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BEING A CONTINUATION OF THE GAMBIER OBSERVER AND WESTERN CHURCH JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY COLTON, D.D., PROPRIETOR.

Christ and the Church Eruth and Lobe.

THOMAS R. RAYMOND, PUBLISHER.

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sons appropriate to such occasions be selec-

THE WESTERN EPISCOPAL OBSERVER.

- EDITED BY REV. CHAUNCEY COLTON,
- WILLIAM JACKSON, JOHN T. BROOKE,
- HENRY V. D. JOHNS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE, BY THOMAS R. RAYMOND.

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Obserber.

THE COURSE OF LIFE. Oh! let the soul its slumber break, Arouse it senses and awake, To see how soon Life, with its glories, glides away, And the stern footsteps of decay, Come stealing on.

How pleasure, like the passing wind, Blows by, and leaves us nought behind But grief at last; How still our present happiness Seems, to the wayward fancy, less Than what is past.

And while we eye the rolling tide, Down which our flying minutes glide Away so fast; Let us the present hour employ, And dream each future dream of joy Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind-No, happier, let us hope to find To-morrow than to day. Our gilded dreams of yore were bright, Like them the present shall delight-Like them decay.

Our lives like hasting streams must be, That into one enguling sea Are doomed to fall; The Sea of Death whose waves roll on, O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne, And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide, Alike the humble riv'lets glide To that sad wave; Death levels poverty and pride,

And rich and poor sleep side by side Within the grave.

Our birth is but a starting place, Life is the running of the race, And death the goal; There all our steps at last are brought, That path alone, of all unsought, Is found of all.

Long ere the damps of death can blight, The cheek's pure glow of red and white Hath passed away: Youth smiled, and all was heavenly fair; Age came, and laid his finger there,

Where are the strength that mocked decay, The step that rose so light and gay, The heart's blithe tone?-The strength is gone, the step is slow, And joy grows weariness and wo

disbelief in the pope and in all the parapher- satisfied with all this, he was ever busied to add (also one of 'the oratory of divine love,') was, comparison with the Jesuits, the new order and the good of the charch require that les-

nalia of popery, spread far and wide beyond Milan to his possessions. How could the however, his ardent admirer. Yet the leg- founded dy Ignatius Lovola. the limit reached by the preaching of the pos- pope help trembling for his Italian principali- ate, and his coadjutor the archbishop of Sien- He was a noble Spanish knight, at an ear- ted. And, indeed, for Sundays, holy days, itive doctrines of the reformers. The univer- ties? It was a crisis for all Italy, which felt na, with other champions of moderate opin- ly age disabled by severe wounds. Having and several other occasions, the church has sities also became Protestant, and no defend- that it was being swallowed up by Spain; and ions, were entirely overpowered at the coun- betaken himself to imaginative devotional con- made selections. But in the opinion of others of Romanism were reared. The monks in the vear 1526 they made a great effort for cil; and quitted prematurely, fearing that their templations, his misery became unbearable, ers, we are bound never to deviate from the and priests, who clung to the old church, national emancipation. All was in vain .- own faith would be the object of attack .- under a sense that his heart was still in the lessons in the calendar, except when by the were generally the most ignorant, and quite The Germans poured over the Alps,-all Pro- Thus were Protestant doctrines definitely and world which he was trying to leave. He rubrics it is expressily permitted. The conbehind their age; nearly all the erudition, as testants,—headed by George Frundsberg, who finally rejected from Romanism, and concilia-well as the earnestness of enthusiasm, lay threatened 'to hang the pope in Rome.' His tion forever rendered impossible. with the reformers. The same general de- illness gave over the command to the constascription will apply, but with rather less force, ble Bourbon, a deserter from France, who un- sittings until the beginning of the year 1562, mind; and now he gave himself up to enthu-

was not an event of court policy. In neither lis of christendom. He was slain while sca- Pius IV. assembled it to deliberate on reform; religion. But he retained the old habit of a country was there, at this early stage, any at- ling the wall; but his troops captured the ci- which was now the sole topic. Most stri- soldier, regarding obedience as the first of du- of a bishop, when, before immense congretempt made to alter the hierarchial features of ty, and pillaged it with ruthless and wanton kingly did their discussions illustrate the ten- ties, and unswervingly held to the principle gations, lessons were read as unsuitable to the church, or to lessen the temporal power. atrocity. They blockaded the pope in his dency of Europe to assume the organization of absolute submission to the pope Nay, the grand reproach of the Lutheran castle of St. Angelo, nor would the emperor of independent national churches. Each of We must only concisely add, that he at church, as of the Anglican, has been on the release him without ransom. We cannot the three nations had its own complaints, length went to Rome with the young friends friends of the church, and to the wonder, no opposite side : each has been too supple and wonder, that after this, the court of Rome was and its own views. The Spaniards con- who had enthusiastically bound themselves cringing towards the civil authorities.

The case was altered when Calvin came and rejoiced yet more in his humiliation, than not a mere emanation from the papal, but was The Company of Jesus. Several times they tion is ready, Why do we make such rules? upon the stage of Europe. This celebrated in a triumph over the Protestants. In conse- an independent divine appointment. The were molested by the charge of heresy, but why so bind our own hands that we cannot do man published his Institutes in the year 1534, quence, this same pope, Clement VII., negoti- German ambassadors, in the name of the em- succeeded in obtaining absolution. The aus- what the interest of religion requires? I say when only 25 years of age; a work which ated a secret treaty with the king of France, peror Ferdinand, demanded that the plan of terity of their lives, their zeal in teaching, these things, not in the way of censure, or of immediately found immense circulation, and for the support of the German Protestant the council of Constance should be adopted their attendance on the sick attracted numerexercised great influence. It was the first princes against the emperor, which ended in as the basis of reform. Besides, he claimed ous followers; their organization rapidly adwhich endeavored to exhibit an entire syllabus their extorting the peace of Kadan, the first the cup for the laity, permission for the vanced, and the whole body resolved, first, of the doctrines of the reformers, and gained good measure securing church property to the priests to marry, dispensation from fasting, to elect their general for life; next; to vow great attention for the author. In 1541 he Protestants. In 1545 also, when the empe- the crection of schools for the poor, improve- that they would perform whatever the pope ces, that we cannot do all that we otherwise was invited to Geneva, to carry into effect that ror was gaining great advantages over the ment of the liturgies, of the catechisms, and should lay on them, without discussion, con-Smalkaldians, pope Paul III. again, in much of church music, and a stringent reformation dition or reward! reform in their church which he had before alarm, urged Francis 'to support those who of the convents. One of the articles which It was impossible for the court of Rome proposed; a task which he executed with promptitude and strictness. The closest unwere not yet beaten.' ion here was kept up between church and state; church discipline was inflicted under the sanction of public authority. He labored incessantly, and with vast effect, to make Geneva the mother church of Protestantism, a pattern of government and of doctrine for all to follow. Not only was this rule secretly

felt to be oppressive by many who dared not resist; he gave warning of tyranny by a ter- ated her forever, partly from his passionate he pressed for the discussion of his articles mastering every department of human knowl- spend your time to consider well of such hatred of the house of Austria, partly to grat- in repeated letters. rible act of cruelty against a brother reformer, who went beyond him in innovation. * * ify the brothers of the house of Guise, who It cannot be doubted that the sovereigns

were made thoughtful at an early period, by English throne. the democratic tendency of institutions which

vested the government of churches in the body of christians. Early popular commotions in Germany must have forced this on their attention. The emperor Charles was for repressing the Reformation; yet, if not over, the French clergy revived the decrees of of taste. Society became stiffer and more moved through almost his whole life, by mere reasons of temporary policy. In the opening of his reign, he apprehended war with Francis I. of France; hence he tried to gain over the tremendous Inquisition into activity against in resisting the established order, according to the pope, by pretending to call Luther to account. Afterwards, when war had broken tion, no systematic efforts were made by the to originate measures before the council. In out between him and Clement VII., it is not sovereigns during the whole reign of the em- this state of things, very ample changes wonderful that an emperor, who could keep the pope prisoner, and order prayers to be of Protestant progression. But meanwhile, prelates outnumbered and outvoted those of pears in the Christian Witness. We transfer it to publicly offered for his deliverance, should the old church was summoning up her forces connive at the spread of the reformed princi- to the conflict; and internal process of re- principled contest for power. The sittings but little understood by many, who plume themples. But when Charles found his reputation form, and would-be regeneration was going of the council lingered on for ten months, and selves as among the soundest Churchman. If our in all Europe to be endangered by his hypocritical profaneness, and it seemed to be his inaccount.

terest to conciliate the pope, then he assumed a show of orthodoxy, and declared his determinations to suppress the new opinions. His haughty behavior towards independent prin-

and many of them decidedly agreeing with

Luther as to the grand doctrine of justifica-

They formed themselves into a spiritual soci-

ety* for common edification, and met, to the

number of fifty or sixty, in one of the church-

es at Rome, most of them being men of high

birth and superior literary acquirements. Em-

tion, and its main dogmatic consequences .-

England was also lost to the popedom, in be wished that the pope should humble him- ceived an unconditional establishment. Their all Ministers Ecclesiastical;' in which, after no small measure from the secular condition self according to the example of Christ, and influence was first manifested in the early prescribing a discreet use of the homilies, are of the pontiff. The first schism was caused submit to a reform affecting his own person, sittings of the council of Trent; where their the following words: 'Where it may so chance when Clement feared to disoblige the empe- his dominions and his cabinet. The council energy defeated Cardinal Pole and the moderor, if he had consented to the divorce of the must reform the nomination of cardinals as rate party. The institution soon spread to fall in order to be read upon the Sundays queen of England, the emperor's aunt. The well as the conclave.' Ferdinand used to say: through Italy and Spain. They got rid, to a or holy days, which were better to be chansecond time, on Elizabeth's accession, Paul 'As the cardinals are not good, how can they great extent, of uscless ceremonics which ged with some other of the New Testament IV. took a decided part against her, and alien- choose a good pope?' And on this occasion wasted the time of the monks, and aimed at of more edification, it shall be well done to

that no consistant and decided efforts were letters, also, which he brought from the king, classical authors, came to an end; antiquity practicable, on the part of Romish potentates, strongly urged some of his requests. More- was now studied as a matter of erudition, not repressed by force, it spread itself. Only in the council of Basle, and openly asserted that exclusive; classical simplicity was at an end. Italy could the popes exercise direct authori- the authority of a council was superior to that Literature became more decorous and more ty; and, as early as the year 1542, they put of the pope. All three nations cordially agreed formal, and originality vanished. all suspected of heresy. With this excep- which no one but the papal legate had a right peror Charles; and accordingly this is the era might have been expected. But the Italian on within her, of which we must give some the bitterest animosity arose. Now was the time for the sovereigns to secede, and to erect

The intellectual tendency of the age had separate reforms for themselves in their resdeepened theological study, and religious feel- pective nations! At length, fearing that nothelegant scholars, but men of profound thought, indignant at the desecration of holy things, and sovereigns,-were evaded by Morone's feeble, trembling hand.

ing (as he thought) to distinguish between the unsuitable to the occasions. Among the very

The council did not effectively resume its good and evil spirits which had access to his many instances which I have witnessed, it to the Reformation in England, so far as it scrupulously marched to plunder the metropo- when, with great effort and much sincerity, siastic visions, which formed the whole of his public opening of the General Convention in

never reconciled to this bad, ambitious man, tended that the Episcopal authority was to him, and that they there assumed the title, them that our rules bind us so to do, the ques-

he proposed, was thus expressed: 'It were to to decline such allies; and in 1543 they re-

Guise, cardinal of Lorraine, at the head of hands the education of youth, and drove out and diligence in your office may appear; so hoped to set their niece, Mary Stuart, on the the French prelates, seconded the above.- of the field the more classical and pagan mas- that your people may have cause to glorify He further demanded that the public services ters. In half a generation they thus revolu-When political and religious interests were should be celebrated in French, and that tionized the taste of Italy. Admiration of your labors, to your better commendation. so complicated, it is not to be wondered at preaching should be introduced at the mass; classical architecture and of the beauty of to the discharge of your consciences and their

To be enablaned. CHURCH ORDER.

[The following communication from the pen of our senior Bishop, A. V. Griswold, D D. apthe other three nations; and made it an un- our columns, as a safe commentary upon a subject senior Bishop is not to be heard on a point of order. to whom should we listen?]

In the 'Witness' for December 4, is a communication from 'A Weak Brother,' inquiring: so that Italy herself produced not only ing would be done, they allowed themselves ing what reason can be given for occasionally

will suffice to mention two,-the one at the 1811, and the other at a late consecration the occasion as can well be imagined, to the. deep regret and mortification of many warm doubt, of the strangers present. If we tell accusing any one of 'fault.' I would merely suggest to my brethren, whether we may, consistently with our duty to God and his church, so bind ourselves, by human ordinanmight do in promoting the prosperity of that church which we all love?

I would add, that there is prefixed to the second Bood of Homilics 'An admonition to some one or other chapter of the Old Testament edge. Very rapidly they took into their own chapters beforehand; whereby your prudence God for you, and be the readier to embrace own."

> In the Christian Observer for July, 1814, are mentioned several instances of such change, one of them an oceasion of confirmation by the Bishop of London, when 'the first and second lessons were changed for others more suitable to the impressive occasion.'

This second Book of Homilies, by our 35th article, is recommended and authorized to be read in our churches; and the 'Admonition' is worthy of the attention of our 'Ministers Ecclesiastical.'

Let the subject be illustrated by the case which has been the occasion of these remarks, -one which was very interesting to Episcopalians in Boston-the institution of a minister into Christ Church. Some other day than Sunday would have been chosen for the solemnity, but for the consideration that the congregation would be very small: many of those who were very desirous to be present,

would have been kept away by necesary

in Advent was selected; and the morning would

have been much preferred, but from the fur-

ther consideration that the clergy of the city

and neighbourhood were very desirons to be

present,-and very desirable it was that they

should be so,-to welcome their beloved

hand of fellowship, and bid him God speed.

It was also considered that not only the cler-

gy, but many lay members of the other

churches, would, in the evening gladly be

present. And so, in fact it was; the church

w nen age

And where are they!

Say, then, how poor and little worth Are all those glittering toys of earth That lure us here; Dreams of sleep that death must break.

Alas! before it bids us wake, Ye disappear.

REVIEW OF POFESSOR RANKE'S ECCLESIASTI-CAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE POPES OF ROME. Continued from the 49th page

formidable union. We intend to state, somewhat more in de-The king of France was the creature of imtail, the events which, under each of these oulse, as were so many monarchs of that line. four eras, contributed chiefly to the grand re-He did the greatest service to the Reformasult.

It has been seen how, in the opening of the tion, by making Geneva a free city, in his spite against the duke of Savoy; nor did he sixteenth century, all Europe seemed ripe for separation into national churches. The mon- take part against the reformers, except when archs secretly longed for a result which alone ill-tempered, or low-spirited, or when he thought his honor to be insulted by them .was wanting to the consolidation of their despotic power; no small part of their enmity to He was by bursts, an inhuman persecutor ;the reforming preachers was that these appeal- yet he first assisted the league of Smalkalde, and afterwards became a public ally of Maued to the people not to their rulers. But for some time, the tendency of the Reformation rice of Saxony, then the champion of the Protestants; and thus was instrumental to the towards democracy was not suspected ; more treaty of Passau, 1552, the Magna Charta of particularly, because Luther understood far Protestantism. Nevertheless, the Reformabetter than his coadjutors and their followers, tion, as it developed itself, armed the French the separation of civil and ecclesiastical powmonarchy against it. As it spread over the er. This great man leaned probably towards

provinces of the south, it afforded a new prinhigh monarchical sentiments in politics, while iple for the bias of liberty, and it was joined upholding freedom of conscience in religious speedily by malcontent nobles. In fact, in matters; and to the sharp separation which France the Huguenot body soon made pretenhe drew between the two spheres, it is doubtsions equivalent to a partition of the monarless to be ascribed, that he has the honorable chy, and the contest was purely a civil one. distinction of having always opposed religious As for orthodoxy, the French court seems nevpersecution, under whatever name or pretence. So far were the German princes at first from er to have cared many straws about it. How matters stood in Englaud we know discouraging rebellion against the pope, that very well. The king determined to be pope the emperor Maximilian specially recommenhimself, as resolutely as did queen Elizabeth ded Luther to the elector of Saxony, saying afterwards; yet, as he acted by impulses and that ' he might be of use to them some time or other.' Nor were the Italian statesmen slow not steadily, the reformed doctrine went on to impute to the emperor Charles, that he fos- and won its way, though not so fast as in Ger-

tered Luther in order to have a check upon the many. pope. Indeed, Germany was suffering more Meanwhile, the popes were in a most emthan any other countryfrom papal exactions; barrassing position. As Italian princes, they for grievances there remained unabated, which desired a balance of power to be maintained the energy of our first and third Edwards had between their puissant neighbors, and were stopped in England. The higher clergy were necessarily terrified by the vast extent of dooften Italians; and the whole order was ex minion under the emperor Charles. By a empt from taxes, and from the ordinary civil chain of royal marriages, this young monarch tribunals; meanwhile their courts had contri- inherited the thrones of Spain, Burgundy, the ved to draw into themselves a vast proportion Netherlands, Sardinia, Naples, and Sicily of causes. So well prepared were men's besides unknown and extending empires in minds, by all these excesses, that the Refor- the New World. He had been elected emmation passed over Germany, as it were of peror of Germany, a post of ill-defined powitself, with immense rapidity, No regulated er, but great dignity, and he had obtained for societies, like the Jesuits, no order of preach- his brother Ferdinand the title of king of the ers under central superintendence were need- Romans, (or second in the empire,) with the ed to propogate it. The negative doctrine, kingdoms of Bohemia and Hungary. Not

ces (for such the German electors were,) led to the celebrated league of Smalkalde, in which those princes guaranteed to defend their honor, station and liberty of conscience, against his unconstitutional and unjust encroachments. But this was the crisis which decided the house of Austria forever afterwards to be-come the invetcrate foes of Protestantism.-The league proved so powerful as to frighten and humble the emperor, who could then be

inent in this body was Gasper Contarini, from satisfied with nothing but to trample out evewhose writings our author gives several interry spark of religion, which had originated this esting extracts.

The gospel, says he, in one of his letters, is no ther than the blessed tidings, that the only begotten Son of God, clad in our flesh, hath made satisthe solution of the justice of the Eternal Father. He who believes this enters into the kingdom of God; he enjoys the universal pardon; from a carnal. wrath, a child of grace; he lives in a sweet peace of conscience.-Vol. i. p. 139.

> opinion (adds our author), spread over a great part of Italy. Pope Paul II., immediately on his accession (1534), made this Contarini a cardinal, and, at his suggestion, summoned into the college likewise other distinguished men, most of them members of the spiritual society above spoken of. By this honorable act, so different from the conduct of former popes, Paul III. laid a foundation for reconciliation with the German reformers. The cardinals commenced a vigorous war against all abuses, and by the pope's command drew up a scheme of church reform. Contarini pressed his views by numerous essays, written in a free and evangelical spirit, and finally undertook the office of papal legate to confer with the Protestant leaders at Ratisbon. The

pope, however, did not dare to commit to him he full powers which he wished, and which the emperor demanded. Hence, although the two parties came to a full agreement on all doctrinal points, all proved in vain. Luther suspected fraud; the cardinals at Rome violently opposed Contarini's views of justification; the pope, the French, and the Germans themselves feared that the emperor would become absolute, if intestine religious quarrels among his people were extinguished, and by the united result of these causes, the conference of Ratisbon broke up.

Eleven years passed before this same pope pened the council at Trent, so long promised. The proceedings of this celebrated council belong to two separate eras, 1545 and 1562. In the earlier, they built up an entire corpus of divinity, fundamentally opposed to the principles of the reformers, as to justification and all the kindred topics. Contarini was no more; his successor cardinal Pole.

Named, The Oratory of Divine Love.

severity as was needed to check all practical tions. licentiousness. The proclamation at the end

of the sittings was drawn up by Cardinal Guise, and contained a distinct recognition of the pope's ecclesiastical supremacy.

ov our author:

ancompromising church discipline, and, in pressing cases, to the sword of excommunication. Seminaof God. The parishes were regulated anew, strict rules laid down for the administration of the sacrament and for preaching, and the co-operation of the regular clergy governed by fixed laws. The duties of their office, especially the supervision of the clergy, were strongly impressed upon the bishops, ding to the several degrees of their consecra-They also solemnly bound themselves by a ion. peculiar profession of faith (which they subscribed, and to which they swore), to observe the decrees of the council of Trent and to render entire obedience to the pope; a measure, the consequences of which

were most important.-Tol. 1. p. 357.

The council had laid down the law; this and should, in all common cases, be observed, omitting the lesson for those days? would have been useless, had not a new spirit is generally, and I hope by all of our clergy, Again, 'morning prayer ended,' the institurisen, willing to apply the law. The light allowed. Whether we ought to adhere so tion service is to be commenced: and immediwhich had been kindled in the opening of rigidly to these our general rules as to give ately after it is ended there shall follow this century, had put to shame the secularity our clergy no discretionary power to deviate the sermon.' After that, the instituted minand impurity of the whole system. While in what is not essential, occasionally, when ister shall proceed to the communion service? some nobler and more enlightened spirits, the interest of the church, and the editation But here seems to be a violation of the rule with Contarini and Pole, sought to deepen of its members require it, there is (in pro- requiring, as many believe, that the ante-comthe grounds of religion, and shed its influence fession, more than in practice) some differ- munion service shall be read. If it be said over the heart first, there were many more ence of opinion among our elergy.

Thus, for instance, we have in 'The Cal- this after sermon, that would be contrary to who aimed at outward improvement without any renewing of spiritual principles. The endar' lessons of Holy Scripture to be read our rules; and then, too, at the end of the first overt manifestation of this was in the at morning and evening prayer throughout gospel the sermon' must be preached again; rise of new religious orders. We need not the year. This many of our people believe to which the congregation would not very paspeak in detail of minor attempts to reform to be a general rule for ordinary occasions, tiently submit. We may ask, then, whether the Camaldolites and Franciscans; nor of the and especially where service is daily perform- there was not 'a good reason' for the course new orders, called Theatins, Di Somasca, ed throughout the year: while, on especial which was taken; whether all things were Barnabites-a sort of regular clergy with occasion of public worship, they believe that not done in good order, and to the use of edimonks' vows-for all these are forgotten, in a sense of propriety, the spirit of our religion, flying. All six of the lessons for morning.

aged to content them with compromises, and ning, when the direction of the church is that with ambiguous reservations. He persuaded those services shall follow after morning business and other duties. The first Sunday Philip II. that the Spanish clergy would be prayer. This communication was undoubteddangerous to him, if they were allowed to ly made in consequence of the institution a become independent of the pope; and mean- few days before in this city; and, though exwhile the French ministry, the Guises, aim- pressed in language in no degree offensive, it ing to put their neice, Mary of Scotts on the was not the less calculated (I do not say in-English throne, desired to make demonstra- (tended) to leave an impression upon the reations of Catholic zeal. The divines also der 'that there is fault somewhere.' The brother among them, to give him the right were wearied out with the tedious stay, and editorial remarks upon the subject are very were ready to agree to any thing decent, in good; but something I have thought may be ordor to return home. Delicate questions, added to prevent the evil effect. Sickness which would have compromised the interests has prevented my attempting it sooner, and of the higher powers,-the pope, cardinals, now even I can hold the pen but with a

was crowded to overflowing by a very attenaddress; and so much of reform as struck Of the auxiliary verb shall it may be said tive congregation, who appeared to be both he becomes a spiritual creature; from a child of only against inferior offenders was at length that with us it is a little word and boasteth pleased and edified: scarcely one of them recarried triumphantly. The canonical rights of great things:' it is swelled, by party spirtired till the long services were completely of the pope over bishops, and of bishops over it, into large capital letters, and much used ended. To all human appearance, much good This belief, like a literary tendency or their inferiors, were defined with as much by our brethren in their frequent criminawas effected. Now let us suppose that the institution had

It is understood certainly that ordinations, been in the morning: not only would the benend other occasional offices, shall follow after fit of the services have been virtually denied morning prayer, and such is the usual prac- to hundreds, desirious to be profited by them, tice, because such generally is the most con- but, when he had come to the lessons, one The practical reforms are thus summed up venient time. But whether the compilers of set of rubrics would have directed that they our Liturgy viewed it as a matter of impor- shall be Isaiah, first chapter, and Luke, first

The faithful were again subjected to severe and tance that the morning rather than the eve- chapter, to verse 39; and another, that they ning prayer should be always used on those occasions may well be questioned. In re- John. We know certainly, that they are not ries were founded in which the young clergy were carefully educated in austere habits, and in the fear gard to ordinations, the service is nearly the all to be read; but we know, too, that the lessame, whether in the morning or in the evening; and, respecting the Lord's Supper, we prayer, are quite as important as those for the have the example of Christ and also of his institution; and, as they are all selected lessons, apostles, for administering it in the evening, it may well be questioned which should be and late in the evening.

That our rubries and canons are not so per- been on Easter Sunday, or Christmas day; fect as to be adapted to all circumstances and oc- which lessons should we have read? And, casions will, I believe, be generally allowed: this, indeed, is evident from their frequent on a Sunday after Easter, or any of the saint's alterations. That, as a whole, they are good, days, what express authority have we for

shall be from the 33d of Ezekiel and 10th of sons for the first Sunday in Advent, morning preferred. Suppose that the institution had

so far as the rubrics are concerned, had it been

that the instituted minister is to begin with

were read in their proper place, and also the ante-communion service. It is believed by many certainly, that, under those circumstances, the services could not have been arranged better for the good of the church and the edification of the people.

I may here observe that it is the business and duty of the bishop 'to order the things that are wanting' in his diocese, and especially the things appertaining to the worship of the churches under his pastoral care. Our bishops in these United States have, by conventional compact, reposed this power in a council, consisting of themselves in person, and a delegation from their churches. But whether they have divested, or whether it is right that they should so entirely divest themselves of this authority as to retain no power to accom- No-the glory no tarnish from earth ever taints modate the worship to peculiar circumstances, Shall be theirs-"The great army of Martyrs and which by the general law are not provided for, may well be questioned. And the disposition, so prevalent, to censure and criminate those who, with the best intentions, occasionally thus deviate from those general rules, is of very evil tendency. If we would all cease O'er this field and the fallen what heart but must to contend for things of little or no importance, and strive together in harmony and love for the weightier matters of the law, our church, it is believed, would soon, in this free country, cease to be only a small fraction of the Christian community. But when the great mass of Christians will learn and feel that 'the end of the commandation is charity,' God only knows.

These frequent circumstances are the more to be deplored when we consider that they who are so free to censure their well-meaning brethren, in many cases, certainly, themselves do the like things, though not in the same particulars; as in visiting the sick, administering baptism, and burying the dead. We have a canon which says that 'every minister shall before all sermons and lectures, and on all other occasions of public worship, use the Book of Common Prayer, as the same is, or may be established by the authority of the general convention of this church.' And yet how general is the practice before a sermon or lecture on a Sunday evening, to use a service shortened and materially different from the evening prayer which the convention has established! Indeed some of our bishops have, as by authority, set forth such a multilated service, thus evidently claiming the discretionary power, which, in my judgement, they ought to have; for, by our established rules, a bishop has no more right to dispense with a canon of the general convention than a presbyter or deacon. And, moreover, I have knoweledge of the fact that it was the understanding of the bishops, when that 45th canon passed their house, that there would be cases when it could not be strictly observed. This too, was virtually admitting that the clergy have some discretionary power. Indeed, if that canon were always strictly regarded, how could we preach the gospel to the heathen, or to any people who are ignorant of the Prayer Book? Any wanton or unreasonable departure from the institutions of our church, or disrespect for its authority, has my very decided disapprobation. It is not strange that our clergy should, as the fact is, judge differently respecting the points wherein Christ has made and the church has left us free; and if we do not make such allowance for this as Christian charity requires, we shall live in unceasing contentions. A minister of Christ who sincerely loves the church and respects its authority, and endeavors, according to the wisdom and grace given him, to promote its prosperity; though

we may think him in some things mistaken or injudicious, merits, not our censure, kindness and love. It would be a happy thing if we were all as ready and zealous to mark deviations from the Bible as from the Prayer Book. But I fear this is not generally the fact. If any are conscientiously strict in observing the precepts of Christ, and following the example of his apostles; they are likely to be accused of enthusiasm, or of 'puritanical precision,' or of being 'over much righteous.' But should they deviate from a rubric or a canon, it is said that they are 'no churchmen,' and it is trumpeted in our journals throughout the country. An apostle says, 'Go to, now, ye that say, to-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city, and continue there a year, and buy, and sell, and get gain; whereas ye know not what shall be on the morrow .- Ye ought to say: If the Lord will, we shall live and do this or that. But now ye rejoice in your boasting; all such rejoicing is evil.' And is not this divine precept almost every week publicly violated in some of our churches, in noticing from the desk what 'there will be, in in the week following, with no expression of regard to what the Lord may will. But that being a departure from God's law only, it does not awaken our zeal for the church.

thrones

To England they bear them to grind Unto powder, to fertilize land-

To her who bath borne them, consigned;

And the dust of the son who died wielding his brand,

To be scattered on earth by a parent's own hand!

Ambition! sit then on this plain,

Like the prophet Ezekiel, of yore; 'Dry bones' are here 'shaking' again-

Will the flesh and the sinews come on them once more!

Or the breath come again, when they hear the winds roar?'

Ah, yes, when that Trumpet shall sound,

At whose summons the boldest heart faints! But will they with laurels be crown'd? Saints,'

The soldiers of Christ shall be crown'd,

When the Trumpet shall rouse them from

sleep: Where then will Earth's heroes be found?---

weep? For 'who soweth the wind the whirlwind must

reap!'t

*Ezekiel, chap. xxxvii. tHosen, chap, viii, Southern Literary Messeng

Communications.

For the Western Episcopal Observer THOUGHTS ON THE SOLAR SYSTEM. Many years ago, the subject of Astronomy wakened all my youthful enthusiasm. Circumstances have led me lately to a careful review of its leading facts; and it has happened, as it commonly does where the number of facts is hardly commensurate with the wide field of speculation, that my mind has acquired an impulse in the direction of new combinations and new theories which I have found utterly unmanagable. Not that I attach any importance, after all, to such theories. They may, or they may not be true. Should they, in any case, be substituted in the place of facts and of the truth, or should they give the mind a direction upon a track where the truth is not to be found, they would prove as mischievous as they are commonly idle. But if, on the other hand, they should prove only one step in advance of the continual discoveries of science; if they should stimulate inquiry in the right direction, and meantime, elevate our conceptions of the wisdom, the power, sud the infinite resources of the Great Architect of the universe; theories though they are, they will prove to have been of inestimable value. The caution and the modesty of true science, however, powerfully admonish us clearly to distinguish between the facts and the theory. The facts only, relate to the truth and are the objects of belief, whilst the theory in general has no regard to the cause, the mode, and the why and wherefore of the facts, and at most can but conduct

us to a probability and an opinion. Facts. The sun revolves upon its own axs from west to east. So do all the planets and sattelites. Such, also, is their direction in their several orbits, with the exception, perhaps, of the satellites of Herschel. Theory. One original impulse could have imparted these motions, and analogy requires that we should always suppose the lesser miracle instead of the greater. Why suppose as many original impulses as there are orbs, when one might have sufficed? Facts. 'The telescope reveals many nebu-

lax and nebulous stars, of a diameter more vast than the orbit of Herschel, apparently consisting of etherial or gaseous matter, conperfectly formed and defined, leading to the enthusiasm, and elicited some of my most el- cisely how much each laborer contributes to the full evated conceptions of the majesty of the Most vintage. High, during the few past weeks. It is clear But we have continued this subject mainly for the that the sun might have been first created in purpose of introducing to our readers an extract a gaseous state, that chemical or other physi- from Arch-bishop Leighton, on unity among chriscal changes might have converted it into a flu- tians, -a subject much descanted on, especially by id, and subsequently into a solid. It is clear that such a change might have evolved the light and heat of which the sun is the well known depository and dispenser. It is plain that this last great change might have been attended with vast convulsions of a molten and plastic mass of matter. Now we have this unity is not? he says: only to suppose the one original impulse to only to suppose the one original impulse to 1. (It is not a careless indifferency concerning bave been imparted equatorially to the sun, those things, not to be troubled about them at all at the rate of above a hundred thousand miles an hour, from west to east, and the one impulse is given which our theory requires. Facts. 'The planets revolve around the sun nearly in one vast plane, and so do the satclites around their primaries, and this plane nearly coincides with the equatorial plane of the sun, and of the primary. Theory. Suppose, at first, the mass of the sun to have been somewhat more fluid from heat than at present, and that, from its rlmost is a fault to which we are all liable, and, incredible rotatory velocity, the lighter porsuch of the zeal among Christians has the ap- tions were thrown to the equator, in the manpearance of being inflamed by party spirit, ner of the oblate spheroids, might not any excess of matter be thrown off from that equa-The writer of this, in all human appear- tor into space? If so, it must have been in ance, is soon to depart from the church here the same plane, it must have been with a moon earth, of which, for almost seventy-five tion from west to east, both on its axis and in years, he has been a member; could he see its orbit, and it must have found its equalibriits members united in fore without dissimu- am at the distance and in the orbit where its lation.' he would say, with good Simeon, mass, its density, and its projectile force would "Lord, now lettest thou thy servent depart in have destined it ? Would not the larger portions be lighter and go further? Would not A. V. G. its denser portions move more rapidly, and remain nearer? And might not some of the things, and then unites those that are of the san masses thus thrown off, assuming an immense-"The bones of the soldiers who fell at Waterloo ly rapid equatorial velocity, like Jupiter and have been dug up and transported to Hall, in Eng- Saturn, whilst in a semi-fluid state, in their land, to be ground into manure and sold to the far-mers.'-English paper. subject to precisely similar laws, thus constituting their satelites ? Of this, more in my next.

OF HABBAKUK.

BY THE LATE RICHARD ALSOP, OF CONNECTICUT.

MESSES. EDITORS : The annexed has, I believe, ne ver been in print,-I think you will deem it worth of a place in your valuable 'Observer.' Recently listening to the reading of the noble chapter of which this is a paraphrase, I called to mind my possession of the manuscript, a copy of which I send you.

Cincinnati, March 30, 1841.

The Lord of Hosts from Teman came, From Padan's Mount the Almighty God; The heavens his glory wide proclaim, And bent the earth beneath his nod.

As light his awful brightness shone, There was the hiding of his power, On burning coals Jehovah trod: Dire moved the pestilence before!-

He stood and measured earth and air, He looked, abroad, the nations fled, The eternal mountains scattered were, And hills perpetual, bow'd their head.

I saw when Midian's curtains shook, I saw pale Cushan's tents in woe, There did the stream thy wrath provoke, Against them did thine anger glow.

With rivers did'st thou cleave the earth, And naked make thy dreadful bow, Thou march'd in indignation forth, And laid in dust the heathen low.

The mountains saw, they trembling shook, The o'erflowing waters passed by, The mighty deep in horror spoke, And lifted up his hands on high !

The rolling stars their courses stay'd, The sun and moon stood still in fear. Before thine arrow's blaze they fled, Before the lightning of thy spear.

Did e'er the deep his God displease, That on thine horses thou should'st ride ? Thy path was through the troubled seas, In heaps rolled back the astonish'd tide.

Thou wentest forth on Israel's side, To save from death thy chosen race, Thy sword hath smote the heathen's pride And everlasting are thy ways.

Although the fig-tree shall not shoot, Nor grape the withering vine shall yield, The olive shall withhold her fruit, And blasted be the herbage field;

Though in the fold the flocks shall die, And in the stall no herd shall be, Yet on the Lord will I rely, Yet, O my God, will joy in thee.

The Episcopal Observer.

THE PULPIT, THE PEN, AND THE PRESS. CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1841.

CONTROVERSY-UNITY.

We concluded our article last week, on controversy, with the remark, that the same inspiration which enjoined meekness and love, required us ' to contend earnestly for the faith.' And although it may be difficult to poise the golden vessel of love with one hand, while we wield the sword of the spirit with the other, it may be even better to waste a little of the 'precious ointment' than tamely to permit dangerous errors to intrude into our borders. The difficulty of harmonizing our duties, is no reason for neglecting them. If it were, we should assuredly, in many instances, sit still and do nothing.

To repel error, or to defend the truth, is, we grant, a sort of rough winter work in the vineyard. It is casting out the weeds and rubbish, and repair- beside; and in a throng where they meet without ing the enclosures. But those who are faithfully densing around some nucleus, more or less fully, if not as pleasantly employed, as those who engaged in this species of labor, are certainly as use are directly engaged in gathering the first fruit. And Theory, that they are embryo lines, and when their minds are wearied, or their spirits jaded that, perchance, the central orb of our system by this heavier kind of toil, let them not be discourwas thus created. At any rate this is the nu- aged by the idea that they are working to no purcleus of the theory which has entertained ma- pose. For He who distributes the rewards of grace, ny of my thoughts, stimulated much of my sees from the beginning to the end, and knows pre-

and evening prayer, and for the institution, That the Scourges of Earth might be seated on PARAPHRASE OF THE THIRD CHAPTER suited to repel the argument which Romanists base Would you not disregard the charge of singularity, upon their boasted unity, as contrasted with the di- and the reproaches of those who were more madly visions of Protestantism. For while essential unity mong sound christians already exists, and greater that would be an abundant reward. Just so act for harmony on important points is certainly to be pray- your souls. There is a region whose atmosphere ed for and expected, minor differences appear to be is death. There is a line beyond which you cannot inseparable, from the right and responsibility of private judgment. Any unity which excludes such differences is to be suspected. It is in all probability a puted, but the probability is so strong that they are,

WORLDLY FLEASURES.

Such pleasures as are unnecessary either to health, to our families, or to our souls, are unworthy the christian's regard. It is usually asked, what harm is there in this or that pursuit ? That is not the question;-the question should be, what good is there in it? And if the answer be, none-then it is no object for his effort who is a 'follower of that which is

sense of the word, required to be a utilitarian. Few will pretend that pleasures, denominated worldly, are promotive of the best good to the soul; and with as little reason can it be said that they add to domestic happiness, improvement and prosperity. Nay, if the whole truth be told, it will be admitted agance,- those mortal foes to household peace. And attained, by day time, in the open air, than in those nocturnal gatherings to-which the giddy and the gay resort for their enjoyments. The bills of mortality, if faithfully reported, would tell, perhaps, of as majust law-giver, and cannot be violated in any manner with impunity.

time ? Recreations are always at hand when required by either body or mind; and should be taken exchange in his occupation: and providence has so arranged the course of events, that it necessarily household cares-the person of leisure-will always projected and costly preparation of the gay assemand vapor of the deep, damp vault does to the widespreading landscape of a pure otherial clime. Relaxation is both lawful and necessary, such, we mean as will brace the nerves, strengthen the mind, and give an edge to the soul for useful employment,

From gaiety that fills the bones with pain,

Those pleasures are very questionable which call is from our homes, and separate members of the same family. It augurs badly, when individuals, who are almost necessarily apart during the day, do at night leave home, sweet home, and probably their partners and their children, and go to seek their enjoynents in places where etiquette forbids that their attentions should be given to those who are, or ought to be, nearer and dearer to them than all the world

daring than yourselves? You would feel safe, and pass and be safe. Whether the pleasures that are called worldly be in that region or not, may be disthat a wise man would not, for the world, be found within its boundaries--for, if he should lose his soul

thereby, not one of the giddy maze who now urge him to draw from their cisterns, would then bring one drop of water to cool his parched tongue.

OMNIPRESENCE .- THE TRINITY .- A PARALLEL. God is a being who combines in himself every possible perfection. And if we can imagine any begood.' The christian is, in the highest, the genuine ing possessed of omnipresence, that being must be God: for there is no imaginable perfection which does not belong to him, nor is there any possible greatness beyond his.

Again: the omnipresence of God, must be inferred from his infinite nature. God is an infinite being. He is infinite in all his attributes, if infinite in his that they are hot beds to jealousy, pride, and extrav- attributes he must be infinite in his essence:-and if infinite in his essence, he must be infinite in his as to health, we know that it is much more easily presence. To suppose that infinite attributes can reside in a finite essence would be irrational. Just as certainly then, as God is infinite in his essence, is he infinite in his presence or everywhere.

Other proofs have been offered by divines, from ny acts of suicide by leaving the midnight ball, thin- the immutability of God, from his omnipotence, and ly clad, and with a heated system, exposed to the his omniscience. For all these attributes harmonize damp and chilly atmosphere, as by tarrying long at and each implies the others. We will not, however, the wine. 'Do thyself no harm,' is the rule of our risk confusion by multiplying arguments, but proceed to observe,

That the omnipresence of God is a great mystery Those which require long previous appointment and To show this more fully, let us inquire, what we preparation, cannot be necessary or proper. An in- mean by omnipresence? We reply, that by omniprevitation or proposition is made days or weeks ahead, sence, we mean, that God who is a spirit, is *wholla* and it is expected that it will be acceded to. But and essentially present in every part or point of the how do we know that it will be necessary to us when universe at all times. Not partly present in an inthe time arrives? Pleasures or recreations are de- sect-and partially present on the top of the Alpssigned to relax the body, and to unbend the mind, and partly present in the sun. But wholly present in but before used they must be needed. How can all these points and places at one and the same mowe tell that they will be needed precisely at a given ment. Of course this truth baffles all human comprehension or illustration. Some of the more en lightened heathen who had the most rational views temporaneously, if we may so speak, or on the spur of Deity, fully maintained his omnipresence. One of the moment. Man is so constituted that he needs of them, as quoted by a distinguished author, says, 'God is a sphere whose centre is every where and whose circumference is no where.' Another says, comes. The man of business-the woman with 'God is an infinite point!' Modern writers have also endeavored to illustrate the omnipresence of find sufficient relaxation in the regular routine of ac- God, by comparing it to the light, which is diffused ting and sleeping, private devotions and public wor- every where. Or to the atmosphere which penetrates ship, social intercourse with valued friends and the almost every substance, and enters between the most enjoyments of the domestic circle, in reading and minute particles of matter. But these illustrations experiments, in contemplating the earth and its in- evidently come short. And while they aid our conhabitants by day, and the heavens and their hosts by ceptions, so far as to enable us to receive the omninight; and find in them delights to which the long presence of God as a fuct; when we enter upon the illimitable fact itself and attempt to explore or exbly bear no more comparison, than the noxious view plain it, we meet with unfathomable depths, unscaleable heights and seeming contrarieties, until reason is forced to echo the voice of faith exclaiming, 'who by searching can find out God1'

> And this leads us to remark further, that the mystery of omnipresence illustrates and defends the igh doctrine of the Trinity in Unity. The omnipresence of God, is in all essential respects as mysterious as the Trinity. And human reason can scarcey urge an objection to the one, which may not (for substance at least) be urged with equal plausibility against the other. For example: Is it said that the Trinity is not only mysterious but contradictory :that it is an apparent contradiction for one bei: g to be three persons. We answer that it is no more con tradictory than that God is wholly and essentially present in every particle of matter and in ten thousand different places at the same time!! Is it said that the Trinity admits of no distinct definition or adequate illustration. Just so we say of omnipresence Is it said, that we may receive the omnipresence of God as a fuct although we cannot understand it. So of the Trinity. Is it said that the term Trinity is no where found in the sacred volume. So we say Bible. Is it said that there are certain passages of scripture, which assert the inferiority of the Son, and that they seem to be inconsistent with the co-equality of persons. So we may say there are certain passages of scripture, which ascribe a local presence to God and such passages seem to conflict with his omnipresence. We pursue the subject no further. But what is the conclusion of the whole matter but this:-that they who reject the Trinity on the mere ground of human reason, are bound in logical consistency, to reject this and other essential attributes of God: and indeed cannot stop short of ATHEISM! If there be any who take the ground that the doctrine of three persons is not revealed, let them maintain it if they can. But let them not use a weapon which low. The acknowledgements shall be made in the an Atheist has as good a right to wield against an Utica Gospel Messenger; the Churchman: the Episessential attribute of Deity. Away, then with the notion that it is 'impossible for God to reveal such a doctrine as the Trinity.' Let us to the law and the testimony,

WESTERN DIOCESES AND MISSIONS. MICHIGAN.

We deeply sympathize with the afflicted Church at Ann Arbor, and earnestly commend the following papers to the attention of our readers: ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ANN AREOR, MICHIGAN, BURNT!

Our holy and our beautiful house is burn . . . with fire: and all our pleasant things are laid waste.' Is. 64. 11. SIR:-

It is with deep regret, we address to you the following communication.

On Sunday morning last, between the hours of eight and nine, St. Andrew's Church, in this village was discovered to be on fire.

It occurred, as is supposed, by the bursting of a stove, while the sexton had gone to his breakfast By this visitation of Providence, the Church and furniture have been very seriously injured. Eight hundred if not one thousand dollars will be required to be expended upon it to put it in proper condition for public worship.

The members of the congregation have already done so much towards sustaining the parish, that we are utterly incapable of doing for it all that is now necessary. Within two years, we have, wholly b our own means, extricated it from a debt of two thousand eight hundred dollars, and with a small appropriation of the fund obtained by our Rector some time since, for the benefit of the Diocese provider it with a comfortable parsonage. But from that fund no more can be expected, the whole of it hav-

ing been distributed. Although we cannot, in this our time of need,

raise from among ourselves all that is requisite repair our loss, we will exert ourselves to the exten of our ability. But we cannot, we repeat it, w cannot, in the present circumstances of our state, ommand at home, the means adequate to put our Church in proper condition for public worship. W must appeal to the friends of the Church abroad.

From our 'Zion, all her beauty is departed:' over her broken down 'carved work, we sigh.' 'We are in bitterness."

Will you not help to restore to us our 'pleasant things.' We wish not to incur the expense of send. ing an agent to solicit your aid. We therefore hav authorized our Rector, the Rev. F. H. Cuming, to transmit to such persons as he may please, this out CIRCULAR, in the belief that every parish and individual by whom it is received, will give us something. We pray you, by our common faith, refuse us not We pray you do for us what you can, that in or Zion may once more be found 'joy and gladnes thanksgiving and the voice of melody.'

G. W. JEWETT, WM. G. TUTTLE, Wardens. CHAS. KELLOGG, JOHN ALLEN, A. M. Gould, ALONZO PLATT. J. C. MUNDY, J. C. LUND, VOLVEY CHAPIN, PHILIP BRIGHAW, Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church.

Ann Arbor, March 1, 1841. I would most cordially recommend the above ap plication to every friend of the Church. The ca amity is especially severe at this time, owing to the great pecuniary embarrassments of the people of this

> SAMUEL A. MCCOSKRY, Bishop of Michigan.

Detriot, March 2, 1841. DEAR SIR:

state.

From the preceding circular you perceive the uty that I am called to perform.

Ann Arbor is the seat of the University of Michigan: the importance of sustaining the Church at this point cannot then be questioned .- The popula tion of our village is a little over two thousan There are six religious societies already established here: each one being obliged to make great efforts to support itself. Consequently from those of our inhabitants, not belonging to our own denominat

'But save me from the gaiety of those Whose head aches nail them to a noon-day bed; And save me too from those whose haggard eyes Flash desperation, and betray their pangs For property stripp'd off by cruel shame,

The mouth with blasphemy, the heart with woe. one particle of affection, where dress or manners are

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unity in darkness and death. P.

What a poet has said of some Christians, that they are

-perverse and opposite, As though they worshipped God for spite,"

and sectarian opposition,

peace.'

which had a second state of the later

MILITARY GLORY.

Alast what a picture is here, And what shadows we vainly pursue!

Ye lovers of Glory! come near-Lo, the field where in triumph the British flag flew! The great Aceldama! the far-famed Waterloo!

Behold what glory serves!-Here are wretches exhuming the bones

Of heroes who periled their lives,

Whose thought or soul can swell to the dimensions of conceiving, that if one impulse their great device for peace, to let the pope deter mine all. If all will resolve to be cozened by him be the cause of the planetary movements, then mine the chances are infinite to one, that the sun has a revolution around some other central at one man's pleasure ! sun, or some common centre of gravity, as

And who fell amid carnage commingling their groans, well as upon its own axis.

those liberalists who are disposed to consider all doctrines alike important or unimportant. We do not know of any better model of purity, meekness and tolerance, than the eminent prelate from whom we quote; but it will be seen how admirably he steers in the medium between unholy contentiousness and cold indifference. In answering the question, what

nor to make any judgment concerning them,-this is not a loving agreement, arising from onceass of spirit, but a dead stupidity, arguing a total spiritless-ness. As the agreement of a number of dead bodlic. ies together, which indeed do not strive and contest,

that is, they move not at all, because they live not; so that concord in things of religion, which is not considering them, nor acting of the mind about them, is the fruit and sign either of gross ignorance or of irreligion. They who are wholly ignorant of spiritual things, are content: you determine and im-pose upon them what you will: as in the dark there s no difference or choice of colors, they are all one. But 2, which is worse in some, the peaceablenes about religion arises from an universal unbelief, on disaffection; and that sometimes comes of the much is an error in a normal some of debates and controversies in religion. Men having so many disputes about re-ligion in their heads, and no life of religion in their hearts, fall into a conceit that all is but juggling. and that the easiest way is to believe nothing : these agree with any, or rather with none. Sometimes there be among these of Gallio's temper, who care for none of these things, and who account all questions in religion, as he did, but matter of word, and names. And by this, all religions may agree cogether. But that were not a natural union produ ced by the heat of the spirit, but a confusion rather arising from the want of it ; not a knitting together but a freezing together, as cold congregates all bod ies, how heterogeneous soever, sticks, stones and water; but heat makes first a separation of different nature.

'And to one or other of these two is reducible And to one or other of these two is reducible much of the common quickness of people's minds about religion. All that implicit Romish agreenent which they boast of, what is it but ignorance of spir-itual things, authorized and recommended for that there are as many idle differences and disputes as inconst any. It is an easy way indeed, to agree, if all will put out their eyes, and follow the blind

guiding of their judge of controversics. This is as the probable boundary between the pure and imhe will agree them all. As if the consciences o men should only find peace by being led by the nose self to the probable danger ? Would you once

objects of ridicule while together, and from whor they part without a shadow of regret.

Such pleasures and associations as cause the church and religion to be evil spoken of, ought to be renounccd. As 'Episcopal observers' we feel it to be our duty here to speak out to our members. We poast, and boast justly of, or rather have reason to be thankful for, our own scriptural doctrines-apostolic discipline-and pure worship; but who has not seen the finger of scorn pointed towards us ? Who has not heard it said, that the Episcopal Church permits her members to join in fashionable amusements which savor too much of the world? And if members from other churches unite themselves with us, is it not attributed, at once, to a declension in religion, and a desire to give rein to passion and pleasure ? We have heard it very gravely said, that the Episcopal Church approaches nearer to the world than any other that is orthodox in its creed. However the conduct of some of our members may appear to justify these charges, the church is very remote from lending her sanction ; witness her requirements for baptism, confirmation, and the Lord's

supper. It is only for her children to come up to her standards and she will appear the most spiritual, and most pure of any branch of the church catho-

Finally; where the danger is all one side, the chris tian may neither touch, taste, nor-handle. Plenasures which it may be wrong to pursue, or may displease Sunday in Lent, the 28th ultimo. God, or may bring a stain of guilt, or prevent usedread.--

'The slavish dread of solitude, that breeds Reflection and remorse, the fear of shame, And their invet'rate habits.'

In conclusion, we call upon our christian readers to show the irreligious, that godliness has pleasures of her own to give, and that you can be happy, hospitable, and social, without the world's sinful and even deceitful resources. At least show yourselves ronounced by some excellent moralist to be un-

lawful, and was admitted by all that you might lose and could not possibly gain ; could you be indued to embark in such an enterprize ? Exactly parallel is the case we are considering. Or, suppose a disputed point whether it were, or were not contagious; or suppose a line of demarkation were drawn,

pure region, would you rashly, and without great and weighty reasons, pass the line and expose yourweek, or once a month, try how near you could ap-

GEORGIA.

We have already noticed briefly the consecration of Dr. Elliott to the Episcopate of Georgia. We are indebted to our valuable contemporary, the Church Record, for the following details:

The consecration of the Rev. Stephen Elliott, D. D., to the Episcopate of the Diocese of Georgia, took place in Christ Church, Savannah, on the first

Morning prayer was read by the Rev. Paul Tra-God, or may bring a stain of guird, or prevent use-ful acquirements, or plant a sting in the conscience, or bring a cloud over the soul,—and the omission of which cannot place us in any such danger, the chris-tian, upon ordinary principles of prudence, ought wholly to abstain from. Then wherefore not re-nounce them? We know no reason, but 'the the Diocese of North Carolina, and the Gospel by the Rt. Rev. C. E. Gadsden, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina. The sermon was preached by Bishop Meade, from 1 Tim. 3. 14, 15. The elected Bishop was presented by Bishops fres a Carolina. The testimonials were read by the and Gadsden. The testimonials were read by the Rev. Edward Neufville, Rector of Christ Church, Savannab, who, with the Rev. T. B. Bartow, Rec-

tor of Christ Church, St. Simons, also assisted Dr. Elliott in putting on the Episcopal robe. The Litany and communion service were read by Bishop Ives, and the post-communion by Bishop even decentul resources. At reace show youndaries to be as wise in spiritual as in temporal affairs. Sup-pose some one should propose to you a mercantile scheme, which was manifestly unnecessary, and was from performing the whole duty assigned to the presiding Bishop.

There were present of the clergy, besides those already named, the Rev. Jos. R. Walker, Rector of St. Helena's Church, Beaufort, the Rev. C. C. Pinelancy, Jr. Rector of Christ Church, Greenville, trol of said convention of said church lower. And it was further agreed between the aforesaid parties, that if, at any time hereafter, the said convention shall determine to discontinue or remove said col-lege from Shelbyville, that then, and in that event, S. C., the Rev. George White, Rector of St. Mi-chael's Church, Springfield, Georgia, and the Rev. M. L. Forbes, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Columbus, Mississuppi.

all the property and money transferred by said Trustees to said convention, and all the money or property which may be donated to said college, in consideration of the location thereof in the town of The clergy from the interior parishes of the Dio-Shelbyville, shall be transferred by said convention to the Trustees of the town of Shelbyville for the ese of Georgia, and several others from South Carolina had assembled in the week preced ng the 17th January, (the day first appointed for the consecratime being, in trust, for the purpose of appropriat-ing the same to such literary institution in said town, tion,) and returned to their respective parishes after as said Trustees of Shelbyville may think proper. And it was further agreed, that if money shall have its unavoidable postponement: so that their absence is not to be considered as evincing any want of zeal y, as While the above extract is well adapted to meet proach the line without endangering your life ?- or interest in the matter, but rather as the result of been received by said convention, by virtue of the circumstances over which they had no control.- transfer aforesaid, and the same shall have been ex-

we have no right to ask or expect any aid. And when what our people have already done is considered, hardly ought they, even if they had the ability to be required to bear the whole of the burden the has thus unexpectedly been brought upon them. Will you not then raise for us at least, fifty dol lars. I name this small sum because I do not wis

seriously to interfere with other claims, that you may consider it your duty to favor. It will readily occur to you that we ought to know as soon as possible what amount we may depend upon. Will ye not then write me immediately on the receipt of this and inform me, that I may draw on you, on or before the first day of May next, for a specific amount, o that it will be sent to some of the persons named becopal Recorder; the Banner of the Cross.

I ask my brethren in the ministry to put them selves in my situation, and I am sure they will do what they can for me: I ask the friends of the Church if delightful sensations would not pervade their bosoms, if, should they be visited as we have been, helping hands were extended to enable them to repair and beautify the 'holy house where they and their fathers worshipped;' and will they no make us partakers of such joy?

F. H. CUMING, Rector of St. Andrew's Church. Ann Arbor, March 4, 1841.

KENTUCKY. AN ACT FOR THE BENEFIT OF SHELBY COLLEGE, AND THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE PROTESTANT

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN KENTUCKY. 1841.

WHEREAS, the Trustees of Shelby College did, on the thirtieth day of December, eighteen hundred and forty, enter into an agreement with the Conven-tion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the diocese of Kentucky, by which said Trustees un-derlook to surrender to said convention their college building and lot, in Shelbyville, with its appurten-ances, and all money which may become due to said Trustees, in their corporate character, from and fter the first day of July next, upon any account after the first day of July next, upon any account whatever. And it was further agreed, that should the lands, then held and owned by the Trustees of said college, sell for a great amount than shall be sufficient to satisfy the claim for which they are pledged, then, and in that event, the surplus was also to be considered as transferred to said conven-tion. And, on the part of said convention, it was covenanted and agreed, that the said Shelby College should be and remain located in Shelbyville, and be, remain, and continue under the direction and contemain, and continue under the direction and con-trol of said convention of said church forever. And

pended in buildings upon said lot, that then, in the TOPICS OF THE TIMES. erally acknowledged fact seems to favor this suppo- money and their time, laying aside their own per- have been very large, probably over \$10,000. patronage of the friends of Christian Education in event of surrender of said college by said conven tion, the buildings or permanent improvements, so made and paid for, shall be received by said Trustees of Shelbyville, instead of the money laid out therefor: all of which covenants and agreements, so made, were subject to the confirmation thereof by an act of the Legislature of this State-now, therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commoncealth of Kentucky, That the covenants and agreements, made as aloresaid, between the parties, and recited and set out in the foregoing preumble, be, and the same are hereby, ratified and confirmed.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Literary Institution in the town of Shelbyville, styled Shel-by College, is authorized and established; and the Right Rev. B. B. Smith, the Rev. William Jucks on, the Rev. C. H. Page, the Rev. T. C. Pitkin, the Rev. D. H. Deacon, the Rev. Edward Berkley, the Rev. M. F. Maury, and the Rev. F. B. Nash. togeth-er with Samuel Tevis, James Bradshaw, J. P

Smith, Col. J. Dunham, H. Cowan, L. Lindsay, Thomas Towles, Armistead Churchill, Adam Beat ty, and William L. Booth, and their successors, are hereby created a body corporate, to be styled the

"Trustees of Shelby College," with full power and authority to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, to acquire, and to have and to hold, in their corporate character, real and personal property, to make contracts, to receive donations, to make and to receive conveyances, and to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, change, or alter, at pleasuse.

3. Be it further enacted: That the successors of the aforesaid Trustees shall be chosen, by ballot triennially, by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, immediately preceeding the meeting of their General Convention, and, in failure thereof, the said Trustees to remain in office until their successors shall be appointed by the conven-tion aforesaid. The Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky, for the time being, shall, ex-officio, be member of said Board of Trustees; and of the oth ers, seven shall be Parochial Presbyters of the Dio-cese of Kentucky, and eight shall be Laymen, selected as far as may be from the various counti-of this State where there are organized parishes in union with said convention. The Trustees shall meet, annually, at the time of the commencement of Shelby College, and at such other times as they may appoint, or the Bishop, by a special call, may designate: and any number, so assembled, at either a general or special meeting, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business, except such as may be hereinafter otherwise directed. At all meetings, if present, the Bishop of the Diocese shall act as Chairman: and, in his absence, a chairman shall be chosen from among the Presbyters present. The Trustees aforesaid shall have power, ballot, to fill all vacancies which may occur in their body, and annually make report to convention of their actings and doings, and of the condition of

the college, its prospects, &c. Sec. 4. Beit further enacted, That the Trustees aforesaid shall, at their annual meetings, appoint a Prudential Committee of five: of whom the Bishop shall, ex-efficio, be one, two shall have full power to carry into effect the resolutions of the Trustees adopted at their general or special meetings, and do and perform what shall be enjoined upon by said Trustees. The Prudential Committee shall appoint a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall also be Secre-tary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, unless the Board shall otherwise order; and a record of their proceedings shall be kept, and be at all times open to the inspection of the Trustees; and said committee shall have power to fill vacancies which may occur in their own body, and in the college; but all such appointments shall be subject to the ratification of the Board of Trustees, and such appointment shall extend only to the next meeting of the Board of Trustees.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That said college shall be under the direction of a majority of the whole of said Trustees; and all the real and personal estate hereby authorized to be vested in said Trustees, in their corporate character, shall be held and be employed by them only for then ecessary purposes

of said college. SEC. 6. Be il further enacted, That said Trustees shall have power to appoint a President, and such Professors as the various departments of learning may, in their opinion, render necessary; and further, may appoint all such officers as they may deem necessary for the management of the concerns of said college: and said Trustees may fix the length of time which said President, Professors, and other officers, shall serve, without re-appointment; and shall also fix the compensation which they shall severally receive for their services; and shall also, whenever they shall deem it expedient, fix, and determine, the tuition fees: and said Trustees shall have full power and authority to make such by-laws, rules, and regulations, for the government of said college, and the management of all the concerns of the same, as they may deem necessary, and to alter and amend the same at pleasure: Provided, honever, That said by-laws, rules and regulations, shall not be repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of this Common wealth, or inconsistent with the provisions of this

act. Be it further enacled, 'That said bod

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1841. "The form and pressure of the Time."

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA-TWENTY-TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday, fifteen days from Liverpool. She brought 38 passengers from Liverpool and 23 from Halitax. The steamer brings no later dates from China.

The packet ship George Washington, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d, with intelligence of the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of the United States

The steam-ship Acadia, which left Boston on the 1st of February, arrived in the Mersey on the 15th -all well.

The general aspect of things in England was pacific-but some rumors prevailed of dissentions in the Cabinet : and of representations made by the Four Powers against the continued warlike preparations

The Royal Princess was christened on the 10th ith the state and solemnity befitting the importance of the occasion /

The excitement here was intense when the new of the arrest and imprisonment of M Leod was proulgated, and the funds slightly declined in conse-uence. That excitement is now over, and the ands have recovered-the public bling under the npression that the next advices from the United States, both as regards the case of M'Leod and the Boundary question, will place these difficulties be-

tween the two Governments in a more favorable po The Earl of Cardigan was tried in the House of ords for fighting a duel with Captain Reynolds, as contrary to the statute, and was unanimously acquitted. Some of the papers indulge very properly

n severe comments on the result. The papers mention the death of Rear Admiral

Lord George Stuart. A duel was fought near London, on the 18th Feb.,

between Col. Patterson, of the East India service, and Mr. Marsden. At the second fire, the Col. had is right arm shattered, and both parties were satis-There appears to be nothing further in relation to Journal.

the M'Leod affair. The excitement which had been produced by the introduction in Parliament ap b have in a great measure subsided.

Sir Astley Cooper, the celebrated London sur-geon, died in London on the 12th Feb., aged 73 vears. France is beginning to disarm. Marshal Soult has

announced to the Committee on the Budget of the Chamber of Deputies, that the expenditure of 1842 would be reduced by 23 millions of francs, and the flective force of the army by 60,000 men. In Spain the elections have been the chief topic of interest, which endea entirely in favor of the Lib-

eral party. In Portugal the military preparations have been aid aside, with the settlement of the Douro ques-

on which occasioned them. Germany still continues her warlike preparations.

nd without any apparent cause. The Circassians are stated to have gained several important successes over their oppressors. One of the strongest forts of the Russians had fallen into their hands.

The South Australian journals, received in London, to the 28th Sept., contain startling accounts of the outrages by the native wreckers of the country, and the summary vengeance taken upon them by the Government.

TURKEY, EGYPT AND SYRIA.

The Levant mail arrived in London on the 3d instant, with intelligence from Turkey, Egypt and Sy-

The Sublime Porte announced, on the 4th, in a roclamation, the conclusion of the Egyptian quesion.

day or two.

It was expected that Commodore Napier would hortly repair to Smyrna with one or two ships of he line, and that the fleet would proceed, partly to Malta and partly to Syracuse.

Advices from Alexandria are to the 7th ult. Ibra Advices from Alexandria are to the 7th fit. I bra-him Pacha was expected at Alexandria, or at Da-mietta, to ascend the Nile on the 6th or 9th ult. Mehemit Ali had commenced his military coloni-zation, and had promised Commodore Napier that he should take an early opportunity of abolishing negro shavery. He had ordered a review of cavalry and slavery. artillery on the 5th inst., at which the Comm was present.

The plague still continued at Alexandria and Rosetta.

On the subject of a war between England and

sition. So long as France professed to be a party to the intended settlement to the Syriac question, Rus-sia procrastinated and interposed objections; but when the former withdrew, the latter became inordinately eager, and urged England to immediate ac tion. England has acted, and the rapidity of her success has exceeded the anticipation of all parties. -Bap. Ad.

Captain M Adam .- The trial of this gentleman, which has excited great public interest on account of his well known kindness of disposition, and of the circumstances which placed him in the painful position of pleading at a criminal bar, came on on Thursday morning last, and was continued by ad-journment yesterday. We are happy to say it has resulted in a verdict of 'Justifiable Homicide,' in which verdict the jury were, we understand, unani-mous. Their verdict was delivered towards three o' lock, and was so entirely in accordance with pubc feeling, that, forgetting where they were, the ourt cheered loudly upon its being declared. The adges very properly reproved the expression of eiher approbation or disapprobation in the hall of jus-ice : when the crowd retired outside, where they again gave vent to their feelings. We hope to be blish the evidence in our next number .--

Montreal Transcript, Saturday, March 6.

We understand that the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, M. A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, late mas-ter of the Grammar School at Helstone, and author of 'The Scriptural Character of the English Church considered,' has been appointed by the committee of the National Society Principal of their training institution at Stanley-grove, Chelsea. The here-ditary talents of Mr. Coleridge, his experience in tuition, and his reputation both as a scholar and a divine, will render this appointment most acceptable to the friends of sound religious education.

The congregation of Llanelly Church, Breconshire have lately presented their curate, the Rev. John Hughes, with a pocket service of communion plate enclosed in a case of purple velvet, on which is a silver plate bearing a suitable inscription, this was accompanied with a copy of D'Oyly and Mant's Commentary on the Holy Bible, and Bishop Mant's Commentary on the Common Prayer, in five volumes, elegantly bound, the first volume of the Bible having an inscription on the cover.-Carmarthen

KA-LE. Letter of one of the 'Mendi people' of the Amis-

ted to J. Q. ADAMS. New Haven, Jan. 4, 1841. Dear Friend Mr. Adams .-

I want to write a letter to you because you love Mendi people and you talk to the grand court. We want to tell you one thing, Jose Ruiz say we born n Havana, he tell lie. We stay in Havana 10 days and 10 nights, we stay no more. We all born in Mendi, we no understand the Spanish language Men-di people been in America 17 moons. We talk di people been in Atuerica 17 moons. We talk America language little, not very good; we write every day: we write plenty letters; we read most all time; we read all Matthew, and Mark and Luke, time; we read all Matthew, and Mark and Luke, and John, and plenty of little books. We love books very much. We want you to ask the court what we have done wrong. What for Americans keep us in prison. Some people say Mendi people crazy; Mendi people dolt, because we talk no Amer-ica language. Merica people no talk Mendi lan-guage: Merica people no talk Mendi lan-Merica people dolt? They tell bad things about Mendi people, and we no understand. Some men say Mendi people very happy, because they laugh and have plenty to eat. Mr. Pendleton come and Mendi people all look sorry because they think about Mendi Land and friends we no see now. Mr. Pendleton say Mendi people angry, white men afraid of Mendi people. Then Mendi people no look sorry again, that why we laugh. But Mendi people feel morry; O we can't tell how sorry. Some people say Mendi people no got souls. Why we feel bad we Mendi people no got souls. Why we feel be no got souls? We want to be free very much.

Dear Friend Mr. Adams, you have children, you us. Americans no take us in ship. We on shore and Americans tell us slave ship catch us. They say we make you free. If they make us free they tell true, if they no make us free they tell lic. If American people give us free we glad, if they no give us free we sorry, we sorry for Mendi people lit-God punish liars. We want you to tell court that Mendi people mowant to go back to flavana, we no ecople afraid? Because they got souls. Cook say he kill, he eat Mendi people, we afraid, we kill cook.

We have no fear of a war between the United America? We bring ourselves. Ceci hold the rudakeusfi

sonal affairs and interests, and shrinking from no toil or sachfice; and to crown all, one of the nation's oremost men, who had reached the highest honor attainable by any citizen, and whose age, position who always sleep in the store, and who returned and venerable character would have excused him at half past nine and discovered the robbery which from the task, in the eyes of all the world, if he had desired such excuse, has been seen engaging in the cause with all the ferver and boldness of youth and all the wisdom of experienced age, mature in The spectacle was grand, sublime, We are proud of it, as Americans, and rejoice not more in the result than in the means by which it was ob-tained.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Maj. Gen. Scott, of the U. S. Army, accom-

panied by his Aid, Capt. Anderson, who left Washington on Saturday, arrived in this city late last night. The General's presence on the Niagara frontier has been deemed proper, in ref ference to the trial of McLeod, which may come nerduties of his profession.

He is still suffering from severe contusions upon his face and a violent headache .- Albany Eve

itical power in this country will soon become firmly fixed West of the Alleghenv Mountains. tent and fertility of its soil so great, that the destines of this country will shortly be determined by the voices of the people living in the Valley of the Mississppi. This stupenduous re-

gion is pronounced by an erudite foreigner, the most magnificent dwelling place prepared by the Almighty for man's abode. Yet even at the present day, comparatively speaking, it is a mighty desert; only a stupendous moral waste. The

number and size of the prairies which irrigate Church. its soil, almost exceed computation. The moral culture which should be diffused there, is imporloat upon its bosom. Fifty-seven large streams bring with him.'-[Communicated. act as tributaries and help to swell the waters of the Father of Rivers. The Missouri exceeds

the Red river 1000. All the varieties of soil and vegetable productions and temperature of Europe, are found in this almost boundless valley, while fertility and sterility are diffused alike with The whole Ottoman fleet had reached the Bay of Marmorice, and on the 5th a portion of it set sail for Constantinople. The rest was to have followed in bad for our friends, and our friends all feel bad for is important in provide the bad for is important in proportion to the stupenduous influence which its inhabitants are destined to wield in the Union, The tone of society there must be regulated by the education which its people receive, while the virtue which chastens bile it elevates the man, must be determined by the exertions made by the friends of religious and moral culture. The schoolmaaster, the phiwant to be killed. Dear friend, we want you to know how we feel. Mendi people *think*, *think*, *think*. Nobody know what we think; teacher he know, we tell him some. Mendi people have got souls, We think we know God punish us if we tell lie. We never tell lie: we speak truth. What for Mendi vice and virtue, which, as they predominate, will directly retard or elevate the character of this country. Under such an aspect of things, All the pupils from abroad, boarding in town, will be Then captain kill one man with knife, and cut Men-di people plenty. We never kill captain, he no kill charte of attention from Protestant Christians? On the subject of a war between England and Then captain kill one man with ane, and detain, he no kill and share of attention from Protestant Christians? the following language: North American [Philo] North American [Phila.]

2000 miles in length, the Arkansas 1300, and

with a light burning within, by the young men at half past nine and, discovered the robbery, which was committed during the heavy ahower of rain. The villains who did the work are undoubted. ly masters of their trade-and are probably the same ones who lately entered the office of Gil bert & Sons in Exchange street, but they will not long escape the vigilance of our Yankee police officers .- Boston Mer. Jour.

The Freshest in Georgia .- The Milledgeville Recorder of the 16th says:

We are in the midst of an inundation unexpected in Georgia. The June freshet was extraordinary, but on this occasion greatly more rain on at Lockport next week. General Scott's ser- has fallen, and the streams of the interior are vices have always been found as useful in tran- more swollen than they have ever been within quilizing the excited feeling of our own people the remembrance of our oldest inhabitants. We along the frontier, as they are efficient in the ster- have been insulated here. The mails from almost all quarters have been stopped, the river at family,

The General, we regret to say, met with an this place is scarcely on this day to be crossed; accident last night, which will necessarily confine the bridges generally have been swept away; mills tim to his room for a day or two. In crossing and dams have gone with the flood, and all of the he river, late at night, on foot, he slipped and railroads have suffered more or less by the same ell heavily upon the ice. The shock was so severe cause. The amount of damage we cannot calthat he with difficulty walked to Columbia Hotel, culate, but with the plantations overflowed, and where medical aid was immediately summoned. all other injuries sustained, the loss of property must be large.'

The late Fire at Porto Rico .- The Norfolk Beacon learns by an arrival there from Mayaguez, Valley of the Mississppi .- The balance of po- Porto Rico, that from 6000 to 7000 persons were rendered houseless and homeless, and exposed to suffering and privation, by the late destructive The influx of population is so rapid and the ex- fire at that place. A church, a prison, and one or two houses were standing as beacons to point where the city of Mayaguez once stood. The total loss was estimated at about \$4,000,000.

Obftuarp. DIED, on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, BEN-TAMIN DRAKE, Esq. Ilis friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to his funeral, at a quarter geographical extent of this Valley is vast, and the before 10 o'clock, this morning, in St. Paul's

DIED in Springfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 17th of March, Mrs. MARIAH, consort of Mr. James Patten, aged 39 years. She was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a extent of the Mississippi Valley exceeds that of warm friend of the same. A constant church-going France more than six times, embracing as it does christian; a dutiful child; a mild and affectionate over a million and a half of square miles. Its wife: one who looked well to her household; and a resources and dimensions fit it for sustaining a great lover of family and daily prayer. Her last population much beyond the present number of sickness was sudden, rapid and distressing :-- which people who inhabit Europe. The rivers which she bore without a murmur. Her faith appeared ertilize its bosom are scarcely equalled in the uniformily steady and firm. Her resignation to the old world. The Mississippi alone traverses a will of God entire. Her death peaceful, for she at section of country 2500 miles in length, while last fell asleep in Christ without a groan or a strug-500 miles from its mouth, ships of great burthen gle. 'Them also, which sleep in Jesus, will God

Episcopal Female Seminary, Granville, Ohio.

MANSFIELD FRENCH, Principal. REV. ALVAH SANFORD, Chaplain.

N this Institution, instruction is given in all the branches of a thorough English education, in the Languages, Instrumental and Vocal Music, and vaious ornamental branches. It is furnished with well educated Female teachers; and also with a good asortment of apparatus for illustrations in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. The department of Music is under the direction of two gentlemen of very superior qualifications.

The Boarding House is under the care of Rev. Mr. Sanford and lady, assisted by the teachers. The number of boarders is limited, and as there are no vacancies, at this time, those at a distance who wish admission for their daughters or wards, must make application previous to sending them, stating their age and the probable time of their continuance. As vacancies occur, notice will be given to those who can be received.

of School, as may be deemed necessary, in each case By S. M. Fuller. I vol., roy., 12mo. to secure to them the full benefits of the School. Introduction to Ethics, including a Critical Sur-Young ladies will be received into the Institution

the Church. It is to such that the appeal has al-ways been made, and is now; St. Mary's Hall hav-ing been founded and unformily conducted as a Church institution. No pupils indeed are rejected on account of their religious profession. All are welcome. And a large number of its inmates have always been of such as did not profess and call themselves Churchmen. But its training and its tenden-cies have always been and will always be in accordance with the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church: and it is matter of devout thankfulness to Almighty God, that from within its walls many have gone out. to carry with them the principles which were here imbibed or confirmed: and, 'adorning in all things the doctrines of God our Saviour,' to promote, we trust, in the sta-tions in which Providence shall place them, the same sacred influence in others.

55

In conclusion, the undersigned, with the very best possible opportunities of knowledge, earnestly, and without any qualification, recommends St. Mary's Hall to all who desire a place for the education of their daughters; 1. As a healthy and delightful residence, and a

safe asylum. 2. As a domestic institution, another home, in

which pupils and teachers live together as one

3. As a Seminary of sound and thorough instruc-tion in all the usual branches of useful and elegant learning

4. As a Christian institution, under pastoral and Episcopal supervision, in which there are daily wor-ship, and instruction in sacred things; and in which the knowledge of salvation, through faith which is in Christ Jesus, is held and taught to be the most desirable knowledge, and growth in grace, through sanctification of the Spirit, the great end of humar life.

G. W. DOANE, Bishop of New Jersey. Riverside, Feb. 8, 1841.-5w.

Southgate's Tour.

ARRATIVE of a Tour through Armenia, Kurdistan, Persia and Mesopotamia, with an Introduction and Occasional Observations upon the Condition of Mohammedanism and Christianity these Countries. By the Rev. Horatio Southgate: 2. vols., roy. 12mo. The work of which we have given the title in full,

at the beginning of this paragraph, we esteem, after a careful perusal, the most valuable of all the histo-ries of travel in the East with which the press has teened for the last two or three years, in that it gives the only comprehensive and full account of Mohammedanism and oriental sects and institutions, as they really exist. We have had an abundance of books of travel, full of interesting personal adventure, and graphic discriptions of scenery and antiqui-ties; but before the present, no work so full in its exposition of the dominant religion of Asia, or of the condition of its various countries. Mr. Southgata performed his extensive tour under the direction of the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Beside the information which the nature of his appointment lead us to expect in his pages relative to the peculiar institutions of the country and to the Christian churches which remain yet scater-ed over its sufface, he had added much to our knowledge of oriental particular geography and statistics, and the work is illustrated by a number of maps and engravings, that Edd very much to its in-

maps and engravings, that Edd very much to its in-terest and value. The Flag Ship: or a voyage around the World, in the United States Frigate Columbia; attended by her consort, the Sloop of War John Adams, and bearing the broad Pennant of Commodore George C. Read. By Fitch W. Taylor, Chaplain to the Squadron. 2 vols., roy., 12mo. Illustrated with Fouravings. Engravings.

For sale at the Bookstore of ISAAC N. WHITING. Columbus, March 19, 1841.

Menzel's German Literature. CERMAN Literature, translated from the Ger-man of Wolf gang Menzel. By C. C. Felton vols., roy., 12mo. 'Menzel's work on German Literature was ex-

tremely well received in England, and strongly commended by the most respect able periodical put tions there. He is undoubtedly a writer of extraor-dinary vigor and clearness; and his style occasionally rises to cloquence. His moral and religious feelings are high and purc, his critical perceptions are keen, and his power of illustrating his ideas by the ornaments of fancy, and from a wide range of literary and scientific acquisitions, is almost unrival-Our English critic compares him to Burke.

Philosophical Miscellanics, translated from the French of Cousin, Jouffroy, and B. Constant, with Introductory and Critical Notices. By George Rip-. 2. vols., roy., 12mo. Select Minor Poeins, translated from the German

of Goethe and Schiller, with notes. By John S. Dwight. 1 vol., roy., 12mo Conversations with Goethe in the last years of his

instated of Moral Sy

Jour.



porate shall have power to confer such literary honors and degrees upon the pupils of said College as the President and Professors of the several departments of learning may think them entitled to receive.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That a majority of the whole number of Trustees shall be necessary for the appointment of a President, and a majority of stroy present, at a stated annual meeting, for the appointment of a Professor in said college.

SEC. 9. Beit further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Trustees to provide a well bound book ooks, in which shall be entered, in a fair hand writing, record of the proceedings of said body cor-porate; which record shall be, at all times, subject to examination by any person interested in the pro-

ceedings therein. SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That the late Trustees of Shelby College shall have power and authority to carry into effect all contracts and and autority to carry into enect an contacts and agreements which now exist, and to sell and convey their lands, except the college house and lot, in or-der to close their concerns, which, being effected, all power and authority of said late Trustees shall

cease and be determined. SEC. 11. De *it further enacted*, That the whole amount of estate, of every description, that may belong to said institution at any one time shall not exceed, in value, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And the Legislature reserves the right, at all times, to alter, change, amend, or repeal this charter, at pleasure.

C. S. MOREHEAD, Speaker of the House of Representatives. MANLIUS V. THOMSON, Speaker of the Senate

Approved, January 21, 1841: H. P. LETCHER. By the Governor: JAMES HARLAN, Secretary of State. OHIO.

BISHOP MCILVAINE'S VISITATIONS. Bishop McIlvaine has found it necessary to change

the appointment for his visitations. With divine permission, they will be as follows: St. John's, Worthington, Wednesday, April 6,

service morning and afternoon.

Grace, Berkshire, Good Friday.

St. Peter's, Delaware, Easter Sunday,

St. Paul's, Chillicothe, Tuesday after Easter, service at night.

All Saint's, Portsmouth, Tuesday after Easter, Convocation.

Christ's and St. Paul's Churches, Cincinnati, Sunday, after Easter.

St. Matthew's, Hamilton, Thursday, April 22, service at night.

Trinity, Troy, Sunday, April 25.

St. Paul's, Greenville, Monday, April 26, service at night.

St. James,' Piqua, Wednesday, April 28. St. Mark's, Sidney, Thursday, 44 29 Christ's Church, Dayton, Sunday, May 2. All Soul's, Springfield, Tuesday, May 4.

SOUTH-WESTERN CONVOCATION. [Time of meeting changed.]

The members of the South Western Convocation are notified to meet the Bishop at Cincinnati on Wednesday the 14th of April,-the week after Easter

JOHN T. BROOKE, President. March 23, 1841.

their own interest, and appreciate their own situation thoroughly; they know that all wars are detri-mental to the production of wealth; and they further know, that a war between England and the United States, though it might be temporarily disastrous to English trade and munufactures, would utterly de-stroy the system of credit on which ultimately depends all their undertakings and obligations. nagnitude of national and individual interests is the best bond of peace. The greater the commercial re-lations between the two nations, the greater is the

security for the maintenance of peace. Can either country have a better reason for abandoning a system which resticts their commercial operations?

United States and Portugal .- The Lisbon correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, under late of Feb. 14th, says :- The American Minister, from Boston, with the treaty or commerce, to which it is said no objection has been made by his govern-ment. The principal points in the treaty are the adission of American shipping on the same footing as Portugese, and the opening of the Portugese Colonies to American commerce. The Americans on the other hand, to reduce the duties now levied on Portuguese wine to the level of Spanish wines, but on the termination of the treaty of Louisiana with France (which expires next year) to a still lower amount. Portuguese produce at present pays additional and discriminating duties in the United States over that of other countries, which were levied in retaliation for the differential duties imposed upon American shipping, as well as that of all other foreign nations, under the protective system adopted by the Portuguese government after the September revolution, which it is said have cost the country 200 contos a year.

Your friend [Mr. Booth, who is a member of the senior class

Yale College, assures the committee that the ove letter was wholly composed by Ka-le, assisted by some of the other Africants. They understand

The following statement, is from an eye-witness. Intelligence was expected from Washington on Thursday the 11th. The Africans had been inform-ed that the decision of the court might be expected. For days previous they had shown much anxiety, and this day their feelings were greatly excited, so that they called to persons who were passing by the prison to make inquiries. The marshal and the jailer, on receiving the New York newspapers, rode over to Westville, two miles, to communicate the intelligence to the Africans. They were all assembled in the room and on a signal from Cinque were seated, with the deepest anxiety depicted on their untenances. The marshal then said, 'The big

talk in the Mendi tongue. The marshal address-ed Cinque and inquired, 'You want to go home to Africa?' Cinque said, 'I don't know, I think one or two days, then say, we all talk, think of it, then me say.' The marshal then showed them a news-paper; and said, 'here it is in this paper, read it.' ique beckoned to Ka-le to read it aloud, but looked doubtingly, and said 'paper lie sometimes.' Kin na said, 'me do as Cinque say, we all do as he say, me little, Cinque big, Cinque he know, I don't know, Cinque he great man, he got us all free, he President.' 'Ycs,' said Grabeau, 'he President of

Russia and Great Britain-We have several times Rev. H. G. Ludlow and Mr. Townsend now arexpressed the opinion, which we think the event will show, that the British Government has never rived, Mr. L. said he wanted to speak to them a few moments. 'Cinque,' said he, 'I want you, and in the settlement of the Syriac question by the co-operation of Russia. Russia had every thing to hope. Great Britain had every thing to fear from the progress of Melemit Ali. The power and in-the progress of Melemit Ali. The power and in-the progress of Melemit Ali. we thank Him.' They then, with all the pious friends present, knelt while Mr. Ludlow offered sol fluence of the English in Asia, was an eye-sore to the

fluence of the English in Asia, was an eye-sore to the great northern empire. Intrigue and diplomacy had been employed to check it, but in vain. No power had stood against British arms, and British gold, and prospered except Mchemit Ali. This prince red upon it dishonorable terms. He had established his power in Arabia, and commanded the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. In the case of a war between Ruesic and British the flow and a state of a war between and the Persian full. In the case of a war between and the Persian full. In the case of a war between and the Persian full. In the case of a war between and the Persian full. In the case of a war between and the Persian full. In the case of a war between and the Persian full. In the case of a war between and the Persian full. In the case of a war between and the Persian full. In the case of a war between and the Persian full. In the case of a war between and the Persian full. In the case of a war between and the Persian full. In the case of a war between and the Persian full. In the case of a war between and the Persian full. This prince the the singular author. It wielded over his fellow Russia and Britain, the Egyptian monarch, allied captives by Cinque, not the result of any thing that with the former, and commanding the whole country from Syria to Mesopotamia, could have cut off the over-land communication of the British with India, and destroyed all their commerce with Asiatic Tur-

key. How the clear sighted politician of Russia place concerning them since their condition and should have been persuaded to countenance and assist in suppressing a power favorable to themselves land. But most interesting of all, and we may be and antagonistic to the British, is one of those enig- permitted to say most honorable to the national charmas, which we are unable to divine. The Russians acter, has been and is the instrumentality by which probably did not apprehend that the war would be their deliverance has been effected. That instrumenso easily and speedily concluded. The Foreign Quarterly now states, but we know not on what au-thority, 'The Emperor of Russia has evidently been disappointed at the turn which things have ta ken in the East.' Well he may be, for he has assis-rently friendless beings has been taken up and advo-rently friendless beings has been taken up and advoted in mutilating one of the hands of his future cated, to our mind constitute an almost unexampled power. It is supposed that the Emperor expected to attribute of glory, first to the individuals engaged in break the alliance between Egland and France, and the noble work and ultimately to the nation. Advo that he anticipated a general war between those two cates of the highest reputation have devoted them Advocountries which would weaken the power of each, selves to the cause with an energy as great as though while he, not having agreed to render any active assistance to either, could remain quiet and husband dear to them, were at stake, many who could ren-his resources for a favorable opportunity. One gen- der no assistance in this way have contributed their

Death of Several Persons by Breathing Hy-

drogen Gas.-The Strasburgh (French) Courier gives the following melancholy statement, which should serve as a caution' to the consumers of will close on the 21st day of July. many words not in common use, owing to their be-ing instructed so faithfully in the definition of words.]

About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, M. Horst, a teacher of the piano, uncasy at finding that the house in which he lived was infected with a strong smell of gas, sent for the chief agent of the company to ascertain the cause They began by examining the ground floor, and on coming to the kitchen of an apartment occupied by the family of M. Beringer, a dealer in stifled groans and other sounds of a dying person were heard from the adjoining rooms.

It then occured to M. Horst, that, although the Court has come to a decision, they say that you, one and all, are free, and no slaves. Cinque immedi-ately said, 'Me glad, me thank the American men, me glad.' He then spoke to his countrymen in their native language. They laughed and began to where the method of the spoke to his countrymen in the in native language. They laughed and began to sounds issued forced open. It was in darkness, day was far advanced, not one of this family had GREN BANK, BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY. ted itself: six persons were lying in different mody, are \$106. positions, either dead or in the last agonics. M. Music with use of plano \$15. French \$7 50 Beringer was lying in the middle of the chamber, Drawing \$8 per quarter. with his face to the ground, entirely dressed, except his coat and waistcoat. Near him and in

child, a little girl 7 years old. On a mattrass, near the window, was one of the two sons, 15 years leaving the time of their attendance to the sevyears of age with his drawers and westcoat on, and near nim on the noot, ins booth in the mouth, had their shift. All were foaming at the mouth, had their features contracted and of a violet color, and their 1300, will be \$150. 3. When three or more daughters of one family limbs distorted and stiff, as if they had been suffering from violent convulsion. Not one of them showed any signs of life except the father,
When three or more daughters of one family are educated at the Halt, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made on all their bills.
When more than five and less than ten put. except the father and mother. It was afterwards per cent. found that a considerable issue of gas had taken

Daring Villany .- A robbery of a bold and daring character, was perpetrated in this city last evening. Between the hour of half past seven and half past nine o'clock, during the severe storm, jewelry store of Davis, Palmer & Co., No. 57 Washington street, was entered by false keys, and a large quantity of gold watches, rich jewelry and silver plate stolen and conveyed away. The dollars taken from a pocket book, including one Some other valuable materials deposited in the

At any time, but for no less time than half of a term. Payment of bills is required in advance. There will be a short recess, terminating on the The Characters of Schiller. By Mrs. Ellet. 1

Board in the Seminary, including washing, fuel, ights, room, ferniture, and tuition in all the English branches, per term, Tuition of day scholars, do., \$65 00

in Music on Piano and Guitar, each, do. 16 00 Painting in Oil Colors, 22 lessons, " Transparent Blinds, do., 6 00

" "Water Colors, do., 4 00 Other ornamental branches, as well as the Lanuages, are taught, for which there is an extra

The close of the April recess will be a favorable glass and other articles from the Black Forest, time for entrance. Application for admission may stilled groans and other sounds of a dving person be made either to the Principal or Chaplain. Granville, March 18, 1841.

St. Mary's Hall.

THE BISHOP OF NEW JERSEY, PATRON.

THE summer term of this institution will con mence on the first day of May next. Th The charges per term of five months for boarding, lodging, fuel, use of bed and bedding, and towels, al English branches, Ancient Languages, and Psal-

At the suggestion of several friends of the institution and in consequence of the pecuniary front of a stove, lay the servant, a young woman sion of the country the following propositions are front of a stove, lay the servant, a young woman made—I. A deduction of ten per cent will be made on all bills of the second year, of fifteen per cent the dressed, was lying on her bed with the youngest third year, of twenty per cent on the subsequent

eral ornamental branches to the discretion of the and near him on the floor, his brother in his Principal, the whole charge for the term, (including

the rattling in whose throat had given the alarm. Medical assistance was given, but all were dead the number is more than ten, a deduction of twenty

One hundred dollars must be paid at the ginning of every term; and all money for the use place from the pipes into the house, and had, no loubt, caused the accident. In the evening M. of the pupils must be left with the Principal. No bills to be contracted by or for the pupils. When the Beringer was still alive, but was not expected to term bills are not paid within ten days after the close survive. His wife remained in a state of delirium. of any term, a draft will be drawn and the expenses

> Address Rev. R. J. Germain, Chaplain, Principal eacher and Head of the family, St Mary's Hall. Burlington, N. J.

To the friends of Christian Education in the Church. St. Mary's Hall is just completing its fourth year. The undersigned, having originated the enterprise and taken a constant share in its prosecution, has thus far borne no public testimony to the working of the plan, which, in 1837, he announced, in his 'Ap-peal to Parents, for Female Education on Christian safe was also opened, and between 60 and 70 Frinciples. It was then his expectation that at least four years would be required for the develope-ment of the principles of the institution, and maturfifty dollar note of the Engle Bank, Boston. ing and settling its plans. He considers that this s now fully done: and he therefore feels that it is safe, for safe keeping, were also taken. With his duty to declare, to all whom it may concern, his safe, for safe keeping, were also taken. With regard to the amount of property stolen, it is diffi-cult to make an estimate at present. It must

roy., 12mo

For sale at the Bookstore of

. ISAAC N. WHITING. Columbus, March 19, 1841.

Eniscopal Depository.

HE subscriber having been appointed General Agent for the distribution of Praver books and Episcopal Tracts in the Valley of the Mississipi, hereby informs all clergymen and others in the Wes-tern States that he has new on hand, (and will continue to be supplied from the Societies in the eastern cities,) a good supply of Prayer books and Tracts which are offered for sale at the custern prices, or for gratuitous distribution among the poor and destitute parishes.

The attention of the friends of the church is respectfully requested to this object, and it is earnestly hoped that every one will lend it a helping hand, and do all in his power towards diffusing a knowledge of the church throughout this WesternValley. All orders directed to the subscriber at St. Louis,

Missouri, will be duly attended to, T. W. SOUTHACK.

St. Louis, Missouri.

PAINTING.

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W E are purchasing clean washed WOOL, and paying for it in cash, or dry goods boots and shoes, at wholesale.

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OR sale by D. K. CADY. March, 6, 1841. Molasses. Few Barrels Sugar House Molasses. £-

For sale by D. K. CADY. Corner of Walnut and Fifth Stre et

56

The Domestic Circle.

CONDUCTED BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "YOUNG LADIES' COMPAN. 10N," "BOTANY OF THE SCRIPTURES," "LIFE OF WYCLIFFE," ETC. ETC.

A CHAPTER FROM A VISIT TO NAHANT. Concluded from page 52.

With scarce inferior lustre gleamed the sea Whose waves were spangled with phosphoric fire, As though the lightnings there had spent their shafts, And left the fragments glittering on the field.'

'How very glad I am the sun has set, mother,' said Emma Stanley, as she watched it anxiously from her uncle's piazza on the following evening.

Why are you so much pleased, my dear? have you spent the day in such a manner, that you have no stings of conscience in looking back upon 512

Emma blushed, for she remembered that her mother had been obliged during that day to reprove her seriously several times. I did not indeed think so, dear mother, for no day passes that I don't do something naughty. It seems to me that if I try with all my might, I am sure to do wrong a great deal oftener than Anna or brother;' and while she spoke the tears of contrition stood in her eves.

Her mother stroked her forehead tenderly, and replied, 'You know, my daughter, I often tell you that if you only strive in your own might you will be sure to fail. You know well where you must go for strength. I suppose your pleasure at the sight of the setting sun, arose from the thought that you would soon be gratified by hearing more of the Medusæ of Messina. But in your desire after promised enjoyments, you should not forget that we shall have to give an account on the great day, of each waking hour as it passes along, and therefore it is wrong to wish to hurry over any of them.'

While Mrs. Stanley and her daughter were thus engaged in conversation of a religious kind, Mr. Benson tapped at the parlor window to summon them in. They immediately rose and walked into the house, where they found the table arranged with lights for them.

'You see, sister,' said Mr. Benson, I am almost as impatient as your children, to hear the sequel of the history of the Medusæ.'

And I am quite ready to gratify your wishes,' she replied, and producing her notes. she continued as follows; I think I cannot better introduce this part of my subject than in the following words of the traveler. If in the beginning of the evening we enter the strait of Messina in a low boat or bark, coasting near the land where the water is perfectly calm, the Medusæ, which are usually very numerous there, begin to shine with a light, which acquires intensity and extent as the darkness increases; every Medusa resembling a bright torch, that may be seen for some paces round: on approaching, the brilliant phoswhen the evening twilight is distinct, is of a lively white, which strikes the eye when the animal is 35 feet below the surface '

Mrs. Stanley stopped for a few moments and looked at Emma, as if she expected her to speak; at last she said, all any thing that I have said puzzles you, my dear, do not be afraid to speak."

'I would like, dear mother,' she replied, 'to know what you mean by the phosphorus of the He acknowledges,' said Mrs. Stanley, that he to assign a reason for this extraordinary fact, as

contracting, than when they were expanding. drawing in again, that they were able to move oose, of course, the Medusæ which were so bright in the Sound moved very much like those of Messina, though they were not near as large."

in their movements, Edward, for we generally find that animals which belong to the same genus or family, are formed with like habits of almost every kind."

How very much, mamma, I should love to have few of the Messina Medusæ to watch,' said Anna, 'now that you have told us about them.' 'As that is a pleasure which is out of your power to enjoy, my dear.' replied her mother, you must not covet it too anxiously. The Bible rule is the best rule for duty and happiness on all occasions, and its words are very positive upon amine these animals for yourself, but you can listen to the account of one who was far better able to do so."

'I want to ask one question,' observed Edward, and this is, whether there was any brilliancy about the Medusæ when they were quite at rest?

through neglect unchanged, and consequently the animals it contained suffered greatly, and no longer exhibited any tremulous motion when I rethem they were made to move for a short time. During the successive hours of that night I re-

mained in the same chamber, sitting at a table to course of the day, and during that time having tirely dark, though the candle had been removed into another room. But rising before day, I ap-

proached the bucket, which stood in one corner of the room, and perceived that the dying Medu-

The Western Episcopal Observer.

found great difficulty in ascertaining the true well as another of the same kind, which occurred history of the Medusæ. But he finally succeed- during his visit. When we behold a man of his ed, and in the following manner: the applied him- talents and attainments, thus obliged to confess self.' he says, to examine these animals, by plac- his inability to solve a simple phenomenon of naing a number of them in vessels filled with sea- ture, it should teach us all humility. It should water, in which situation they would remain make us feel the infinite distance which subsists alive for several days, provided the water was between men of the strongest minds, and who changed frequently, and care was taken at the have made the greatest acquisitions in human same time to have the vessels large. Under science, and the great God of the universe. The such circumstances he found that the light was word of God assures us that our Lord knew very little inferior to that which the animals what was in man; and needeth not that any ossessed at sca: so long as their tremulous mo- should testify of him.' He knows too all the se ion continued the light appeared, though he uni- crets of nature; He constructed the whole uni formly found it more striking when they were verse, and is perfectly acquainted with the vasi system of machinery which He has put in oper "That accounts, mamma,' said Edward, for the tion. Ever since the creation men have been ght changing so much in the sea: you told us that puzzling themselves to try and ascertain what the was by swelling themselves out, and then principle of life is; but in vain. Man finds i every where, and often wantonly destroys it, but hrough the water, and if the light was always when once extinguished, where is the human be greater when they were enlarging themselves, of ing so mighty, so highly gifted, as to be able to course, it would be altering constantly. I sup- restore it even to the most diminutive insect.' Will you be so kind, dear mother,' asked An na, as to tell us what other wonderful things those were which the traveler observed at Messi-I suppose there was a good deal of similarity na, besides those you have already related to 115.

> Certainly, my dear,' said her mother, if you wish to hear the narration; I thought you might cossibly be a little weary of the subject.'

When Mrs. Stanley received the assurances o her brother and children, that they felt no decrease of interest, she again opened her manu script, and read as follows. Another Medusa which was dead, and had not been luminous for some time, was lying out of the water in the window of my chamber. During the night a slight rain fell, and every drop which touched the the point of covetousness. Be content with Medusa was changed into a brilliant spangle, till such things as ye have.' You cannot indeed ex- in a short time it was studded all over with such shining points. I could produce no such effect by sprinkling with sea-water in imitation of ain

Mrs. Stanley here remarked, 'In Spallanzini's cager desire to ascertain facts which advance the cause of science, he tried experiments on these poor Medusæ, which I certainly would not wish The traveler tells us,' said his mother, that at you to suppose that I approve of, or would imisuch times the light was so faint, that a careless tate. So far as we can gather information with observer would have supposed that it had ceased. respect to God's creatures, by observing them as I will here give you in his own language, some closely as we can without inflicting pain, I coninteresting facts with regard to his night vigils sider it not only innocent and interesting, but in the cause of science. In the chamber in profitable to us, as intelligent beings, and as Chriswhich I slept at Messina, I had kept for several tians to do so, since it leads us to more adoring days a number of Medusæ in buckets filled with views of Him ' who lives, and moves, and sea-water. The water in one of these was breathes in all.' But I cannot reconcile it to my conscience wantonly to deprive the unoffending creatures whom God has made, of life, for my own gratification, or unnecessarily to distress turned to them soon after sun-set. The light too them. On this account, therefore, I shall pass phorus shows the form of the body. This light no longer appeared, except when by handling over the narative of such experiments made on the innocent Medusæ.'

> 'I do not wonder, mamma,' said Emma, 'that the saamen of Messina should call these bright note down the observations I had made in the little creatures the Candles of the Sea,' for they seem to deserve the name very well, since their twice cast my eyes at the bucket, I found it en- light enabled the traveler to read in a dark room

'I was reading an account, sister,' observed Mr. Benson, not long since of the beautiful appearance which the waters of Venice present at night men who were here speak of the phosphorus of sæ still emitted a pale, but decided light. It was arising, the writer said, from the presence of the easy to repeat the experiment on others, and such marine glow-worm in great quantities. Does

Mari of yours?'

And spangled sea, a shining frame, Their great Original proclaim. In reason's ear they all rejoice, And utter forth a glorious voice, Forever singing as they shine, The hand that made us is divine.

As Mr. Benson and his sister watched the glowing cheek of Anna, and listened to the tremulous tones in which she gave utterance to her feelings in the language of the hymn, they were assured there was no intention on her part to

make any exhibition of sentiment, and therefore they rewarded the little girl by an approving smile, which effectually dispelled her agitation. 'I am waiting, Edward, very patiently for your commentary,' said Mr. Benson.

'I was thinking, uncle, that real Christians were like the Medusæ, shedding bright light around them wherever they moved, and that sometimes their example was brighter, and more full of strength.'

'Yes, my son,' said Mrs. Stanley, that is indeed often the case; and by the blessing of God, (without which no human efforts can be of any avail in the work of salvation,) the beautiful light of a holy example made known to others after the death of the individual, may be the means of leading them to the reading of God's word, by which the darkness of unbelief is dispelled, and souls once dead in sin, are enlightened by the Holy Spirit, and through the grave and gate of death, are made to pass to a joyful resurrection, for his merits who died, and was bu-

LENT.

ried, and rose again for us.'

The solemn scason calls us now A holy fast to keep: And see within the temple how Both priest and people weep.

But come not thou with tears alone, Or outward form of praver: But let it in thy heart be known That penitence is there.

Thy breast to beat, thy cloths to rend, God asketh not of thee: Thy stubborn soul he bids thee bend In true humility.

And grace to turn indeed.

Blest Three in One! with grief sincere, To Thee we humbly pray, That fruits of mercy may appear To bless this fasting day.

INFLUENCE OF A CHRISTIAN MOTHER. What a public blessing, what an instrument of exalted good is a christian mother! It would require a pen superior to mine, to trace the merits of such a character. How many, perhaps, who tue and piety that adorns them; or many recollect them into light, to labor for their happiness temporal and eternal. No one can be ignorant of the irresistible influence which such a mother possesses in forming the hearts of her children at all times, to lend a helping hand, in every way in at a season when nature imbibes instruction at my power, to its able editors and conductors.

Confined by duty and inclination within the walls of her own house, every hour in her life for I am inclined to think the marine glow-worm becomes an hour of instruction, every feature of of my author is the same with the Candellieri di her conduct a transplanted virtue. Methinks I behold her, encircled by her beloved charge, like Spallanzini mentions these glow-worms being more than human, on whom every mind the sea, brother,' replied Mrs. Stanley, 'but conis bent, and every eye directed; the eager simsiders them as a different animal from the Canplicity of infancy, inhaling from her lips the sadles of the Sea.' and I will read you a few lines cred truths of religion in adapted phrase and faof his on the subject, to convince you of the dismiliar story: the whole rule of the moral and retinction between them. He says, in my voyage from Lipari to Messina I was three times obliged countenance of this fond and anxious parent all to pass the night on the water. The sea was beaming with delight and love, and her eye raised Lettres, &c. occasionally to heaven in fervent supplication In the darkness of the night these plants shone for a blessing on her work. Oh, what a glorious with sudden bright flashes, which became more part does such a woman fill, and how much is Pupils. the mortal to be pitied who is not struck with the image of such excellence. When I look to tained marine glow-worms. Having drawn up its consequences, and remote effects. I see the plant some tufts of them from the bottom, I found she has raised and cultivated, spreading through these animals attached to them: and this convincthe community with richest increase of fruit. I see her diffusing happiness and virtue through a creat portion of the human race. I can fancy cnerations yet unborn, rising to prove and hail rately, I carried them with me to Messina and her worth, and I adore that God who can destine a single human being to be the stem of such ex. tended and incalculable benefits to the world .-

Nor words to pierce the withered heart; ---No sad adieus are given, For sin and sorrow thence depart .-

That better rest is heaven. Mr. Increase Mather said to his children on

his death-bed, Letnot my children put too much confidence in men; it may be, such as they have laid under the strongest obligations of gratitude, will prove the most unkind to them. I have often had experience of this.'

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESTERN EPISCOPAL OBSERVER. VOLUME XL.

ARRANGEMENTS having been made to publish the GAMBLER OBSERVER AND WESTERN CHURCH JOURNAL simultaneously at Cincinnati and Louisville, at the close of the present volume in December next, the paper will thenceforth be continued under the name of the WESTERN EPISCOPAL OBSERVER, and printed

at the Western Church Press, Cincinnati. sometimes their example was brighter, and more useful to others after death, than when alive and full of strength? greatly increase the usefulness and interest of the With a view the more effectually paper. these objects, the Proprietor has invited and obtained the editorial co-operation of the three resident Rectors whose names are subjoined with his own. The paper will therefore, from the commencement of the next (the X1) volume be issued under the joint edi-torship of the subscribers, and printed and published as above.

> The OBSERVER will continue to maintain and put forth with renewed zeal, those leading doctrines the Gospel which it has always held and defended as essential to piety of heart and life; and as an Episcopal paper, will continue its faithful advocacy of the peculiarities of our communion.

It is the design of the editors to establish such cor respondence with the Atlantic cities as will secure the earliest religious intelligence: and by a similar arrangement at the West, to make their journal a vehicle of fresh and authentic information, as to the establishment and progress of the Church through out the Western Dioceses and Missions.

I have seen with great satisfaction the particular

of the new arrangement with respect to the pub-lication editorship, &c., of the Gambier Observer,

hereafter to be called the "Western Episcopal Ob-

sion to the value, circulation and usefulness of the

paper, from so great an accession of strengthto its

editorial labors. Its publication at Cincinnati and

Louisville will bring it into very easy connection with

all ourwestern and south-western dioceses, while its

pages will afford a ready opportunity for the publi

cation of whatever internal matters they may sev-erally desire to show to the public. With an earn-

est hope that the paper will be as well sustained by

a strong subscription, as it certainly will by a vigor-ous editorship, I feel the greatest cheerfulness in recommending it to the patronage of the communi-

Missionary Bishop for Missouri, Wisconsin and Iowa

The plan of transferring the Gambier Observer to more central point for the whole west, with the

hope of rendering it, in time, what its new name

CHAS. P. MCILVAINE, Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio.

St. Louis, Nov. 19th, 1840.

Detroit, Feb. 3, 1841.

JACKSON KEMPER,

Lexington, Ky. Dec. 10th, 1840.

B. B. SMITH, Bishop of the Diocese of Kentucky.

erally desire to show to the public.

I cordially concur in the above.

and Provisional Bishop of Indiana.

server.

It is reasonable to anticipate a great acces

CHAUNCEY COLTON, WM. JACKSON, JOHN T. BROOKE,

HENRY V. D. JOHNS

In addition in the above arrangement for the responsible editorship of the OB SERVER, a department of it has been assigned in the pend the author of the 'Young Ladde' Companion.' the 'Lide of Wycliff,'' etc. etc. The columns un-der herehares will be mainly devoled to original matter, or selections from other sources, chiefly desized to guide aud instruct youthful minds, —while reference will be had to interesting and recreating them by the recital of facts drawn from one of the various transfers of Natural History and from Natural Philosophy. It is designed to embellish this department of the taper with occasional pictorial illustrations of such sources as may be segured particularly interesting. A por-tion of the space under the charge of Miss COXE, will be occupied with matter more particularly interesting to the feasible portion of our readers. ary disease in which that class of remedie s indicated.

Gambier, Ohio, Oct. 29, 1840.

From the Rev. D. More .- In 1825 my lungs be came seriously diseased, and continued so for nearl fourteen years; and about six years since I was a tacked with a chronic bronchitis, which occasion me much pain and distress, attended by difficu breathing and pains in various parts of the chest. In March last I purchased a bottle of Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life, and the effect has been, that my breathing is about as before I was taken, my chron ic bronchitis nearly, if not altogether cured, an the pains of the chest have subsided. I have greater that a good and the base of the subsider and safe medicine.

Languages, in the Cazenovia Seminary.—This cer-tifies that I have successfully used the Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life, in the case of an obstinat cold which resulted in a settled inflammation of th lungs, the Balm of Life, after the trial of seven other medicines for several weeks, effected a gra

I cordially concur in the above. SAML. A. McCoskay, Bishop of the Diocese of Michigan

ved:

Rev. I. Covert-My Dear Sir: In reference your medicine, I deem it my duty to state, that fo a long time I have been afflicted with a chronic bro chilis and its usual accompavaniments; and I wa induced to try your preparation, on the assurance from medical men that it contained no hazardou ingredients. The result has been the allayin febrile irritations and gradual restoration of health functions to the throat, so that I am enabled to r turn to the labors of the desk. I think the m ne entitled to the attention of affected. Yours truly, LUTHER HAI Auburn Theo. Seminary, March 9, 1840. LUTHER HALSEY. IF Price \$1 per bottle.

Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life.

NEW and valuable remedy for the cure of Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup Whooping Cough, and incipient diseases of the Lungs and Windpipe. Extensively used and recommended by the medical faculty, to whom the receipt has been free-

ly made known. I. COVERT & CO., Proprietors, Auburn, N. Y. The proprietor is now receiving, almost daily, testimonials of the highest respectability in favor of his medicine, from physicians, clergymen, and others, who have become acquainted with its nature and effect,—among which are the following:

[From the Boston Medical Journal, Aug. 26, 1840.] [From the Boston Medical Journal, Aug. 20, 1990] The following is an extract from an article in that paper on 'Morbus Laryngeus Concionatorum,' or Bronchitis, by Frauk H. Hamilton, Professor of Materia Medica and General Pathology in Geneva Medical College:

"The Rev. I. Covert's mixture, also now used so extensively for this affection by clergymen, belongs to the same class of stimulating expectorants, being one of those lucky combinations of me. dical agents which, while it promotes expectoration. does not impair the tone of the stomach. Of this medicine we feel at liberty to speak, since its composition is not held from the Profession, and we hope the proprietors will soon see fit to give it to the public. We, therefore, venture to recommend it, having employed it in our own case, and in the

To all whom it may concern: This may certify that I have examined the Rev. I. Covert's ingre-dients, compounded under the name of the Balm of Life: and believe said compound is happily calcula-ted to relieve persons of all ages and sexes afflicted with acute and chronic diseases of the lungs and windpipe, as indicated by coughs, difficult breathing and pains in different parts of the chest, if admini tered under suitable circumstances and in approp. ate doses. JOSEPH T. PITNEY,

Physician and Surgeon Auburn, August 31,1838.

This certifies that having examined the Rev. I Covert's Balm of Life, in all its component parts we do believe it to be one of the best component parts, for coughs, chronic inflammations, etc., of which we have any knowledge, and do most cordially re-commend its use to all afflicted with the above

J. W. DANIELS, M. D., ? Salina.

W. J. LOVEJOY, M. D., Salina. GORDON NEEDHAM, M. D., Onondaga.

E. LAWRENCE, M. D., Baldwiusville The nature of the composition of the Rev. I. Covert's Balm of Life, having been fully explained to the following medical gentlemen, they have consented that they may be referred to as authority for its utility as an expectorant in those chronic cases o

D. M. REESE, M. D. Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Albany Medical Col

ge. J. M'NAUGHTON, M. D., Professor of Anatom

and Physiology in the Fairfield Medical College. MARK STEPHENSON, M. D., New York city. Doct. M. McKNIGHT, New York city.

J. R. MITCHELL, M. D., Philadelphia. C. D. TOWNSEND, M. D., or JOHN WILSON, M. D. Albany.

DAVID MORE. Aurelius, N. Y., Aug 21, 1839.

From the Rev. H. Bannister, A. B., Teacher

ual but permanent cure. H. BANNISTER.

H. BANNISTER. Cazenovia, April 18, 1839. The following from the Rev. L. Halsey, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History, etc., in the Au burn Theological Seminary, has just been received.

Oh! let us then, with heart-felt grief, Draw near unto our God. And pray to him to grant relief And stay the uplifted rod. Oh! righteous Judge, if thou wilt deign

To grant us all we need. We pray for time to turn again,

Christians Observ

now hear me, feel that they owe to it all the virat this moment, some saint in heaven that brought

every porc.

the fire-fly.

I expected an inquiry on this point, and you know I am always ready to gratify you when you ask me at proper times. I am pleased that you did not do so last evening when strangers were present, because on such occasions I always wish young persons to keep in the background, and not trespass upon the patience of others. When we speak of the phosphorescence of animals, we mean the property which those bodies possess of giving light without burning. A great many minerals have this power, some in an astonishing degree: thus if a piece of lime is placed on charcoal before the compound blow-pipe of a chemist, it will emit a light of so brilliant a kind that it can scarcely be looked at. Putrid fish often exhibit a great degree of phosphorescence, and so does a certain kind of light decayed wood, which you have often amused yourselves in playing with. and called lightning-wood. Phosphoras is a simple substance,' to use the words of a popular writer,* that was formerly unknown. It is found in all animal substances, and is now chiefly obtained from the powder of burnt bones by chemists.' It is so combustible that it will take fire from the heat of the fingers, and if a small piece of phosphorus is cut off and put in a glass receiver of a chemist, it may be set on fire by merely touching it with a piece of red hot iron wire, when the most brilliant blaze will be produced. We will now return to Spallanzini and his observations on the Medusæ of Messina. He observed, there would be in them sometimes a display of light for half an hour or more, and then again it would disappear, and not be visible until after a long interval. These interruptions led him to think whether the brilliancy might not depend in a considerable degree on their being kept in motion. And he was strengthened in this belief, by his recollection of the fire-fiv. which never, you know, shows any light when in a state of perfect rest.'

When Mrs. Stanley ceased speaking, Anna remarked, .I have been trying, mamma, to think how this gentleman was able to examine the Meduse so well, since you told us they would not live in fresh water, and also, that the phosphorus could only be seen in a dark place.'

"Do you not remember, Anna,' said her brother how nicely Spallanzini managed to watch the coral worms when at work. I dare say he found out some way quite as clever to examine these animals.'

foreared.

· "Conversations on Chemistry."

repetitions were of importance, for the results your traveler make any allusion to this locality, were uniformly the same. I found likewise that these creatures do not entirely cease to shine until they are dead, and have begun to putrefy. I therefore concluded that the phosphorescence of these animals cannot properly be said to be interrupted; but that while in motion it is stronger and more lively, though a feeble light still continues in the intervals of rest, but at times so weak that it cannot be discerned, unless the eye be cleared of the impressions of light from surrounding objects, as was mine, when after having slept

in a dark room, I proceeded to make observations shallow, and the bottom abounded with sea-weed. of this kind.' At this point Mrs. Stanley remained silent, to

give her children an opportunity for making in- numerous when I moved them with the end of quiries with regard to any thing which might have the oar, and induced me to suppose they conperplexed their minds.

After a pause of a few moments Edward inquired whether the traveler described the appearance which the animals presented when out of ed me that they were the cause of the luminous water, remarking, that his curiosity was excited appearance there, as well as in the Venetian Lato know whether in such a situation they would gune. That I might examine them more accushow any light.

With all his genius and ingenuity he was

baffled, and acknowledges himself wholly unable

I am happy,' said his mother, in being able Lipari in vessels of sea-water. When I arrived to state some singular facts observed by Spallan- there, and was in a dark room, I detached the zini, with regard to the very point to which you glow-worms from the sea-weed, either by taking allude. A Medusa having been left by him for them off gently with my fingers, as their light twenty-two hours on a sheet of white paper, had showed me the precise spot where they were, or ceased to live; the greater part of it was dissolv- by shaking the leaves of the plant in the water, ed into a liquor, and every luminous trace had first placing a cloth at the bottom of the vessel. vanished. A large glass of well-water was stand- They were heavier than the sca-water, and fell to the bottom, and the cloth then appeared studded ing on the table, and he, without having any parwith brilliant points, which were the animals I ticular object in view, chanced to throw the remwished to detach, and which I ascertained to be nants of the Medusa from the paper into the jar; the shining Nereis." it immediately sank to the bottom, and there re-

Mrs. Stanley received the thanks of the whole nained motionless; but to his astonishment inparty for her narrative; for her brother declared stantly shone with so bright a light that he was able to read by it print of tolerably large size. he had been equally interested with the young The water at the same time became luminous, Stanleys.

and when he placed his finger in the glass it be-I must make a request in my turn,' said the lady, which is, that Edward or his sisters will came plainly discernible. Supposing that the light would be increased if sea-water was used, endeavor to draw a moral lesson from the subject of our conversation this evening." he threw out the well-water, and filled the jar

with sea-water; but the result disappointed him, A long silence ensued, which Anna was the as darkness followed. Subsequently he poured first to break, by saying timidly, 'Dear mother, I off the water from the ocean, and substituted that cannot think so well as brother, but may I tell from the well, when a beautiful light again ap- you some lines that have been in my mind all the while you have been talking of these beauti-'This was very extraordinary, mamma,' said ful Medusæ. You will not think a child presumptuous, mamma, in just altering a little, part Emma, dut, of course, Spallanzini could explain of one of your favorite hymns.

The spacious firmament on high,

Kirwan.

THE BETTER REST. There is rest-a better rest Among the saints in light. Where no dark sorrows wring the breast, Nor shadows cloud the sight: Where all is holy, calm and still-This earth's vain dreams above, 'Mid songs of seraph melody, And everlasting love.

There is no sun in that blest place, Nor is there need of light, For Christ, the source of brightness sits Upon the threne of white; The rays which emanate from Him, Shed brightest lustre round .-Amid one sea of golden beams. That better rest is found.

There flow'rets of the richest dyes, In fadeless verdure bloom, O'er the fair fields of Paradise-There tempests never come; Nor raging storm the soul to fright With terror and dismay .---Nor fearful clouds of gathering night, But one eternal day.

The christian's rest-a glorious rest, Where no dark clouds appear .--No thorns to wound the troubled breast. Or cause one burning tear;

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nd furnished to subscribers on the following terms \$2,50 in advance or \$3,00 at the end of six months Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies

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Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D. D., Gambier. Rev. C. Colton, D. D., Rev. H. V. D. Johns, Cincinnati. Sept. 8, 1840.

A CARD.-Having been intimately acquainted with Mrs. Gooch for some time past, as an esteemed member of my church, and having had ample opportunities of observing her course as the head of a Female Seminary, I can cordially recommend her school, as one of the best I have ever met with Mrs. Gooch has been for fifteen years engaged in England and in this country in female education, and brings to her responsible profession, a large share of experience, and sound and varied learning Parents entrusting their daughters to her care, may have every confidence that they will be faithfully taught, and kindly watched over, when disengaged from study. H. V. D. JOHNS,

Rector of St. Paul's Ch., Cincinnati Sept. 10, 1840.

CHRIST to Return; a Practical Exposition of the Prophecies recorded in the 24th and 25th chap-ters of the Gospel according to St. Matthew. With a Preface, by the Right Rev. L. Siliman Ives, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina. By G. Emlen Hare, Rector of Trinity Church, Princeton, Spencer's Appeals to the Heart. For sale by HENR HENRY PERKINS, 234 Chesnut street.

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McIlvaine on Justification.

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Columbus, July 10, 1840.

Bishop M'Ilvaine's new work : Oxford Divinity O XFORD DIVINITY compared with that of the Romish and Anglican churches, with ecial view to the illustration of the doctrine of justification by faith, as it was made of primary im Justification by faith, as it was indee of primary in portance by the reformers; and as it lies at the foundation of all scriptural views of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ; by the Rt. Rev. Charles M'Ilvaine, D. D., in 1 large elegant 8vo. volume. Theology for the People, in a series of discourses on the catechism of the Protestant Episcopal church : by I. P. K. Henshaw, D. D., 1 vol. 8vo., price

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Wiggers, D. D., professor of theology in the University of Rostock, and translated from the German with notes and additions, by the Rev. Ralph Emer-son, professor of ecclesiastical history in the theological seminary at Andover, Mass., 1 vol. 8vo. price \$1,75.

ISAAC N. WHITING. For sale by January 1841.

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ness matters connected with the press, to be addressed to the Publisher. Communications for the paper should be directed to the "Editors of the West-Communications for the ern Episcopal Observer." Postage to be pre-paid in

With all the blue ethercal sky,