of the Church of God in respect to their beloved offspring. As some spiritual gift' out of the abundance of knowledge and if to remove all chance of doubt or misconception upon this point, he reminds them; by the presence of their children, that Bishop of Jerusalem is a Hebrew of the Hebrews, looking for the promise was to them as well as to the more advanced in years; and that these as well as the parents might be fully understood to be included in the solema and established rite of admission into this new covenant of grace, Peter says expressly, "Repent, and be baptized every one of you."

Similar testimonies are furnished in the progress of the Apos tles' history. When Lydia was converted by St. Paul's preaching at Philippi, we are told that "she was baptized, and her household" (Acts xvi. 15); and when the jailer in the same city was led, in alarm for his soul's safety, to inquire "what he must do to be saved," we are informed that, upon the profession of his faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, he "was baptized, he and all his, straightway." (Acts xvi. 33.) The supposition would be extravagant that, neither in the household of Lydia nor of the jailer, were there any children; and if we must believe that there were, it would be equally extravagant to think that St. Paul would intend to exclude them without assigning the reasons why they were not admissible, by this solemn act, to the Christian covenant. St. Paul informs the Corinthians (1 Cor. 1. 14,) that he had "baptized Crispus and Gaius"; and in Acts xviii. 8, which gives an account of the conversion of Crispus, it is said that he "believed on the Lord with all his house." The passage in the Epistle to the Corinthians assures us that he and all his house were baptized, although the fact is not expressly stated in the history; and if it should be asserted that; in the epistle, nothing is said of the baptism of his household, we might as well infer from the sixteenth verse that Stephanas himself had not been haptized, because St. Paul says, "I baptized also the household of Stephanas." Although St. Paul was here at some pains to state to the Corinthians the particular instances of baptism administered by himself, it might very easily happen that some other Apostle had baptized Stephanas, while he baptized his household, and that while he baptized Crispus at Corinth, some other fellow-labourer may have baptized his house-

Many of the Epistles of St. Paul and others were addressed to Christian Churches at a distance of sixty or seventy years after the first promulgation of the Gospel: it is strange, then, that if the children of the converts thus addressed had not been baptized in their infancy or childhood, no allusion should have been made to that fact, - not a word said about their admission by baptism into the Christian covenant, -no instructions given for placing them upon the footing of spiritual privilege which their parents enjoyed. These children would have formed a very numerous class at the time the Epistles were written, and it is incredible that no directions should have been given concerning them, if the necessity for such directions had not been precluded by their baptism in their infancy.

We shall proceed, in our next essay, to the testimony of the

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1842.

The new Bishopric at Jerusalem is a subject of unfailing interest, and we proceed to lay before our readers some additional information respecting the consecration of Bishop Alexander. We have already mentioned that the Sermon, upon that solemn occasion, was preached by the Rev. Dr. A. McCaul; and we are now enabled, by the last number of that admirable publication, The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, to cite a passage from this excellent discourse, which will serve to explain more fully some of the important objects for which the Bishopric has been erected :-

"The appointment of a bishop to seek after the scattered tribes of Israel, and to execute the duties of an Apostle to the circumcision, would, even if that were the exclusive object of his mission, be one worthy of the Church and warranted by the new Testament. It would go far to show that there is no intention of intruding upon the office or jurisdiction of the present Patriarch of Jerusalem. More than a thousand years' acknowledgment of the decisions of a General Council established the rightfulness of his jurisdiction over the Churches of the Greek Communion. But that prelate does not pretend to be an Apostle of the circumcision, and therefore, cannot be the representative of St. James of Jerusalem. The patriarchate is not of primitive institution, but an erection of the fifth atury, and the patriarchs nothing more than successors the Gentile bishops of Ælia Capitolina; which, so far from laying claim to the rights of the mother Church, as the Church of St. James certainly was, was itself for centuries subordinate to the metropolitan Church of Cesarea. Should, therefore, by God's blessing a Jewish Church arise in Jerusalem, and Church and bishopric of the circumcision be permanently restored, it would not, by any means, interfere with the rights or the duties of the Greek patriarch, whose episcopate is Gentile, more than the apostleship of St. Peter was an intrusion upon that of the preacher to the Gentiles. At present, howe whether we consider the exclusive privileges once enjoyed by the Jewish nation, and the benefits by them conferred upon the world, or that place assigned to them in the Gospel dispensation by St. Paul, or the glorious work which it is reserved to them to accomplish, they have certainly a strong claim upon the Church's missionary efforts: and of all the branches of the Church Catholic, the Anglican, by the love which her children manifest towards the Jewish people—by her study of prophecy
—by the suitableness of her Liturgy—by her position in the world, and especially by the purity of her faith and practice, is best qualified to undertake this work. The Jews' main objection against Christianity is based upon image-worship. From this offence the mercy of God has delivered the Church of England, and thus prepared her for the fulfilment of this duty. the call of a Christian King, the providence of God now presents an additional motive for exertion. That this missionary effort ought to be placed under episcopal direction cannot be doubted by those who acknowledge and honour an apostolical

"In addition to these reasons for the mission of an Anglican bishop to Syria, there is one more, and that by no means the least important. It is to be hoped that the bishopric of Jerusalem may become the bond of union between Christians of England and Germany. The Prussian monarch intends to ad members of his own Church to Jerusalem, to receive orders at the hands of the new bishop, and then to assist in labouring amongst the Jews, or in ministering to those of their own countrymen who may settle in the Holy Land, sub ject to the jurisdiction of the new episcopate; and thus, in the city of peace, and over the tomb of the Saviour, the national Churches may join in the right hand of fellowship, and commence a communion, which it is to be hoped, will speedily become universal,"

Every token of affection and reverence has been have had the best opportunities of appreciating his many Christian excellences. Eighty Hebrew children belonging to the schools in connexion with The Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews presented to him an address; and another from his late flock, which we subjoin, cannot be read without a thrill of gratitude for the brightening prospects of Christianity, and without inspiring the belief that the Church of England is destined to be God's principal instrument for fulfilling those prophecies which dropped from the inspired lips of the evangelical Isaiah :-

"To The Right Rev. Father in God, Michael Solomon, by Divine Providence Lord Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland at Jerusalem.

"We, the minister and congregation of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, cannot allow your lordship to depart from among us, without expressing our deep interest in that wonderful dispensation of God's providence under which you have been ca by the voice of our National Church as expressed through her

highest authorities, to return to the land of your forefathers, It is with thankfulness to God that we see you invested with the highest order of the Christian ministry, for the express purpose of fulfilling the long-neglected command to 'speak comfortably to Jerusalem,' as well as of presiding over the congregations and members of our Protestant nation scattered in the Holy Land and its contiguous districts, and of conveying to the decayed but venerable Churches of the East the authoritative assurance of our own beloved Church's sympathy in

the Apostle's silence for the retention of the established usage their afflictious, and her humble desire to impart unto them

"We regard it as an earnest of the Divine blessing, that the the consolation of Israel, an earnest believer in the promises of God to his ancient people, and especially charged, in of a distinguished branch of Christ's holy Catholic Church, to say 'to the daughter of Zion, Behold, thy salvation cometh.'
We cannot but regard this fact as a striking pledge to the depressed Churches of the East, that whilst you offer no compro pressed Churches of the East, that whilst you doer no compro-mise with their lamentable corruptions, you claim no 'dominion over their faith,' but desire to be a 'helper of their joy,' and that neither you nor the Church which sends you forth have any sympathy with the domineering spirit of the Church of which requires all to bow down to the idol of her pretended supremacy, before she will admit them to the common privilege of Christians, or allow the hope of salvation to a pe-

"Your appointment, under these peculiar circumstances, is a testimony to the Scriptural truth, that Jerusalem, and not Rome, is the 'mother of us all;' that the Western Papacy is neither fitted nor destined to be the great centre of unity to a distracted Church, or the channel of salvation to a ruined world. astonished eyes, that 'He will arise and have mercy upon Zion;' and it thus directs our faith to that period of blessedness when, on the combined authority both of the Old and the New Testaments, we are assured that the house of the Lord at Jerusalem 'shall be called a house of prayer for all people.'

"In contemplating this glorious promise, we remember that the way to its accomplishment lies through much tribulation. The Word of Truth informs us, that as Satan's baneful influence in this world draws to its close, and he knows that his time is short, his wrath will be great, and his rage against Christ and his Church manifested to the very utmost. What obstacles he may be permitted to raise to your work, with what trials, whether personal or official, he may harass your life, with what dangers he may attempt to discourage your progress, we know not; but we carnestly commend you to Him who has said, 'The Lord rebuke thee, O Satan; even the Lord that hath chosen Jerusalem, rebuke thee.'

"Permit us now, in concluding our address, to advert to the long connection that has subsisted between us during the many years that you and your beloved family have been members of our body. As a minister of Christ you have frequently borne a part amongst us in the preaching of God's Word, and in the inistration of Christ's ordinances.

"You have bidden us farewell, and closed your ministrations nongst us for the present, in the character of a Christian bi-

shop.
"We account it a high distinction that the first Hebrew Christian Bishop of Jerusalem since the time immediately following the Apostolic age, has gone forth from amongst us, that his first ministrations were held in our house of prayer, and his first sermon preached to us. The recollection of that interestwill long be cherished in our minds; and we trust that the effect of it will be exhibited in our increased devotedness to the cause of God and Israel.

"We beg, in taking leave of you, to assure you of our respect and affection. We pray God to protect and keep you and your family, and so to direct and bless you, that when the 'Chief Shepherd shall appear, you may receive a crown of glory that fadeth not away.' We will pray more earnestly for the peace of Jerusalem; and when God blesses you there, we beg you to pray for your old friends and fellow-worshippers—the minister and congregation of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel.

"We ask the parting blessing of a Christian bishop, expressed

in the simple language of our daily prayer, 'The Lord be with you;' and our hearts, by God's help, shall continually respond,

"We remain, with sincere respect "Your lordship's affectionate friends,
"JAMES B. CARTWRIGHT, A.M., "Minister of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel.
[Here follow the signatures of the congregation. "November 23, 1841."

We are in possession of a brief account of the circumstances which led Bishop Alexander to the final decision of embracing Christianity, but the reader must be contented, until next week, with the following Oxford alogether." "Early in his career," writes slight allusion to the personal history of this favoured servant of Christ :-

"Bishop Alexander, seventeen or eighteen years ago, the officiating Rabbi of a synagogue at Plymouth. He was baptised at Plymouth by the Rev. Mr. Hatchard, and received baptised at Plymouth by the Rev. Mr. Internati, and received orders at the hands of the late Archbishop of Tuam, in the Church of Ireland. His lordship is of pure Hebrew descent, of the tribe of Judah; Mrs. Alexander is also of the purest Hebrew blood, and of the tribe of Levi. Mrs. Alexander was baptised about a year after her husband. Their eldest boy, whose name is Michael, is a student in Christ's Hospital. The day after the consecration, the Bishop gave an entertainment to upwards of a hundred Christian Jews, most of whom were poor.

There are many minor circumstances of the most delightful nature which we would fain record, but and class meetings, and, though still remaining our space will only permit us to allude to them .- Clergyman, was, to all intents and purposes, one of The solemn and primitive beauty of the Consecration John Wesley's disciples. Not many years elapsed, Service, performed in the Archbishop's Chapel at however, before he was found a hyper-Calvinist, by Lambeth, with a striking and deeply-felt spirit of devotion,—the number and rank of the foreigners of blishing the ultra views of the Geneva school. The various nations present at the impressive ceremony, - next remove found him a great man for superstitious the Bishop's administering the Holy Sacrament, in He- ceremonies, and his church at Ryde was decorated brew, himself a Hebrew, to Hebrew communicants, after the Romish style, as far as might be, and all his of former associates, and severed ties formed when the judgm on a subsequent occasion,—the touching and softened zeal that breathed throughout his farewell Sermon, - stitions and corruptions of the Italian sect, with which, on these topics we would willingly dwell, but are much more unfortunately for him than injuriously to

compelled to hurry onward. While doing justice to the merits of the new prelate, it would not be right to suffer the name of Dr. McCaul. to pass unnoticed. To him in the first instance the ing an individual to whom the acceptance of such aspired, and with well-founded hopes of success. Accordingly he entered with vigour on the long and laborious course of study, requisite for presenting himself as a candidate, at that rigid scrutiny and severe trial of scientific attainment and ability; but meanwhile his mind was becoming more deeply impressed with the conviction, that it was his duty to devote himself, more exclusively than Collegiate duty would permit, to the service of God, and particularly amongst his chosen people, whose claims to Christian sympathy, had excited his strongest interest. Under the influence of this conviction he abandoned his secular studies, and applied with undivided atmanifested towards Bishop Alexander, by those who tention to those subjects, which were preparatory for the holy office, in which he had resolved to dedicate all his powers, and for the arduous duties of that mission, in which he hoped to be an instrument for extending the Kingdom of Christ. Soon after obtaining orders from the Bishop

of Gloucester, he proceeded as Missionary from the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, to Warsaw, where he remained for several years, labouring with an unremitting zeal, which was blessed with much success. amongst both Jews and Christians. After the Polish revolution, it was deemed expedient by the Society to Apostolical Succession. Had Mr. Sibthorp adhered avail itself of his services in London, where he still resides, and, in addition to other duties, regularly afforded the melancholy spectacle which it is our preofficiates at the Episcopal Jews Chapel in Bethnal Green. In the year 1837 the University of Dublin testified their opinion of his learning by specially conferring on him the degree of D.D. In 1838 he was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Lecture-ship at Lincoln's Inn, founded by Bishop Warburton, and he is at present at the head of the Hebrew College, and also Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature in King's College, London. His principal publications have been, in addition to detached Sermons and Pamphlets, most of which are connected with the

chariah—the Ild Paths—Sketches of Modern Judaism-and a olume of Plain Sermons, on subjects Practical and Prophetic. He has, also, assisted in the translation of he Liturgy into Hebrew, and, if we mistake not, of ome portion of the Holy Scriptures into Judæo-Polish The extract from his Sermon, already given, will show that while he loves evangelical truth, as the soul of religion, he strenuously upholds apostolical order as he body with which God has thought fit to clothe Hisvisible Church.

Dr. A. M'(aul is elder brother of the Rev. Dr. John M'Caul the resent highly-gifted and very efficient Principal of Ipper Canada College. The latter individual is as ditinguished in the literary, as his brother in the theological world. He closed a most successful career as a stident, in which he obtained honours in the higher banches of scientific studies, by bearing off the gold nedals, the highest rewards, conferred for proficiency in Classical literature, and thus was placed second of his year, the medallist in the department of science taking precedence. In 1835, his University,that of Dublin, presented him with the degree of L.L. D. and he has added to the laurels of his younger days by the publication of several works, which, we are told by a conpetent judge, evince the depth of his attainments, and the purity and correctness of his taste.

But we must return from this brief and natural digression, and hasten to a close. On the first of December, Bislop Alexander sailed for Jaffa in the Devastation, steam-frigate. He is accompanied by his numerous family; by the Rev. Mr. Williams his Domestic and Examining Chaplain; Dr. McGowan, Superintendent of the Hospital attached to the London's Society at Jerusalem; the Rev. F. C. Ewald. Missionary to the Jews and family; and a converted Israelite, formerly a Rabbi in connexion with a synagogue in Lordon.

It is by his time a matter of general notoriety that THE REV. RICHARD WALDO SIBTHORP, B.D., late a Clergymanof the Church of England, has renounced the article of the true Catholic faith, and embraced the supersttions and idolatry of Romanism. The reverend gentlman is a brother of Col. Sibthorp, the well known menber for Lincoln, in the Imperial Parliament, who, much as we admire his high Conservative principles, has exhibited so much eccentricity as to warrant the sumise, that there is a wild and unsettled nature running through the family. Mr. Sibthorp, the Clergyman, has always been remarkable for an enthusiastic temperament, and a predominance of feeling over sound deliberate judgment. A correspondent of The Lindon Church Intelligencer states, that he showed a strong inclination towards the Roman Catholic eligion about twenty years ago, when he was a Day of Magdalen College, Oxford. He retired for some weeks to Kiddington House, about twelve mies from Oxford, the seat of Mr. Browne Mostyn, tie grand-father of Lord Vaux, of Harrowden, for the purpose, I believe, of putting himself under the instruction of the priest in that family. And, as far as I can recollect, one of his brothers, hearing of the step le had taken, came out of Lincolnshire, and succeeded in persuading him to return to Magdalen College, where he resided some time, and then left the editor of The Church Intelligencer, "and when resident a Oxford, he had many indubitable popish predilections, owing, probably, to the peculiar cast of his mind. 'Months of hours' did he then spend before a crucifix, and was in communication with the celebrated Romish Dr. Milner. It seems that the Rev. Mr. Biddulph, of Bristol, had the chief hand in preventing Mr. Sibthorp's going over to the popish sect on this occasion. * * * Mr. Sibthorp then went off at a tangent to something of a version of Wesleyan Methodism-became a Low Arminian; and while in his parish in Lincolnshire held band meetings

way of a change, and used his pulpit talents in esta

tendencies were evidently growing towards the super-

the English branch of the Christian Church, he has now identified himself." Mr. Sibthorp was never what is commonly called a High-Church Clergyman. On the contrary, the bias Bishopric was offered, and any information respect- of his mind by towards mysticism and excitement, and it was probably owing to the sober and scriptural an arduous trust was proposed, cannot but be gladly influence of the Church counteracting his restless and received. He is a native of Ireland, and, we under- visionary tendencies, that he remained so long within stand, was admitted a student of Trinity College, some reasonable bounds. His leaning to Methodism, Dublin, at a very early age. His course as an un- as above stated, can be placed beyond contradiction. der-graduate was marked by distinguished success in In a strange and wandering letter, most decidedly both classical and scientific studies. His chief atten- manifesting a diseased, yet sincere, mind, which he tion, however, was given to Mathematics, and his at- addressed to a Wesleyan Minister, (Wesleyan Magatainments in this department were such that at the zine, March 1831, pp. 162-3,) he avows himself Examination for the degree of B.A., he held a high much more attached to Methodism than the Church, place in the list of honour, being, we believe, third of and pronounces the Wesleyans to be "more nearly his year. A Fellowship was the next object, to which he what the primitive Church was, than any other Church or body of people he knew of." Holding opinions thus inconsistent with his vows as a Clergyman, and finding within the Church no stimulants sufficiently strong to gratify his morbid spiritual thirst, it is no wonder that his fretted and extravagantly imaginative mind has grasped at the pomp and pageantry of Romanism, and invested all the errors of that corrupt system with the hues of a pious, though lamentably perverted, fancy. At all events, nothing can be more disingenuous, nothing can be more untrue than to ascribe Mr. Sibthorp's defection to the influence of sound Catholic principles. Had he been Catholic, which he at no time was, he would never have turned Romanist. He has always had working within his bosom that restless impulse which knows no medium, but drives its unhappy victim from one extravagance to another, and in this particular instance, has led its captive from the confines of Protestant Dissent into the benighted regions of Popery. The orthodox Catholic divines of the Church of England have always stood forth as the giant champions of Protestantism, and, at the to their teaching, instead of trusting to the suggestions of his own ill-regulated mind, he would never have

> sent painful duty to contemplate. It is a remarkable circumstance, that in the year 1828, Mr. Sibthorp preached a Sermon, at St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row,—the present minister of which is the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel,-containing the following passage: - "If we value the love of God, the attainment of heaven, and our own immortal souls, we should make it a frequent matter of thanksgiving that we are not members of the Church of Rome.

But however severely we may condemn the aberra-

teenth century can embrace Popery without some de- of the chief magistrate of Dublin, in the noon-day, and before ficiency or perversion of intellect, we are bound to concede to Mr. Sibthorp, a character unimpeachable for cede to Mr. Sibthorp, a character unmpeachable for two resolutions read and passed; passed, not by the accessincerity, and for piety. No sordid or ambitious motion of a rabble, but by the voice of property, virtue, and tives appear to have prompted his change. The proprietary chapel in which he officiated at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, cost him a considerable sum, and after Isle of Wight, cost him a considerable sum, and after laying out £2000, in addition, for the purposes of enlargement and internal decoration, he sold it, on his and that if the American transmitted his money here, det recent secession, to a Clergyman of the Church of it acceptable to the chosen guardians and leaders of the per England at the price which he originally gave for it,thus making a complete sacrifice of £2000. We must regard him as an excellent, but deluded man, and pray eminent statesmen agreeing with him in this particular; eminent statesmen agreeing with him in this particular; would say, the absurdities of O'Connell are not the absurdities. God to open his eyes to the deceit and hollowness of that unscriptural system which has ensuared his unstable feet.

From what is passing in England, we are not without apprehensions that a few others may be induced to follow the steps of Mr. Sibthorp. The Jesuits are andoubtedly at work, and men whose powerful imaginations overbalance their judgment may be led from destroy a company in which the property of an Ame their horror of Protestant Dissent to seek repose under the shadow of Papal infallibility; -an event much to be deplored, but fairly chargeable, should it happen, upon the baleful influences of sectarianism. The great Chillingworth, whose reasoning powers were unrivalled is an instance of a sincere and ardent mind, driven by the countless schisms of the day into a temporary profession of the Romish Faith. May Mr. Sibthorp, lke him, retrace his steps, and seek and obtain repose for his soul within that branch of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, from which his vain imaginations have so pitiably seduced him!

If we look at the present aspect of the religious world, with reference to conversions and changes, we shall find that Popery is sorely pressed and wounded by the victorious soldiers of the true Catholic faith. The strength of Rome is mainly in appearance, and in the great display which she makes when an individual like Mr. Sibthorp falls into her well-limed snares. Where the Church of England loses one of her ministers, she gains several from Rome, and even tens and twenties from the ranks of the Dissenting teachers. The rumoured perversion of Lord and Lady Holland to Romanism turns out to be a sheer fabrication, and the subjoined paragraph from the Dublin Statesman will enable every true son of the Church to take courage, and at the same time lead him to thank God that he is enrolled in a Catholic communion, which PROTESTS alike against Popery and Dissent:

"IRISH REFORMATION .- From our clerical correspondents, located in various parts of the country, we continue to receive the most cheering advice relative to the progress of Protestantism amongst members of the popish communion. Since we were last enabled to report on the public recantations which were made, several individuals have privately joined our Church who were not possessed of sufficient daring openly and in the face of persecution to declare themselves no more the slaves of spiritual oppression. This private renunciation of the errors of popery has been the effect of the noble example set by those who, in the first instance, came over publicly to our communion. Nor is it all the effect that can be looked for. Already several are reparing to follow in their footsteps, and formally break off from the connexion in which they were trained, and all but vic-timised. We trust that very shortly we shall have it in our power to announce the recantation of a large party of Romanists who are now candidates for admission into our scriptural conlederacy. Our information is derived from the very best sources,

ulated not only to gratify every sound Protestant heart, but cheer on those who are interested in the great work of winning ack the unhappy followers of the apostacy to Christian truth Since the foregoing was in type, we have observed it stated in the Stamford Mercury, an English Journal, that a Mr. Harris, of Alford, described as an eminent Independent preacher, has embraced Popery, and that

and while we can rely on it most confidently, we wait with the

strongest assurance for the repetition of an event which is cal-

his chapel is now entirely closed. On our fourth page will be found some interesting information under the head of Church Missionary Intelligence. We intend to be frequent in our selections of this description.

From our English Files.

THE LATE DEFECTION IN THE REPEAL CAMP.

Brien has again entered the political arena and, in a letter addressed to Mr. Sharman Crawford, manfully follows up the blow which he struck at the repeal humbug in his first essay. If this gentleman, by the honest and conscientious course he has adopted, has exposed himself to the obloquy was yet unmatured, he has the proud satisfaction of being cheered on in his labours, not only by the Conservative press of the two countries, but by the unanimous voice of all that is respectable and well-affected in the kingdom; and this, too. wholly irrespective of creeds, political or religious. To the "unclad auditors" of the Corn-Exchange alone has Mr. O'Brien's letter proved distasteful; and to none more than Mr. O'Connell himself, whose habit is, whenever he finds that he has caught a Tartar," either to deluge him with Billingsgate, or by a marked silence to show how deep the wound has cut. Further than a slang reference to Mr. O'Brien's name Mr. O'Connell avoided all mention of that gentleman's letter at the last repeal meeting, although it was the sole engrossing topic of conversation from its publication on Saturday evening up to the expose of the giant delusion is even more pungent than his first. His definition of an Irish "repealer"—a rebel drilled by an old lawyer, and not by a soldier-is unparalleled.

"TO SHARMAN CRAWFORD, ESQ., M.P. "' Nulla salus bello, pacem te poscimus or

"Fairfield, October 26. "When I parted from the Repeal Association I did not do it without reflecting how best I might serve the doctrines of freedom, justice, and of reason I had espoused. With Mr. O'Connell I was determined to avoid all personal contact. The cause you so ably advocated would not be benefitted by it. It would ot be just in me, in addressing you, whose public life all true Reformers esteem, and to whose intellect I have rendered an early and frauk homage, to retort upon Mr. O'Connell his low censure of me. I will not condescend to expose the political inconsistencies, the love fits, the hating fits, the flat denials, the bold assertions, the unfulfilled prophecies, and unredeemed pledges of this great man. The poet, who so well depicted the mad and wanton pranks of love, gives the best sketch of Mr. O'Connell's character:

"Upon the domestic policy of the repeal you have read me a lesson which makes me ashamed of ever being allied to such a I can declare with truth that, even while a member of the Repeal Association, its foreign intrigues I never counte-nanced. And now, Sir, this all-important branch of the subect-whether this wordy treason, this rebellion of the heart, and sweet external show of peace, shall live or not-whether it is now to be extinguished by the full, glorious blaze of convicto guide the poor and plundered peoplewhether we will reclaim our national dignity by runn the market (foreign, too,) into which the great and venal old man has brought us, bestowing us on another people, as did once the Pope of Rome—whether, Sir, we are to be branded as same time, the most strenuous maintainers of the traitors without the dignity of revolution, and complainers without the means for amendment-this, Sir, is the all-impor tant point upon which I wish to addres you. Your two letters have now appeared, not without good effect; but, permit me to say, like many other treasures, they will soon be forgotten .-The great agitator in one week will have recovered from the nental stunning inflicted by those letters; the Exchange doors will be thrown open again, and all will be forgotten. strong colours of your truths fade into nothing before the rich hues of O'Connell's fancy-his lies are greater than your facts, and his humbugs more beloved than your feasible plans. See the vast advantage O'Connell holds over all men; his opponents make Sunday displays against him, and then retire into private life content with the part they had played. The energetic sketch the great Demosthenes gives of the untiring Philip, contrasted with his many and drowsy opponents, is a just description, at this very hour, of O'Connell, the unionists, the reformers of Ireland. Do you expect to overthrow him by those Parthian shafts? No. Meet him foot to foot, and arm propagation of Christianity amongst the Jews—a tion of Mr. Sibthorp from the right path, and however to arm; meet him by a grand moral display of the virtue, the in this world. In the back-ground of this motley group to arm; meet him by a grand moral display of the virtue, the intelligence, and the property of the land, under the protection various are the hues of vice!) stand the long-plundered per intelligence, and the property of the land, under the protection various are the hues of vice!) stand the long-plundered per intelligence, and the property of the land, under the protection various are the hues of vice!) stand the long-plundered per intelligence.

the face of man and heaven-Orangeman clasping Radical clasping Tory; every hand united. Let me hear telligence, and then the Exchange will soon become a dese My enthusiasm was near leading me into error. I will presume to dictate to your statesman-mind what resolu I know Lord Brougham, specking upon repeal, has said, the absurdity wear itself out. I know his Lordship has he of an ordinary mind. Absurdities in a great man qu degenerate into crimes. But you may urge, he will extithis society himself. He dare not do it; and this is an tant fact to carry. Around him he has summoned up even too strong for his arm to master. He has flung s the earth, and they have sprung up a forest-whether tect or crush him time alone can develope. Exti society in which the Transatlantic world has taken sha closing upon property, but not so the nasal-tongued An The national banker has promised something, and soft sympathy they have shown and continue to show tow Irish people.' Who moves this? The first magistr judge, the ancient upholder of loyalty, the guardian of rights, the right hon, and worshipful the Lord Mayor was a day when he who should move this resolution of a stronger coach than a glass one to ride in. I wo to see the English Lord Mayor who would hold the and beckon to a stranger. I ask, is there no arm in to fling back this American money?—is there no voice across the Atlantic, 'Stop, you cannot buy us?'-is the one to keep the shining pearls of the crown from the break treason? I write 'treason!' Sympathy from Americason to England. You have removed from O'Conne footing upon domestic grounds; follow up that victory, have proved repeal impracticable; take a higher stand upon a moral height—cut off O'Connell from the camp and by a moral display. Do this or you have done nothing dawn of peace, which now, obedient to the prayers of all, and the control of the prayers of all, and the control of the co partially lighting up the political horizon, is driven back of -like the false daybreak in eastern climes-mor drear will be the darkness that follows-

"' Soles occidere et redire possunt,
"' Nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux
"' Nox est perpetua una dormienda.'

"Every man who struggles to keep the union inviolate state keep in mind the class of men against whom he has to 1 A repealer is a rebel, drilled by an old lawyer, and not soldier. His stony eye has no moisture for affliction Burke's metaphysician); he merely speculates how far it serve his darling project. He is an unnatural being, and in an inverted order of things. What grieves you delights The misfortunes of England abroad—her domestic calar at home—he tells you with a smile when he meets you street—in a word, all his hopes, like the Phænix, ashes and ruin. Such, Sir, is the class of men aga

ou have entered the lists, and may God defend the right.
"Your own experience will best suggest how the wa will be carried on. In politics I acknowledge no such as the passive-activity alone can restore that healthful of feeling which the sword of England will restore if we do Energy, moral display, a congregation of the good and greevery political hue, will present such a moral combination of the good and green and green and green away. will stay the national delusion here at home, and scare away cendiaries of other lands.

"I make no apology for addressing you-your is letter courted an interchange of opinion—and have the home to remain, Sir, your obliged, obedient servant,

"Thomas O'BRIEN."

THOUGHTS UPON REPEAL .- NO. I.

Under the above title Mr. Thomas O'Brien, nothing st y the vituperation which is daily poured upon his that portion of the press which closes its ears to all resi on the repeal delusion, has published a short essay, layi the species of persons who constitute Mr. O'Connell' force" contingent at Burgh-quay, and the actuating the which fraternize those disinterested patriots in their se attempt to sever the connexion between the two The following is an early copy of Mr. O'Brien's letter: "Fairfield, Nov.

"In the agitation for the repeal of the union Mr. O'Col as got what the lawyers call a life interest at least. other question might undergo alteration for the better the worse; the repeal will stand in statu quo as long O'Connell remains (long and merry be his days) up earthly sphere. Here, then, is a proof of no ordinary n statesman discovers a fine, robust, imposing national grief which will not decay, but go merrily, hand-in-hand with

" 'We'll sleep together at the foot, " John Anderson, my Joe!"

about repeal; he can take up the question or send it tomb of all the associations, just as he pleases. What nation we are! We quarrel with the 'Thunderer' for us semi-barbarous, and we exhibit the first trait of barl blind fidelity, implicit attachment to one man. talk of the hero worship of the savage north in dark

"The chief can say what he likes without lessening putation or insulting his hearers. I have heard Mr. O' in one speech, and within one hour, speak all this surely the cauldron in Macbeth held not such inc ingredients. How natural that from 'bubble, bubble' come 'toil and trouble.' 'Hereditary bondsmen, know -above all things observe the law-loyalty to the implanted in the heart of every true repealer—they ca ere, Sir, from America in three weeks-no revolution one drop of blood—let England try it if she dare—l abl Chartists, covered as they are with blood-his hear een—his arm can wield a sword in defence of its Oh! are we not a funny race! This poor, torn, tawo tradictory discourse, Mirabeau would have huddled int words—'Aux armes! Aux armes!'—they mean that, a mean nothing. But, in England, all those speeches nothing in reality. John is a great discoverer of that the fluid now so much in fashion, called gas-con-nading! the Frenchman knocks fire out of the rough payemether. Paris, and sings 'the Marseillaise,' so as to affright the John laughs! When America threatened to have or lynch him, if acquitted, John laughed! When Mr. nell declares 'the Tories will not be one fortnight when blood will flow throughout the land,' cruel John again! Anti-gas-con-na-ding John, what a good giant you are! You await events! The great bugble held up to frighten the 'Saxon' child is the 'Loyal' Repeal Association:' so well it looks upon print! National Repeal Asociation! Oh, what painter's pel

group that meeting?

"The Monday senate is a rare one. Towering above sta the pre-eminence of intellect and in evil design, st Right Hon, the Lord Mayor of Dublin—Lord Mayor of by the act of that Imperial Parliament from whom he say no justice can be procured-Lord Mayor of Du toleration which, like a blessed sun, pours down light land, chasing before it the night of agitation. the first civic officer? Who stands near him besides councillors, dressed out by American contributions? beggars. How soon they stain the gown of office will be the stain th

"Nor wealth, nor [Roman] Catholicity, nor public infestigation of Connell. After a life of great public length an exercise of intellect granted to but few, the man has a gainst property, and behold the results! He has warred a gainst property. the free exercise of opinion, and stopped at their fountains thoughts of men—all who dare think have fled, and left who behind? The Loyal National Repeal Association!

"Let us dissect the filthy body. A few lawyers, we titute of the ability to defend an individual, fain we come national advocates; a few attorneys, to whom would give a half-crown to change, without a wellfear that the messenger would not return; one lord, one one pure—eminently pure—enthusiast! Sundry me of bankrupt reputation, who, unable to uphold credit ordinary course of business, now seize upon the national de to repair their altered means, and come forth in the of Brutuses! A few Irish M.P.'s possessing the blackgu of Sheridan, without his genius; some of the new town whom I call the Yankee that upon any appointed day they would be willing t an American the freedom of the city, in every sense of some [Roman] Catholic priests, whom I believe moral, re and the best guides to heaven, but whom I consciention lieve to be the greatest foes civil and religious liberty even in this world. In the back-ground of this motley group

is there no one to a great experimentolitical wisdom car re endeavouring to good (I preached t allow some time for could stand contin or the diseased bo reland has made ood-sucking mo calling; his agents back upon this pe "At the very t enjoy the greates willing and able onoured (once l now the mere r calls upon the pe place power (who ruffian hands tha "Is there not riotism (which of those very i would but banis a better kind w land Mr. O'Cor

pose, how perfer abroad or at ho a great settler that single inst founded. No founded. No wung. Well great reasonin domestic blow their calamiti leart for the gate still stan recorded upon "The crow be damaged b EARL DE first levee she and wealth a lity, 38; Bi Deans, 10; jeants, 3 54; Majors, nants, 38; 14: F.T.C. official personamounting

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