offensive or opposed to the honour of a family, than that coarse, rude, unkind manner which brothers sometimes exhibit.

Beware how you speak of your sisters. Even gold is tarnished by much handling. If you speak in their praise-of their beauty, learning, manners, wit or attractions-you will subject them to taunt and ridicule; if you say anything against them, you will bring reproach upon yourself and them too. If you have occasion to speak of them, do it with modesty and few words. Let the praising come from others and then you may enjoy it.

If you are separated from them, maintain with them a correspondence. This will do yourself good, as well as them. Do not neglect this nor grow remiss in it. Give your friendly advice, and seek theirs in return. As they mingle intimately with their sex, they can enlighten your mind respecting many particulars relating to the female character, important for you to know; and on the other hand, you have the same opportunity to do them a similar service. However long or widely separated from them, keep up your fraternal affection and intercourse. It is ominous of evil when a young man forgets his sisters.

If you are living at home with them, you may do them a thousand services which will cost you nothing but pleasure, and which will greatly add to theirs. If they wish to go out of an eveningto a religious meeting, or on a visit, or for any other desirable object-always be happy, if possible, to wait upon them. Consider their situation, and think how you would wish them to treat you, if the case were reversed.

and respect which you tender to them, will not be abundantly reciprocated .- Hubbard Winslow.

TEID OBUTEOR

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1841.

We offer no apology for resuming so soon the train of observations contained in our leading article of Saturday last. The subject is important in itself, and, however feebly treated, cannot but be interesting to the hearty Churchman, and as such must always be, to the earnest and real Christian. We feel, too, that it is an appropriate season in which to press the importance of these practical duties; for if, in our infirmity, we all are prone and efforts of which none deny the value or necessity, it with the Apostle and say, "Old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new."

We have often taken occasion to remark that it is an unfortunate necessity which compels the discontinuance, up from the children's lawful spiritual head of that so generally, of the daily Morning and Evening Service | teaching which is so well and faithfully imparted to them of the Church. It would be a beautiful and refreshing by their lay instructors. In reference to this duty, thus sight in these loose and worldly times to see the day in every community, which possessed at least the ministrations of the Church, commenced with a daily gathering of its members in the sanctuary of their God, -imploring his blessing on their work begun, and supplicating his guardian care through all the trials and temptations of the busy hours before them. And not less delightful and refreshing would it be, to witness the same Christian company, at the still and mellow hour of evening, bending their willing steps to the temple of prayer, and asking there in unison forgiveness of the past day's sins, and imploring the protection of their God through the darkness and perils of the approaching night .- Such things once were; and when the vilified and hunted followers of the Lamb had not the consecrated sanctuary in which to meet, and offer up their prayers and praises, they availed themselves of the shelter of some lonely cave or hollow mountain's side to pay their daily offer- and the neglecting of this, is the frustrating of the whole perhaps he was the father of dear children, who have now ings to their God and Saviour. From such a picture, now renewed, how much spiritual joy would follow; how many a restless, worldly spirit would, we can believe, be cheered and calmed in its carnal waywardness; how much of Christian tranquillity and love thrown over the face of society now torn and defaced by the wild and jostling pursuit of that phantom of phantoms, -earthly pre-eminence, and what must be thought its ultimate object, earthly happiness!-And such a picture, we believe, will be realized again,—even in those millennian days which, as so many Christians think, are now at hand, -when God will be the supreme object of the Christian's affections, and all secular pursuits and hopes be nothing thought of in comparison with the worship and the praise of Him. Surveying now the various lands which professedly are the kingdoms of God and his Christ, we see but little to betoken homage to his name and allegiance to his service: poor mark or badge is discerned to shew that He is esteemed the Ruler and the Saviour of all, amongst the busy, earth-bound pilgrims who surround us. Well may we pray, in reference to the present picture of the world's carelessness and sluggishness and rebellion, in our Liturgy's beautiful language, "O Lord, raise up, we pray thee, thy power, and come among us!"

The impediments which exist to the public performance of the daily Morning and Evening Service of the Church, can scarcely be felt to apply, with the same force, to the celebration of the days of Saints and Martyrs, as prescribed so distinctly in the ritual of the Church. But whether this last be a public or a private celebration, in the sanctuary or in the closet, the following remarks of Mr Gresley, in his "Portrait of an English Churchman," will apply :-

"When the Church marks the memory of some Saint or Martyr, endeavour, in your devotions, to fix your mind on his deeds and faith: there can be no more holy and profitable exercise: any thing which diverts the mind from self and from the petty interests of this present world,—any thing which fixes the affections on what is spiritual and holy, and easts into the shade the poor distinctions of worldly rank and honour, and leads you to view man in his spiritual life, must needs be of great benefit to one whose days are spent in the dust and strife of this every-day world. And how elevating and animating must be the exercise, if we can learn to contemplate the heroes of the Church,—men greater than kings, and wiser than the ablest statesman, men of whom was not worthy,'-if we can learn to contemplate their deeds and characters, so as to eatch some portion of their zeal and faith! Let me then again advise you, do not realect to commemorate saints' days."

William to

In approving very heartily of the advice which is here offered and in recommending its adoption, we cannot suggest a more efficient auxiliary to the appropriate ex- washed away in blood; transporting ourselves back to ercises on such occasions than Nelson's Festivals and those bleak and dreary days in the world's moral history, Fasts of the Church,—a work which, while it displays | we should not wonder at the displays, thrown now so much ability and learning, is so plain and practical, and often ostentatiously before our sight, of valour in the withal so devout, that it cannot fail to edify and please individual combat where man aims at the heart of man all classes of its Christian readers, -a work, in short, the fatal weapon. But gliding in fancy past those diswhich, though it be the composition of a layman, has mal periods, and settling upon a time when the advance engaged the earnest study and gained the warmest ap- of Christianity, in the minds of many, betokens the milprobation of many a learned divine and prelate of the lenium near, we shudder at the bold and unblushing ex-Church, while through the benevolent agency of a noble hibitions of these meditated deeds of blood. Society, it has become the favourite inmate of many a poor man's abode. But while we suggest this efficient below to these disgraceful circumstances, by help to the devotional employment of these interesting the Press,—disgraceful to our cherished Christianity,

rebuke than one offered to them. But if you would have others occasions, we cannot refrain from earnestly expressing disgraceful to our common humanity,—the columns in esteem and honour them, you must esteem and honour them our hope that some plan may be devised for the resto- the public newspapers which are allowed to be filled yourself. Treat them with far less reserve, but with no less ration of their public commemoration, according to the with a "correspondence" upon these acts of intended delicacy, than you would the most genteel stranger. Nothing in intent and desire of the Church. To the objection murder, which ought to be left to the foul darkness from a family strikes the eye of a visitor with more delight, than to see which, we are aware, will often be made that no congre- which they have sprung and not be allowed, by a sort of brothers conduct themselves towards their sisters with kindness, gation can be procured on such occasions, -not such, at exulting publicity, to act as a moral poison in the comcivility, attention, and love. On the contrary, nothing is more least, as would render a public service worth while,—we munity fatal almost as the doctrines of rebellion and answer, that such a discouragement ought not to be permitted to have the slightest influence, and that by perseverance the cause of it will gradually be removed. We have known, for instance, an assemblage of from 12 to 20 individuals only, on Ash-Wednesday, in a small town, increase after the lapse of a few years to a steady to the should wonder at this, it was should wonder at this, it would almost subserviency of the most charitable construction, appears like which, under the most charitable construction, appears like "doing evil that good may come," your character, as a Minister of the Gospel, to all Christian men, is a sufficient guarantee. Therefore, I will briefly reply to the statements in the article tions were purposely got up and blazoned to the world, tions were purposely got up and blazoned to the world, in the darkness of the insignations made use of by "an Officer of the successory to conduct which, under the most charitable construction, appears like "doing evil that good may come," your character, as a Minister of the Gospel, to all Christian men, is a sufficient guarantee.

Therefore, I will briefly reply to the statements in the alluded to, leaving you and the public, before which you have laid it, to discern and discriminate the "mystery of iniquity" concealed to the world, in the darkness of the insignations made use of by "an Officer of the successory to conduct the most charitable construction, appears like "doing evil that good may come," your character, as a Minister of the Gospel, to all Christian men, is a sufficient guarantee.

Therefore, I will briefly reply to the statements in the article alluded to, leaving you and the public. answer, that such a discouragement ought not to be the sneers of infidels. We should wonder at this, if congregation of about 150 and sometimes 200 persons. that the world may have evidence—hitherto equivocally And if, as we have already taken upon us to suggest, a vielded—that the individuals thus thrust upon its gaze, rule were laid down, that on certain of these occasions a are really possessed of the common-place attribute of public Catechizing of the children of the parish should common courage! Such will be the impression upon be made, and that on certain others, all Baptisms should many minds; while, we are persuaded, the individual take place,—and that publicly,—we are convinced that who resists this custom as adverse to the best interests not only would they become very profitable, but very of society and sinful in the sight of God, and who dares not only would they become very profitable, but very of society and sinful in the sight of God, and who dares agreeable and very popular commemorations. Both the all the consequences of such resistance in the sight of a established in 1833, during the short period of its operations, Lord's Day is, in many cases, disused on account of the | than he who, -not from any impulsive bravery, but belength of the Service, but more frequently—the former cause he is pushed and goaded on by a miserable presat least-from the utter impossibility in most cases, sure from without-dares to attempt the life of a fellowfrom the severe and numerous engagements of the offi- mortal. ciating clergyman on that day, to embody them in its are commemorated the Saints and Martyrs of the Church. | the United States :-And should it be affirmed by any that the loss of time to children by calling them off from school or other important employments to attend the services of the sanc-I like the plan also of giving and receiving presents between the members of a family, and hope you to will always like it so well, as frequently to offer some pleasing tokens of fraternal affection to your sisters. Nor need you fear that all the love, kindness, tion to your sisters. Nor need you fear that all the love, kindness, of very frequent occurrence, should be spent partly in that instruction which it is most important for us all to receive. And if a similar objection should be advanced against such week-day occasions for the public baptizing of infants, as disturbing some secular arrangements, the very objection is to our mind the strongest argument in the cowardly wrech who deserts his post and denies his Master in the hour of danger, shall be branded with everlasting infamy. Among the saints in heaven he shall everlasting infamy. Among the saints in heaven he shall everlasting infamy. We would have you to be far more valiant, indeed, than the bravest of those whom men call brave. We devotional exercises, and partly in being disciplined in its favour,-namely, the divesting Mammon of some little at least of its all-pervading influence, and the sprinkling of some few particles of a heavenly incense apon the bustle and pursuits of every-day life.

It may be thought that the Sunday School, which is, r ought to be, an adjunct of every parochial charge, precludes the necessity of the more ancient custom of public Catechizing. We should be amongst the last to detract from the inestimable value of these Institutions, to postpone to a "convenient season" Christian exercises | and former remarks will testify sufficiently to our readers the importance which we attach to them; but while we will often be felt and acknowledged that a NEW YEAR | would have them retained in all their efficiency, and as supplies the starting point in which, in reference to our far as possible under pastoral supervision, we would tempers and pursuits as immortal beings, we may join cling to the custom of public Catechizing because of its very antiquity, -because so great blessings have attended it,—and because it is but a concentration of the Sunday School effort, a public manifestation of its fruits, a filling speaks the great Archbishop Ussher:-

"Great scholars possibly may think, that it standeth not so well with their credit, to stoop thus low, and to spend so ower with their credit, to stoop thus low, and to spend so much of their time in teaching these rudiments and first principles of the doctrine of Christ. But they should consider, that the laying of the foundation skilfully, as it is the matter of greatest importance in the whole building, so it is the very master-piece of the wisest builder: 'according to the grace of God which is given unto me, as a wise master-builder. I have laid the townstation' soith the great A. builder I have laid the foundation, saith the great Apostle. 1 Cor. iii. 10.] And let the learnedest of us all try it whenever we please, we shall find that to lay this groundwork rightly, (that is, apply ourselves unto the capacity of the common auditory, and to make an ignorant man to un-derstand these mysteries in some good measure,) will put us to the trial of our skill and trouble us a great deal more, than if we were to discuss a controversy or handle a subtle point of learning in the Schools. Yet Christ did give as well his Apostles, and Prophets, and Evangelists, as his ordinary Pastors and Teachers, to bring us all, both learned and unlearned, unto 'the unity of this faith and knowledge,' work of the ministry. For let us preach never so many | no friend on earth beside her, whose poor heart is broken sermons unto the people, our labour is but lost, as long as the foundation is unlaid, and the first principles untaught, upon which all other doctrine must be builded."

We repeat that, in consequence of the manifold duties which, in this country especially, so fully occupy the time of the clergyman on the Sunday, -and amongst these the necessity of performing a second and perhaps a third service at a distant place, is not the least,-the and convenient occasion for performing this duty of public Catechizing as well as public Baptism. We do the miserable man who has done this deed, if this was not mean that the performance of either of these duties should be confined exclusively to such occasions; but our persuasion is that if thus fulfilled, much interest would be added to these solemn commemorations of important events in the history of the Church of God, now thuost forgotten, while the means would be afforded of accomplishing what, from the adverse force of circumstances, is now so often left undone. Many practical benefits, to individuals as well as to the Church at large, are to be anticipated from a general restoration of what the consecrated house of God. We should see the orlinance itself respected more,—the traces of worldliness and carelessness with which it is accompanied now, worn gradually away, -and its real spirituality, in intent and n effect, more visible in the lives of those who bring their precious charges to this sacrament, and of those too, in behalf of whom the prayer is uttered at the time, that "they may lead the rest of their life according to this beginning."

"Ask of God to make you brave to speak the truth,—beginning." beginning.

We have been often pained of late by seeing obtruded upon the public, -as if it were some meritorious and patriotic thing, -accounts of "affairs of honour," as they are most unworthily termed; in other words, accounts which go to shew that there are individuals among us possessed of the admirable bravery of seeking to take each other's lives, as an atonement for some trivial wrong of which an hour of sober reflection on either side, or a few minutes of dispassionate conference together would, in most cases, remove the smart and almost cancel the remembrance.

Transporting ourselves back to the Vandal or the Visigothic age, when superstition added its gloom to the fierceness of the prevailing cruelty,-when a fiery and often fatal ordeal was appointed oftentimes to test the virtue of the innocent, - and when the incidental wrong begotten usually over the maddening cup, could only be

What should most surprise us, is the currency which

practice of public Catechizing and public Baptism on the sneering but misjudging world, is more courageous far

To all the abettors of this unchristian practice, we regular services. This objection, however, would be earnestly recommend the careful perusal of the following removed by their transfer to those occasions on which remarks from the pen of Bishop Meade, of Virginia in

> "What parent but is proud of a valiant son? What youth of our land does not wish to be thought honourable and brave? Who would not rather die the death, than live the coward, or even be deemed such? And in exhorting you At our baptism we are consecrated as soldiers of the

would have you ready at any moment to lay down your lives, rather than make the least concession.

"But let me at once explain myself, for, although I am using the language, I am not defending the doctrine of the men of this world on the subject of honour and bravery. The code of honour established among men, and the standard of courage set up, are indeed very different from those which our religion commands. If God be the judge, a most ominious sentence awaits many who are reckoned among the brave of this world, and who would be ready to avenge the slightest imputation by an appeal to the sword, pistol. Try what is esteemed courage, and those who are called brave, by a fair and honest rule. On this very subject of religion I would ask, is there no cowardice in the hearts of those whose first wish is to be accounted brave : Is there no fear of man before their eyes? Are they never ashamed or afraid to own even as much as they sometimes believe and feel-never ashamed to do what their con sciences bid them do? Are they never induced by the fear of ridicule to do what their hearts condemn? Do they not sometimes drink more deeply of he intoxicating bowl, only lest they should seem to be too sober minded and thus be

"Do they not (their hearts sniting them all the while) sometimes even join in the impous jest? And when the Spirit of God strives with them and bids them go to his holy word and bend their knees before him,

"How still the world prevails and its dread laugh, Which scarce the firm philosopher can scorn."

And is this courage? Are these the heroes of this world? If the noble army of martyrs had been like these, where now would be the religion of esus Christ?

"But, my young friends, I have something more to say about this false courage. There is something selfish, cruel, and hard-hearted about it. What will it not do? I will tell you what it has done. For some slight offence—a mere word—perhaps a look—it has gone deliberately to the field of single combat—it has there raised its well practised, cruel arm against the dearest friend—it has aimed a death blow at his very heart—it has sent that friend all unprepared into eternity and plunged his soul into the burning lake. This it has done in opposition to that law which says, "thou shalt whose head is crazed. O could they have known it, they would have rushed to the fatal spot—the frantic wife would

"Great God, can this be valour—for such as these are valour? Go, and if you can find the wretch Cain roaming through the world, ask him, if he would have you do likewise. Go and ask the poor parents, (if their grey hairs have not already gone down with sorrow to the grave,) if their hearts are glad, even theirs, at the thoughts of such

"One word more on this subject. Was this the bravery of the youthful Washington, who at nineteen years of age, I believe, mustered his little band in the streets of that city which lies before us? Was Washington the man of honour, the duellist? At the age I have mentioned, while preparing for his country's battle, his valour yet untried, his name is in reality the discipline of the Church,—that all Baptisms should be public, and, if practicable, performed in mon him on the morn to the field of combat? No, but letting not the sun go down upon his wrath, and meditating during the night watches upon the events of the day, he found that himself had been in fault, and he arose on the morrow and asked the pardon of him whom he had injured. There, young men, was bravery,—the bravery of one who was never ashamed to own his God and Saviour, who daily read God's holy word, and daily bent his knees in prayer before heaven. His courage was from above, where alone

may revile it-to read his word whoever may write it-to end your knees in prayer whoever may refuse to join. this your valour, and make glad the hearts of parents now, and a crown, 'compared with which, the laurels which a Cæsar wears are weeds, shall be yours hereafter, purchased for you, and bestowed upon you by the great captain of our

NOTICE.

The Bishop of Toronto requests such of his Clergy as have not already forwarded the list of printed queries left with them, when he visited their respective parishes, to do so by the first opportunity.

Toronto, 6th January, 1841.

COMMUNICATION. To the Editor of the Church.

Toronto, January 2, 1841.
Sir,—I deeply regre: the occasion that calls upon me, through your columns, thus to appear before the public.
But character and consistency, when attacked, however covertly, as it regards the author, demand a firm and resolute defence; and also, a suitable explanation.

efence; and also, a suitable explanation.
The Reverend Editor of "the Christian Guardian," in his paper of the 23d ultimo, has brought anonymous and aggravated charges; and again, in his paper of the 30th ultimo, has reiterated them; against persons, designated by him, "Deserters from the Newgate Street Sunday School." But, in the plenitude of his Christian charity and ze refused, through the same channel, to give the following explanation and refutation of them; which, if you will have the goodness to insert in your next, you will do an act of justice, denied where it ought to have had a place, and at

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

REVEREND SIR,-"On grounds novel and painful" I wish to all your attention to the article published in your last Guardian under the cognomen of "Sunday School Christmas box." state that it was furnished by one of the officers of the Newgate Street Sunday School; and your not having resided here long enough to know the fact of the statement thus made, of course exonerates you from the culpability attached to the publication

in the darkness of the insinuations made use of by "an Officer of the Newgate Street School."

1st. It is alleged: "the Newgate Street School was established in 1818, and notwithstanding unions and separations, &c., its beneficent operations have continued to the present day." This being granted, then, the Newgate Street School, in the course of its "beneficent operations," during a period of eighteen years, from its establishment to the time of the union of the two schools, previous to "the union," viz., three years, numbered also about 150 scholars.

This fact, when the lapse of years and the ratio of numbers, as your correspondent, when he strings together the words nions and separations," above quoted, in connexion with the following: "never, perhaps, has a like institution had to contend

with so many reverses!! 2dly. "But a short time since, its Missionary-box, with its

ontents, was purloined."

To this, though in rather antiquated language, I would reply, "Honi soit qui mal y pense;" but at the same time distinctly assert, that the box in question was the property of the "George Street School," at the time of the "union," and when last heard of was in the possession of "an Officer" of the present Newgate

3dly. "Then half its library books disappeared, and half its ficers and teachers deserted it—nor does the crusade end here."
To these grave charges I would answer, that the 150 scholars rought from the George Street School to be merged in that of Newgate Street, were all well supplied with Bibles and Testaments, &c., and a library of 200 vols. they also brought along with them. And further, "an Officer of the Newgate Street School" knows well, that when the time of separation came, it was unanimously

Out of 190, the number of scholars in the Newgate Street School at the time of separation, more than 100, with their teachers also, which circumstance your correspondent entirely forgets to mention, left, to go to the George Street School, and not a single Bible or Testament, &c., was brought away by any one of them; only about 30 volumes of the library, which were the hands of the children at the time, are now lying, waiting the convenience of the Newgate Street Committee, to pay half the

debt and divide the books equally, as they had agreed to do.

To the other part, which reads, "nor does the crusade end here," I plead ignorance, and will feel thankful to be enlightened, so that for the future we may all "speak only the truth in love." Hoping you will do the George Street Committee co

ustice, by inserting this in your next Guardian, I am, Reverend Sir,

Your's, truly. ONE OF THE GEORGE ST. COMMITTEE.

Civil Intelligence.

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM OUR ENGLISH FILES.

PERFECTION OF NAVAL GUNNERY .- Extract of a letter from a naval officer, dated off Beyrout, Oct. 1, 1840:—"A most beautiful maneuvre was successfully performed this morning. You must know that a bright look out is kept for deserters from the enemy, who are anxious to get on board our ships, and if they are caught before they can get down to the beach they are killed. This morning a poor fellow was observed by us sitting down under some rocks, and at the same moment it was discovered that two fellows were hurrying down with drawn swords to dispatch him, and two others were posted on a point to shoot him should he take to the water. In two minutes the poor fellow, who had head off; and he was conscious of their proximity to him, when a 32lb shot, fired just over the head of the victim, put to the rout the pursuers. He was perfectly aware that the shot that had passed over him was meant for his protection, and crouched as closely sed over him was meant for his protection, and crouched as closely deserted, would have had their swords through him, or else his not kill;" "thou shalt do no murder;" in opposition to the voice of conscience, reason and every generous feeling of the heart. Yea more, perhaps that friend was the husband of a beloved wife, who looked to him as her all on earth—

of a beloved wife, who looked to him as her all on earth—

free the reached another external was made by the Evyptians. manned and armed, and sent to the spot the man was on, but before she reached, another attempt was made by the Egyptians to get at the fugitive; the same kind of messenger was sent flying over boat and man, right at the soldiers, and in a few minutes the would have rushed to the fatal spot—the frantic wife would have thrown herself between and received the deadly ball, and cried, O spare him, spare him, for these poor children's when he found the guns of the English ship were pointed at them. and cried, O spare him, spare him, for these poor children's sake;—the children with their piteous voices, would have begged the father's life, and cried, O spare him for our poor mother's sake—they would have clasped the knees of the destroyer, and bid him rather like another Herod imbrue his hands in little children's blood.

When he found the guns of the English ship were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. It is a proof of the perfection at which naval gunnery has arrived; and another proof was given yesterday—three guns were pointed at them. shore; the whole went off as one gun, and every shot went slap into the hole. We found out afterwards from a deserter, that they broke one man's back, knocked another's leg off, and killed

COMMODORE NAPIER .- Perhaps there is not another man in the world so fit in all respects for the work he has to do as Napier. When he commanded a British frigate, he was always looked upon as a sort of Lord Cochrane run mad; not mad, however, without method; for he is both skilful and calculating; but mad to rush to the cannon's mouth on all occasions, and never so much delighted as when engaged in the turmoil and danger of close action. To a personal appearance highly eccentric, he adds an unceasing activity and untameable enterprise. In the last American war, he and Captain Gordon took their frigates, in spite of a thousand obstacles, up the Potomac, to the town of Alexandria, where they destroyed the national stores and did immense damage of various kinds. On their return they had to pass close to a point of land which jutted in the river. Here were posted 4000 or 5000 American troops, covered by the brushwood, and these made sure of the two frigates, supposing that they could sweep off effect of elevating the muzzles of their larboard broadside; the crew were protected from musketry by an impenetrable rampart of hammocks, sails, &c., the guns were loaded with triple charge of grape, canister, musket balls, pieces of iron, nails, and other missiles of the like kind; and with these the underwood was severely scoured, the American troops scampered off without their expected prizes! Napier, however, did not go scot-free. Disdaining all cover, he jumped up some elevation on the quarter-deck to see "the fun," and received a musket ball in the back part of his neck, one of the effects of which severe wound is a forward inclination of the head, thereby increasing the peculiarity of the gallant captain's personal appearance. exploits are well known, not the least distinguished of which was his capture of the whole of Don Miguel's fleet, an operation completed in about 12 minutes. He has entered upon his present services in a similar spirit. He was among the first to go on shore, and there he might be seen in his shirt sleeves digging in the trenches (by way of example), and tugging at the great guns. Such a man, at the head of British seamen and marines, can accomplish whatever is in the power of man; and should the French venture upon the experiment of another struggle for naval superipend upon it that Napier's name will be again heard of, ill always be found in the van, in the thick of the enemy, it tween eight and nine o'clock, three tremendous seas struck her and he will always be found in the van, in the thick of the enemy, regardless of the numbers, and victorious too; for his boldness is mpered by skill, and upheld by an unconquerable resolution .-

The Duke of Wellington having now returned to town after a stay of nearly three months at Walmer, it is gratifying to know that his health has been most materially improved by his residence on the coast and the relief from parliamentary duties. At no time, we are informed, for several years, has he been so uniformly well as during the present autumn. In addition to the distinguished visitors staying at the castle, his Grace's hospitality was constantly extended to the neighborhood, very few days passing without some gentlemen (his immediate neighbours) appearing at his table. A few days previous to his leaving Walmer, his Grace, accompanied by Lord and Lady Wilton, visited and inspected the Walmer and Ringwold National Schools, and also the Walmer Infant School. In all of these he takes great interest, and contributes liberally to their support. On this occasion (although the schools are situated at a considerable distance from each other, being at different ends of the parish) his Grace went the whole way on foot, walking with great firmness and ease, and having apparently recovered much of

Post Office have been stamped in black ink instead of red, a from his lodgings, hoping to return in time for the vessel; but

change which has been brought about in consequence of a commu nication lately received by the government from a scientific chemist, in which he explains the method of preparing a composition which will entirely annihilate the red stamp, reducing the label to its original appearance; but it only possesses this power over the red ink, the colouring matter of the black ink being of such a nature as to resist the action of this compound. In future the black will be substituted for the red.—Morning Chronicle.

From the Cumberland Pacquet. NARROW ESCAPE OF WORDSWORTH THE POET .- On Wednesday last, between two and three o'clock, as William Wordsworth, Esq., the celebrated poet, in company with his son, the Rev. John Wordsworth, Rector of Brigham, were on their way home to Rydal Mount, from a visit to the Earl of Lonsdale, at Whitehaven Castle, they had a narrow escape from destruction. The venerable and highly-esteemed bard and his worthy son were riding in a one-horse gig, and had just reached Ruffa-bridge, about three miles from Keswick, on the Ambleside-road, when they observed the mail coach coming upon them at a rattling pace. Owing to the sharp turn in the road at the top of the ascent which leads down to the bridge, the mail could not be seen until within 70 or 80 yards of that dangerous place, but in the few moments' notice they had of its approach the Rev. gentleman succeeded in drawing his horse close up to the side of the road, which is very narrow, but, nevertheless, wide enough for the coach to have passed in safety, under ordinary circumstances. It unfortunately happened, however, that the off-side wheeler, which we are told is in the habit of holding the bridle bit in his teeth, and resisting the utmost exertions of the driver, was at the moment of meeting they affect the two schools, are applied to their proper places, will indulging in this dangerous practice, and refused to obey the rein.

Owing to this circumstance the coach came with great violence against the gig, which it sent against the adjoining wall with such force that both the horse and the gig and the two riders were thrown, with part of the wall into the adjoining plantation! Fortunately the traces and shafts both broke near the body of the vehicle, which set the affrighted animal at liberty, and it no sooner gained its feet than it leaped over the broken wall, and, having regained the road, set off at a frightful pace, with the gig shafts attached to the harness. Such was the affrighted state of the horse, owing to the sudden shock it had received, and the clattering of the shafts by its side, that every attempt to stop it was fruitless, and it dashed on at this pace for nearly nine miles, and was eventually stopped at the toll-bar entering Grasmere, by the owner closing the gate, which the dreaded animal, notwithstanding his endeavours, would have attempted to leap. But to return to Mr. Wordsworth and his son, whose escape, under all the attendant circumstances, was truly providential. They were both found entirely unhurt: the only visible injury received by either from this dangerous collision was a slight scratch on the finger of the poet. We do not learn that the slightest blame could be attributed to the driver of the coach, who did his utmost to bring the unsubject—to divide equally the books and debts of the schools under their superintendance. Although this was evidently detrimental to the George Street School, as appears by the above statements I have given you, yet its portion of the Committee, present at the said meeting, and which I may add, was the majority of that meeting, agreed to the proposition when made and put to them by the Rev. E. Ryerson, without a dissentient.

Out of 190, the number of scholars in the New Scholars in the Scholars in th and dispensing intelligence around him, we know of no one who could fill the chasm in society which would have been caused by the heart-rending loss of the esteemed and venerated Bard of

THE LATE STORMS.

DORCHESTER .- The Dorchester Chronicle affirms that this part of the country has been visited with weather uncommonly tem-postuous; but fortunately the wind—though severely violent did not effect any important damage. The power of the storm was so great as to retard materially the progress of the coaches, one of which was even blown over by its fearful impetuosity.

PLYMOUTH.—The gale here has disabled many vessels anchored in the Sound, and several wrecks have taken place in its vicinity.

SOUTHAMPTON.—The Redbridge Causeway, about four miles from this place, and situated between two canals, was flooded by the tide to such a degree that a coach was nearly carried away, and the passengers drowned. This perilous situation was, however, surmounted by the energy of the driver, and the assistance rendered by the crews of some vessels lying in Redbridge river, who, by means of their boats, rescued the passengers from the death which appeared inevitable.

Lincoln.—This city was visited with a terrific storm of thun-

der and lightning, that swept over it with resistless force, bearing down every thing in its progress. Serious injuries resulted from this awful visitation.

LONDON-THE THAMES.—A schooner called the Eliza, deeply laden with stone, coming up the river, met with a brig driven up with her anchor over the bow, the fluke of which pricked the schooner and made a hole in her. Two pumps on board were immediately set to work. She would have inevitably gone down but for the assistance of William Judge, a Thames-police inspector and his boat's crew, who got the vessel ashore near Hague and Millar's, the engineers, in Wapping-wall, where she was kept afloat by means of her own pumps, and four others engaged by the Thames police, until the tide receded, when the leak was stopped,

Friends immediately began to fill. 'The crew ran her ashore, and when the tide receded she was left high and dry aground, and the

The river presented the appearance of a rough sea for several hours, the spray dashed over the wharfs and vessels, and for more than four hours the communication between the Middlesex and Surrey shores was almost totally suspended below bridge.

The effects of the storm were severely felt above bridge; and, between Hungerford Market and London Bridge, no less than 18 barges, laden with coals and other cargoes, were sunk. Many other places have experienced the desolating effects of

these terrible storms. WRECK OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL STEAM-PACKET.

The causes of this unfortunate calamity have hitherto been shrouded in complete mystery, and all sorts of speculations, as to some derangement of the machinery, &c., have been indulged in. The mystery is, however, at length cleared up, the two men, Poole and the carpenter, having recovered sufficiently to give a detailed narrative of the cause of the wreck.

The City of Bristol was appointed to sail from Waterford on the Tuesday morning for Bristol, but the weather being most boisterous, the captain hesitated for some time as to whether he should put to sea. At length, however, he sailed, but had not proceeded far when the fury of the gale compelled him to put back,

nd he bore up for Waterford.

At 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, however, the weather having moderated in some degree, the captain being most anxious to make his voyage with the usual punctuality of steam-packets, again put to sea, and, notwithstanding the storm still raged with the crews by a single volley of their musketry. Gordon and Napier were not so easily caught. They were quite aware of the trap laid for them. On approaching the point of land, the frigates were weighed down on the starboard side, which had the which the horizon was so much darkened, that long before night they could only see a short distance beyond the vessel's bows Under these circumstances the captain determined to run for shelter to the Worm's Head and bring to there, there being, as it appears, excellent anchorage under the head. ite dark, and they shortly saw land on the larboard bow, which was judged to be the Worm's Head, forming one extremity of Rhosilly Bay, and the vessel bore up for it. Almost immediately, however, land was discovered on the starboard bow, and the un ortunate captain then found that the land which he had mistaken for the Worm's Head was a most dangerous promontory at the other extremity of the bay (Burry Helme). The helm was immediately ported with a view to bring the ship round, but almost at the same instant, and before she came round, the stern struck-The jib was then hoisted, which swung her head round, but she still remained fast astern. This was at about six o'clock in the evening; every effort which human ingenuity could suggest to

> one after the other, and she parted in three pieces, when every one on board had to struggle for his life, and all on board but two A letter has been received from Mr. G. Lunell, the senior partner in the firm, confirming the above account. Nine bodies only have as yet been washed on shore-viz. John

> get her off, by hoisting the main sail, using the engines, blowing off the boilers, and lightening her, were made use of, but in vain-

She remained in this perilous situation for upwards of two hours, during which period the gale and sea increased so fearfully that no

Stacey, captain; James Stacey, his nephew; Richard Wrights second mate, Thomas Gollewick, third steward; William Grace, fireman; Edward Rogers, sailor; a deck passenger, name unknown; and one fireman and one sailor, not yet identified.

It has been impossible as yet to get any account of the passengers, but it is believed that they were very few. The extent of the calamity cannot, therefore, be yet ascertained. A subscription has been already commenced for the relief of the vidows and orphans, which we trust will be liberal, as there are upwards of 40 orphan children left by those whose deaths are

already ascertained. The following may be considered an extraordinary escape:

A discharged soldier, with his wife and three children, were com ing as passengers by the vessel from Waterford, and had actually his former strength and vigour.

Within the last few days all labelled letters passing through the his documents behind him, they again went on shore to fetch it