

Religious World Abroad.

British Islands.

The last Synod of the Established Church of Ireland met in 1714, and probably numbered Dean Swift among its members. The restored Synod of the two ecclesiastical provinces—Armagh and Dublin—met last September 14th, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin city.

Dr. Pusey and Lord Shaftesbury have been laboring to prevent the election of Dr. Temple, of Rugby, to the Episcopal bench. Dr. Pusey has published a very sharply worded letter, urging the Chapter of Exeter to refuse to go through the forms of his election, even though they should incur the penalties of the statute of *praemunire* by their disobedience.

The dissenting organs sustain Mr. Gladstone in his choice of Dr. Temple, on the ground that he must take the Church as he finds it, and gives all the parties which actually exist among its clergy a fair share of the patronage.

Archbishop Tait, who was always free in expressing his opinion, has been preaching to the public in regard to the future of the English Church. He lays great stress on the advantages of the Establishment, but expects, in the not immediate future, another onset by the dissenters upon the privileges of the Church.

Bishop Phillpotts, of Exeter, who died Sept. 9th, had been bishop of the diocese which includes Southern London, for forty years. He had been a famous High Church Controversialist, and made a great sensation in 1850, when he refused to induct Rev. G. C. Gorham into a living, because he rejected the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration.

The change in the ministry has caused the appointment of a new minister of worship. Mr. Duvergier, who seems inclined to depart from the policy of his predecessor, and to treat the Protestant churches with the utmost fairness.

The Rationalist party has established a society for the Publication of Liberal Protestant works, whose first publication is "Biblical Lessons from the New Testament." A good beginning, one would say, but the selections studiously omit the miraculous element of the Gospels, and the doctrinal element of the Epistles.

Methodists had built 321 new chapels, and had rebuilt and enlarged 435 more, providing additional accommodation for 123,881 persons, at a cost of £366,000. The Independents, during the same period, had built 118 new chapels, rebuilt and enlarged 200, furnishing additional accommodation for 103,000 persons, at a cost of £294,000.

The Primitive Wesleyans of Ireland hold fast to Wesley's idea that Methodism is but an appendage to the Established Church. Their ministers do not preach during the hours of church service, nor administer the sacraments, but since the Establishment is to become a voluntary Church, what is to become of this appendage to it?

It is obvious, it is an acknowledged truth, that some forms and ceremonies may differ in different countries. It is equally certain that the same forms and ceremonies are not equally suited to all the individuals of the same country.

French Protestantism has had laid on its shoulders the great work of turning the growing hostility to Rome and her priesthood in a wholesome direction. A thousand hands are raised to destroy, but only those that are furnished with the truth can build.

The agents of the Evangelical Alliance are busily at work in Spain disseminating the truth. Recently they attended the great fair at Toledo, pitched a tent, held a meeting, offered the Scriptures for sale, and distributed copies of the *British Workman*, *Children's Magazine*, and other books, papers, and tracts printed in Spanish.

Rev. Amabue S. Buscarlet, the excellent Waldensian minister in Naples, says that the field is almost unlimited and the Government affords full protection for all educational efforts. The children are bright and intelligent, eager to learn, and obedient.

Several new Protestant places of worship have lately been opened; at *Lauz Chaudes* in the Pyrenees, at the *Camp de Lannemezan* for the soldiers, at *Fresnes*, and the stones of two Wesleyan chapels, one at *Amieres* near Paris, and the other at *Congenes* (Gard), were laid on the same day, the 26th of August.

Here and there we hear of a population of a town or department ready and willing to hear the word of God. News from the Haute Marne, where the Romish clergy have been exceedingly bitter against Protestantism, are cheering. The priests have overreached themselves; two pastors published each a book showing what true Protestantism is, and simple Gospel tracts found their way in the wake of those carried home from the Exposition; and now a pastor of the National Church writes, "Never have so many sacred Scriptures been sold as lately; where a colporteur used to sell one or two copies, he now sells fifteen to twenty. Never had the preaching of the Gospel such effect upon hearts. A simple address over a grave suffices to awaken a whole village or district. A poor shepherd having died in a wholly Catholic place, Protestant preaching was called for, and nearly the whole population attended. The attraction would seem to be the desire to hear the word of God, rather than mere curiosity or a spirit of opposition to the priest. Poor women, old men, accost us, and taking our hands after the service, say, 'Oh, Sir, how very beautiful; oh, that our priest would preach the Gospel! The little tracts, (Gospel tracts,) we distribute, are rather devoured than read; the very nuns read them; they are like little messengers which we send everywhere to open the way and prepare hearts.'"

A missionary in Spain writes that the people, especially in the southern half of Spain, are crying out for evangelists. In Madrid, Senor Carrasco, a fellow-exile of Matamoros, is the regular pastor of a congregation of 500 or 600. In Cordova the ex-priest Soler ministers to a congregation varying from 800 to 1,000; and in Arabal he often preaches to audiences numbering nearly 2,000.

The Chinese in Honduras.—The Free Church of Scotland has a missionary, Mr. Arthur, in British Honduras, Central America. A shipload of three hundred Chinese laborers has been introduced there as logwood cutters, some of whom were Christians. Mr. Arthur visited their settlement in May last, and administered the Lord's Supper to six Chinese communicants, four men and two women. He asks an appropriation of £30 a year, to employ one of the number, Fung Dik, as a teacher for the rest. They have their Chinese Bibles.

From that *New World*, discovered, if not by a Spaniard, certainly through Spanish enterprise, another true laborer has been sent to Spain. Setting to work with American energy, an active brother finds, in the lowest quarter of Madrid, premises which, by alterations, he has made to answer his purposes, and in these he has opened a mission center. He has a Sunday-school and children's services, attended by 100 to 150 children; while his services for adults command a still larger audience.

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to reduce their usual amount for the Italian churches, which is a source of deep regret to them. Dr. Scudder has just set out on a tour to try and awaken the churches to a sense of the urgency of the claims which Roman Catholic countries have at the present moment, when full toleration is granted by the existing rulers.—N. Y. Observer.

The Italian papers state that Lord Bute has presented his Holiness with a tiara, encrusted with diamonds, costing 35,000! The Pope had scarcely need of any ornamental head-dresses, as the ex-Queen of Spain lately compounded for some little peccadilloes by a gift of a diamond-decked tiara, which cost 10,000.

The Theological School at Milan, Italy, under charge of the American and Foreign Christian Union, has been in existence a little more than three years, and has received 200 applications. Eight have already gone out from it, and are now laboring as evangelists. The school now numbers twenty students, but could more than double its numbers at once, were the necessary funds at hand.

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