the differences between the churches. (b.) Many of those who, are convinced that the movement is in a right direction, will go no farther han confederation, and insist on a separate vote by parties in all united synods on all points involving the doctrines of the Church. The Clerical Conference at Gnadau, in Saxony took this last ground, which was also maintained by some in the (High) Lutheran Conterence at Cammin in Pomerania.

Irreligion on the Continent.-Dr. Holland writes to The Springfield Republican: -It seems to me that any New England man coming to Europe must feel everywhere around him an enormous let ting down of the moral tension and tone to which he has been accustomed. He sees everywhere the Sabbath desecrated. He e, in Switzerland, the business day of the steamboats and railroads is Sunday; and dannot help contrasting the unbroken stiliness that hangs around the station at Springfield, during work till the whole country is thoroughly explored, all the long Sabbath days of summer, with the hurry ontributions are solicited from this country, but and bustle and rush of locomotives and of men, will hardly be much increased by the news that leff. Davis has undertaken to canvass for them.

Rome's English Perverts.—A London correshere, as it does at home. Ohristianity would seen to be adopted by these men as a beautiful system of philosophy and ethics; and, in the meantime, they manage to have a pretty good time. They drink their wine, visit their relations, go to the shows, and forget that there is a world to be converted. There may be something sad and severe in the type of New England religion, but it means something. There is a life revolutionizing and life-continuous. manding power in it. It is a power of such magnitude that a man needs to get four thousand miles away from it to measure its dimensions. Free 1 can see, as I never saw, the intensity of religious leeling that prevails in America; and my respect for it grows with every renewal of the contemplation.

It is a thing apparently unknown here, and alto-gether unappreciated as it exists among us. Tue Work of the Gospel in Italy.—It is stated that there are sixty young men of piety and talents in northern Italy, all the way from France on the west to Hungary on the east, who are making ap-plications to be received as pupils in Protestant the ology.-Father Gavazzi has been laboring unostentatiously for the last two years. During Italy's late struggles, under Garibaldi, for political freedom, he was unwearied in organizing hospitals and visiting the sick. Besides, as nearly as can be ascertained. he has preached the Gospel in Venice nineteen times, in Leghorn torty, six, and often in other principal towns. Gavazzi, who is now where he would be, is the right man in the right place. In his and delicacy of expression, and increasing, somewhat, its power. Christian modesty he has refrained from publishing The peculiar excellencies of several Orchestral Justiuments are any account of his missionary tours. Rev. Mr Langdon writes from Italy, that he has the best by organists, "the effect is fascinating." It is simple in construction, free from liability to get out of order, and requires no addition, free from liability to get out of order, and requires no addition, free from liability to get out of order, and requires no addition, free from liability to get out of order, and requires no addition. of inquiry is awakened among the priests cof the Church of Rome. Mr. Langdon is editing a periodical, under the auspices of the interesting association formed by Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania and the English Bishop of Gibraltar. These gentlemen have set on foot a movement that contemplates reformation in the Church of Rome, [!] and not separation from it; the correction of its errors and abuses, not its overthrow. Mr. Langdon says that hundreds of the priests, and some of the bishops, are seriously questioning the truth of the doctrines of their Church. They have, at present, no thought of separating from the Church; and they hold steadfastly to the necessity of a head, in whom the unity of the Church must be preserved. But they are seeking

the light.

Toleration in Spain.—The Minister of Grace and Justice, in a speech delivered at a public meeting, held on the lith of Nov. at Madrid, said: "I'wo months ago the Spanish people constituted a very said exception at the only people in Europe and in the whole world where religious unity existed to the exclusion of all other forms of worship. Happily the transformation has been complete. Religious liberty is henceforth a fact in Spain. The Provisional Government has abrogated the edict of the 15th century which banished the Jews from Spain. The Provisional Government has authorized the Protestants to erect a place of worship at Madrid. They are the Acknowledged Stantard of Excellence and the Protestant church. They are the Acknowledged Stantard of Excellence and the Protestant church. They are the Acknowledged Stantard of the Class; were awarded the Paris Exposition Medal, and have been honored with an amount and degree of will be erected by the side of the Roman Catholic commendation from the musical profession of this and other countries never given to any other instrument. come here will be able to worship God according to

their convictions." Dr. E. Pressense, of France, says, in The Watch France to maintain and recommend the cause of man, that he does not hesitate to attribute the change true religion: now there are more than twenty: a win the public sentiment of Spain on the subject of In Bohemia, in 1620, there was only one Oather religious liberty to the noble sufferings of Matamo-

demned to the galleys and to exile for the crime of praying and reading the Word of God. At Lausanne and at Pau institutions have been founded where young Spaniards receive instruction who are prepar-

ing to enter the ripening harvest.

The Bible in pain - The Monthly Reporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society for Nov. says that contributions have been already received in aid of Bible circulation in Spain. Ever since the breaking out of the revolution the Committee have been ia constant correspondence with friends in Spain and the adjacent countries, arranging plans of oplaid waste. Ferdinand died with the pleasant thought | eration. Large supplies of Spanish S riptures were thot he had effectually crushed out the Reformed near the frontier at several points. Some have al-Religion—so far as his people were considered. But ready entered. Colportage will be immediately in 1781, a toleration edict was issued, and immediately Protestant communities sprang up, as by nounce their determination "to spare neither labor nor money" in giving the Scriptures to this land so long closed to their admission.

> SPANISH AMERICA. An Open Door .- The agent of the American Bible Society, writing from Monterey, says, "I believe that a Protestant congregation could be formed in every town in Mexico." We learn from "The Christian World" that "the evangelical native Christians in the city of Mexico, who have proved themselves true to Jesus under the most cruel persecutions; are now seeking to establish an organization for Christian worship and work among themselves. They have recently sent to this country, as their representative, one of Mexico's most gifted sons, with the simple petition to Christians in the United States to co operate with them in an effort to evangelize that beautiful but benighted country at our side. The American and Foreign Christian Union has welcomed this representative; and convinced of the importance of the opening in that republic for

Christian work, as well as of the very important bearing that such work in that land would have on the Spanish field in general, has resolved to plant a full Christian mission in the city of Mexico as soon as practicable."—They have been electing a "Patron' for Valparaiso, the capital of Chili. The candidates nominated were Jesus Christ, and the Virgin Mary. Popular suffrage was called for, with the result of about 19,000 votes for the Saviour, and about 4,000 for the Virgin, with about 400 "scattering. This result of the people's election requires, first the sanction of the Prelate of that jurisdiction,

and finally that of the Pope: China.—A cable despatch, dated "Marscilles, Dec. 14th," says:—Late advices from Hankow, China, state that the Revs. Griffith, John and Mr. Willey, of the London Wesleyan Mission, who left that city some time since for an extended tour through the Chinese empire, had safely returned. These men travelled through the western provinces of China to the confines of Thibet, a distance of over three thousand miles. They were well treated by the natives everywhere, and saw abundance of coal, and saw evidences of gold, silver, lead and iron mines The Catholic missions are very numerous throughout the country, and they found them even in small vill ges, and the converts to that faith number hundreds of thousands, According to Bishop Williams, Wun Tsiang, the present prime minister of China, is very well disposed toward Protestant missionaries and says he wishes they would come in larger numbers to China, as they are engaged only in doing good. More than once, when Dr. Williams, and also when Mr. Schereschewsky acted as interpreters, he has spoken thus favorably of Protestant mission aries, and expressed the wish that more would come to the country. He looks on the Romish mission aries in a very different light, regarding them very much as political agents.

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