Doetry.

THE NIGHT BLOWING CEREUS.

As the fair flower which shuns the golden day, And blooms amidst the shades of silent night,
Spreads her pale petals to the lunar ray,
And hails with balmy breath the silver light,—
So virtue shuns the world's applause and gaze,

In secret sheds her balmy sweets abroad,
Nor secks the voice of fame, nor glory's blaze,
But blooms and blossoms to the praise of God!
LADY FLORA HASTINGS.

BATTERSEA RISE;

THE THORNTON FAMILY RESIDENCE, CLAPHAM COMMON. (From The N. Y. Churchman).

Old house how long I've known thee

By high, historic fame, By Thornton, Inglis, Wilberforce,* Each loved and sainted name: And now my pilgrim feet have trod Thy consecrated ground, And underneath thy sacred roof

A pilgrim's rest have found. Home of each heart-attraction-Of manly piety,
Of lovely woman's gentleness,
Of childhood's artless glee A tenderer tie than history now Shall hold thee to my heart,

And make thy blessed memory Of every pulse a part. My children shall be told of thee,

And every dearest name,
In every murmured orison,
Their lips shall learn to frame;
And fervent prayers shall daily rise,
From far beyond the sea,
That God His blessings still may pour,
Sweet Christian home on thee!

Battersea Rise, 20th August, 1841. [BISHOP DOANE.]

* Battersea Rise, Clapham Common, a few miles from London, was the residence of the late Henry Thornton, Esq., M.P. At his death, it became the residence of his friend, and the faithful guardian of his children, Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P. It is now occupied by the eldest son, Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq., and his family. In this house, Mr. Wilberforce wrote his "Practical View." Sir Robert Inglis' edition of Mr. Thornton's Family Prayers, bears date from this house. It was the resort, besides these, of Hannah More, the Grants, the Bowdlers, Macaulay, Babington, the Venns, and Gisborne; and more recently of Bishop Jebb and Mr. Knox. The excellent Dr. Dealtry is the Rector of Clapham. The late Rev. Charles Thornton, who translated Cyprian's Treatises, for the library of the Fathers, at Oxford, was the son of Mr. Henry Thornton.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

(From the Church Intelligencer). HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, AT LAMBETH.

Although we noticed in our last number Her Majesty's visit to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, on Saturday, March 19th, we think it may be as well to place on record a fuller account thereof.

From the circumstance of its being the first visit of the Queen and her Royal consort to the archiepiscopal residence, the liveliest interest was excited in the immediate dence, the liveliest interest was excited in the immediate neighbourhood, and notwithstanding the tempestuous state of the weather, a vast concourse of persons had congregated along Church-street to the gate-house of the palace, fronting the Thames. The inhabitants of Church-street, as might be expected, testified their respect by displaying those customary emblems of loyal admiration, namely, flags and devices expressive of esteem to their Sovereign, and although the public demonstration was on a somewhat limited scale, yet it was most suitable for the occasion, as the visit of her Majesty was considered strictly private. At one o'clock the distinguished personages who were honoured with invitations to meet the Queen and his Royal Highness began to arrive, the Doke and Duchess of Buckingham, Bishop of London, Bishop of Rochester, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Duke of Baccleuch, his Excellency the Prussian Minister, Bishop of Carlisle, Lord Ashley, Viscount and Viscounters Mahon, Earl of Aberdeen, &c., being among the earliest arrivals.

deen, &c., being among the earliest arrivals. At twenty minutes to two ker Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert passed into the quadrangle, attended by the noblemer and gentlemen in waiting, in attended by the noblemer and gentlemen in waiting, in three of the Royal dress carriages, the Royal suite con-sisting of the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse; Coun-tess of Charlemon, Lady in Waiting; Lady Caroline Cocks, Maid of Honour; Viscount Hawarden, Lord in Waiting; Sir Fred. Stovin, Groom; and Colonel Buckley, Equatry in Waiting on her Majesty; and the Marquis of Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty; and the Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole; and Sir Edward Bowater,

Equerry in Waiting on his Royal Highness.

His Grace the Archbishop and Mrs. Howley received the Queen and his Royal Highness at the grand entrance in the control of the C in the quadrangle, on their alighting from the Royal carriage, when Miss Beaumont, the youthful grand-daughter of his Grace, presented her Majesty with a bouquet of

Her Majesty then took the arm of the Archbishop, Prince Albert at the same time offering his arm to Mrs. Howley, and the illustrious visitors were conducted up the flight of steps leading to the corridor, and thence to the boudoir, and afterwards to the principal drawing-room, where the whole of the guests were assembled to receive ne Royal visitors. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness shortly afterwards

went to the private library of the archbishop, and then passed through the corridor and suite of drawing-rooms into the vestry of the chapel, in order to see the principal

The chapel was then visited by the Queen and Prince, attended by the Archbishop and Mrs. Howley, and accompanied by the select circle of noblemen before named.— That sacred portion of the palace is very rationally concluded to have existed as a necessary appendage to the archiepiscopal residence from its first foundation, and the present building bears sufficient evidences of high antiquity to warrant an opinion of its being coeval, or nearly so, with that remote period. Laud, in giving an account of the chapel in his time, says, "The chapel is divided into an inner and outer chapel; and the partition or screen of the chapel, which makes two, was just in the same place where it now stands, from the very building of the chapel." The present ornamented ceiling was the work of that eminent Churchman, who repaired and beautified the chapel at an enormous expense. At the time Coleme chapel at an enormous expense. At the time Colonel Scott possessed the palace (temp. Charles I.) this sacred edifice was totally despoiled and desecrated, and it was to the munificence of Archbishop Juxon, that the chapel is indebted for the handsome range of stalls, the screen which divides the two chapels, and other decorations which are still considered among the chief attractions of the building. The screen is most elaborately carved, and is justly admired by all persons who have ever had the opportunity of seeing it. Notwithstanding the present handsome ap pearance of the chapel it was undoubtedly more splendid in the Romish times. Cranmer probably removed many the short primacy of Pole were, it is reasonable to suppose, all taken away by Archbishop Parker. It is within this chapel that the bishops are consecrated by the Primate after their appointment by the Sovereign.

The Queen and Prince Albert then proceeded to the post received after their appointment by the Sovereign.

The library, which was next visited, was originally the great hall of the palace. It was founded by Archbishop Juxon, on the site of the ancient hall destroyed by Colonel Scott during the commonwealth; and it was ordered to be built to resemble the ancient model as nearly as possible. The architecture of this magnificent fabric is of the mixed kind, as well as the ornaments, though the whole ble. The architecture of this magnificent fabric is of the mixed kind, as well as the ornaments, though the whole is intended as an imitation of the gothic style. The interior is profusely ornamented, and the oaken roof is a fine piece of workmanship. The hall was converted into the library by the present primate, when he caused the extensive alterations and improvements to be made some years back. The historian of the palace says, that the reason why such large halls were built was, that there might be room to exercise the generous hospitality which prevailed among our ancestors, and which was, without question, duly exercised by most of the great possessors of this mansion.

After going over those ancient and interesting remnants of the original palace, her Majesty and his Royal Highness returned to the grand drawing-room before mentioned, and directly afterwards repaired to the grand dining-room, where a sumptuous dejeaner was laid out in a style of princely elegance. The dining-room, a stately apartment, was the guard chamber of the ancient palace, and is mentioned in records of considerable autiquity, and is expressly named in the steward's account of the 3rd of Henry VI., under the name of camera as migerorum.

is expressly named in the steward's account of the 3rd of Henry VI., under the name of camera as migerorum.

The luncheon was of the most sumptuous description. In the centre of the table, on an ebony pedestal, ornamented with silver, we noticed the massive silver candemented with the grant candemented the most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria to his Grace the Most Rev. Wm. Archbishop of Canterbury, on the occasion of Her Majesty's marriage with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, 10th February, 1840." The circle to luncheon in addition to her Majesty the Queen and his less Prince Albert, 10th February, 1840." The circle to luncheon in addition to her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Earl of Jersey, Marquis of Exeter, Countess of Charlemont, Viscount Hawarden, Lady Caroline Cocks, Sir Edward Bowater, Sir Frederick Stovin, and Colonel Buckley, as members of the Royal Household, comprised the Duke of Wellington (who did not arrive until some time after the Queen) of the Royal Household, comprised the Duke of Wellington (who did not arrive until some time after the Queen), Duke of Buccleuch, Duke and Duchess of Buckingham, and Lady Anne Grenville, Earl of Aberdeen, and Lord Claud Hamilton, Viscount Barrington, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Lord Ashley, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Rlamfeld, Rishop of Rechester and Lady Sarah Viscountess Mahon, Lord Ashley, the Bishop of London and Mrs. Blomfield, Bishop of Rochester and Lady Sarah Murray, Bishop of Carlisle and Mrs. Percy, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart, and Lady Peel, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Madame Bunsen, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Mr. Wm. Kingsmill, and the Rev. Dr. Mill and Rev. B. Harrison, Chaplains to his Grace.

Covers were laid for thirty-seven. The desert was of the most recherche character, the strawberries and other fruit being of the choicest description. The service used

fruit being of the choicest description. The service used

was gold.

At a quarter to four, the Queen and Prince Albert took their departure, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Howley accompanying their illustrious guests to the Royal carriage, followed by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, &c. Both her Majesty and his Royal Highness appeared in excellent health and spirits, and were evidently gratified by their visit.

On the return of the Royal party down Church-street, the warmest acclamations of the populace saluted the

On the return of the Royal party down Church-street, the warmest acclamations of the populace saluted the Queen and her estimable consort, and the fervent cheers were most courteously responded to on the part of the Queen and Prince by repeatedly bowing. The children of the charity schools of the four liberties of the extensive parish of Lambeth were arranged in Church-street under the direction of the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, and the healthy and clean appearance of the children seemed to attract the notice of her Majesty and his Royal Highness.

A strong body of the police maintained order at the

A strong body of the police maintained order at the entrance gate of the Palace.

The bells of St. Mary's Church rang a jovial peal, and a salute was fired in the park of the palace, both on the arrival and departure of her Majesty.

the captain is the lecturer. I never saw any person so indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge as the Bishop; indefatigable in the pursuit of knowledge as the Bishop; his clear intellect seems to comprehend and to take in every thing. How you would enjoy our Sundays! they are privileged days, and cast a charm over the whole week. I never shall forget the first Sunday that we all assembled, after the days of sickness and suffering were over. We were running near Lisbon, and the air was as balmy as on a June day; every thing was made clean and trim on deek, and chairs were arranged before the cuddy; the greater number of the company attended, all dressed in Sunday attire. There are, altogether, seventy souls on board; and with the exception of two or three sailors, who were employed at the wheel, &c. &c., all were assembled. The Bishop was in his full robes, and the clergy in gowns; the two chaplains, the Rev. Mr. Cotton, gy in gowns; the two chaplains, the Rev. Mr. Cotton, and Rev. Mr. Whytchead, wore surplices. The first Psalm sung was the 100th, and a blessed thing it was to hear those rich notes sung on such an occasion, when a hear those rich notes sung on such an occasion, when a band of devoted and faithful men were going to the utter-most parts of the earth, to tell the people of their Lord and Saviour. We were deeply affected by the Bishop's

and Saviour. We were deeply affected by the Bishop's sermon; one stout man a steerage passenger, covered his sermon; one stout man a steerage passenger, covered his face with his hands, and sobbed like a child. I pity the person who could go away without feeling wiser and better. The men listen very attentively, and appear to understand the Bishop thoroughly. He is able in a singular manner to be clear, without ever becoming colloquial lar manner and better and better and better and better and better a

BETHNAL-GREEN CHURCHES.—The third annual report of the committee for the erection of 10 new churches in Bethnal-green has just been published. Within three years from the commencement of their exertions, it appears that £63,000 have been provided, out of 75,000 required—that two churches have been consecrated—that four more are in process—that eight sizes out of the ten quired—that two churches have been consecrated—that four more are in progress—that eight sites out of the ten have been procured, and that the sum of £12,000 is now only required to complete the work of giving churches, clergymen, and schools to a population of 74,000 souls, who have hitherto been sadly destitute of all external means of moral and spiritual improvement. The first of the new churches (St. Peter's) was consecrated in July last; a requirer though comparatively small number of the new churches (St. Peter's) was consecrated in July last; a regular, though comparatively small number of persons, attend at daily morning and evening prayers—a large congregation at the three Sunday services, and between 30 and 40 at the holy communion. A temporary building has been used as a school-room, in connection with the church, which, affording only a limited accommodation for about 70 daily and Sunday scholars, is now quite full. The second church (St. Andrew's) which was consecrated in December last, numbers as yet but a small, though steadily increasing, congregation; there are small, though steadily increasing, congregation; there are 150 children in the Sunday and day schools, the increase of whose numbers is only delayed until the school-rooms of whose numbers is only delayed until the school-rooms attached to the church are completed. A clergyman has been appointed to another district where theerection of a church has been commenced (St. Bartholonew's), who church has been commenced (St. Bartholonew's), who has an early morning and afternoon service on Sundays in the church of the adjoining district of St. Andrew, and who supports a national school with 150 scholars, an infant school of 60, and an evening school with an attendance of between 40 and 50 adults. Another district, that of St. James the Less, the church of which will be ready for consecration early in the spring, also enjoys the advantage of a resident clergyman, who has an attendance of about 200 children at his Sunday and day schools, besides 30 adults, who attend for evening instruction. ance of about 200 children at his Sunday and day schools, besides 30 adults, who attend for evening instruction. A building has lately been taken by the clergyman of the district of St. James the Great, which will immediately be opened as a day and Sunday school. One of the churches (St. Philip's), in the poorest part of the parish, will be realy for consecration in two months, and a clergyman has been nominated to the district. The principal and Felows of Brasenose College, Oxford, patrons of pal and Felows of Brasenose College, Oxford, patrons of the Rectory, who have liberally subscribed towards this important object, have not less liberally consented to vest

performance of this piece of mummery, hoping to be amply remunerated by an abundant take of herrings. The performance of this piece of muninery, norms of country remunerated by an abundant take of herrings. The fishery has however proved quite unproductive. The failure cannot be attributed to any want of faith in the efficacy in he priest's performance, for some of the ignorant villagers who accompanied him, as he rode through the bay in one of the fishing boats, asserted, that while the priest vas muttering his Latin, the fish were coming up and jumping about the boat, and when the boat came ashore, ther said, they were as sure of having plenty of fish as if they were already in their possession. In fact they practically put the priest in the place of God, and whatever excuses the priests may have ready for some of their more enlightened disciples they sanction and encourage the delusion. The same priest who blessed the bay was also engaged during the last month in cursing a Scriptural School connected with this mission. This was quite consistent, for certainly unless the rising generation quite consistent, for certainly unless the rising generation are scared from reading the Bible by the priest's curses, his are scared from reading the Bible by the priest's curses, his blessings will not find customers, though set up to sale at a lower price than was paid by the villagers of Doega. A few days after the blessing of the sea, a poor woman residing in the village of Doega, while gathering sloke on the rocks was carried away by the surf and drowned.—
This is the only event of any note which has happened on that part of the coast since it was blessed by the priest. When will our poor deceived countrymen turn to Him who can bless effectually, and who bestows his blessings incely, "window money and without price?"—Achill Missionary Herald.

London.—Confirmation.—Thursday morning his

members of the National Society.

FALMOUTH.—On Thursday last a vestry meeting was held at the National School-room, Falmouth, to make a Church-rate for the ensuing year of 4d. in the pound.—Church-rate for the ensuing year of 4d. in the pound.—Notwithstanding the anti-church-rate party issued printed placards of the meeting, the total number of opponents to the rate was 7, for the rate 80,

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—The Evangelical party among the French Protestants has been of late showing the most bitter hostility to the Church of England. This among the French Flotesta. the most bitter hostility to the Church of England. This the most bitter hostility to the Church of England, because some of ought to be well understood in England, because some of them have obtained support in this country for some of their societies, on the ground of their sympathy with English feelings and institutions. The journals of this party, the Archives du Christianisme, conducted by M. Monod, and the Semeur, have been indulging in the most violent attacks upon "Anglicanism" and "Episcopalism" and endeavouring to identify the Church of England with the Church of Rome. The king of Prussia has been denounced for surrendering himself to the spiritual "exclusivism" of the English Bishops, and episcopacy itself is spoken of as a grievous sore upon the body of the church. All this can do the Church of England no harm, but it may serve to open the eyes of some of its members to the danger of tants in France. On the contrary we are assured by a correspondent, who is well able to judge, that principles of church order are making progress even in France, and that with regard to Episcopacy, "London and Berlin are not without an echo in Paris."

POPERY AND CRIME.—Lord John Russell, who follow-POPERY AND CRIME.—Lord John Russell, who followed Mr. O'Connell in the debate on Mr. Duncombe's jail motion, stated, "that in the county of Middlesex it was peculiarly requisite that Roman Catholic priests should be allowed to visit the prisoners in the jails, as the great proportion of them were Roman Catholics!!!" Query.—Is it not odd that in Protestant Middlesex, where the Protestant population is twenty to one, it should happen that there are more Roman Catholics than Protestants in

THE WHITE QUAKERS.—On Tuesday night the 8th ult., Mr. John Jacob, accompanied by several ladies, whom he has induced to adopt his strange opinions, and ult., Mr. John Jacob, accompanied by several ladies, whom he has induced to adopt his strange opinions, and mode of dress and living, held a meeting, as they said, for worship, in a dissenters' chapel, in Mountmellick.—
Instead of worship, however, Mr. Jacob began by reading a letter he had received, rebuking him in indignant terms for the course he is pursuing. He referred to other letters he had received on the same subject, and produced them without being opened. A Roman Catholic inhabitant of the town addressed the meeting in denunciation of Mr. Jacob's principles and practices; and some members of the Society of Friends and other gentlemen, spoke to the same effect. The meeting refused to hear Mr. Jacob any further, and he and the ladies by whom he was accompanied were obliged to have a body of police to conduct them to the place where they have established a common residence. They were followed by a crowd of people, who continued to hiss and hoot them along the way. The ladies who have given way to this extraordinary delusion, belong to respectable families here. On Friday I saw one of them standing at the door of a house where they were again assembled for worship. She was dressed all in white, and her garments of the most comely material. She was the first I had seen thus arrayed, and I could scarcely help concurring with one who stood near me in regarding it as a "funny dress." I afterwards saw Mr. Jacob, accompanied by a lady—I know not whether the same or another—drive down the street in a plain vehicle, painted of a whitish colour. Mr. Jacob wore a white broad-brimmed hat, without binding, a loose upper garment, apparently of white canvas, &c—

when most comely material. She was the first I had seen thus arrayed, and I could scareely help concurring with new who stood near me in regarding it as a "funny dress." I afterwards saw Mr. Jacob, accompanied by a lady—I know not whether the same or another—drive down in the street in a plain vehicle, painted of a whitsh colour. If the lady wore a white broad-brimmed hat, without brish colour. If the lady wore a white clock and a whiten comet, of the lady wore a white clock and a whiten comet, of the same shape as those usually worn by semale members of the Society of Friends. I am to date by semale members of the society of Friends. I am to date by the same shape as those usually worn by study and the same shape as those usually worn by study and the same shape as those usually worn by study in the same shape as those usually worn by study and the same shape as those usually worn by study and the same shape as those usually worn by study made the same shape as those usually worn by study made the same shape as those usually worn by study made to the same shape as those usually worn by study made to the same shape as those usually worn by study made to the same shape as those usually worn by study made to the same shape as those usually worn by study made to the same shape as those usually worn by study in the society of Friends. I am to date by the same shape as those usually worn by study in the same shape as those usually worn by study in the same shape as those usually worn by study in the same shape as the same In the National Constraint of the Santian And Santian Street, and the symmetric street of the single correction of the sity and its famestate vicinity, fifty to this diocese. The letter bear clarged on the street of the sity of the site of the street of denounces Patronage, and exactly on the same pretended grounds of its being condemned by the Word of God! The non-intrusionists are daily becoming more and more imbued with the bigoted and blood-thirsty spirit of the Seceders; and, in a Confession of the Faith of that sect, published little more than twenty years ago, we actually find that two of nineteen "grounds of the Lord's controversy with this nation" are declared to be, "Twelfthly, That in the union settlement of 1707, the Parliament not only consented to, but actually confirmed, the perpetual establishment of Prelacy in England!" and "Thirteenthly, That the British Parliament restored Patronage, and the superstitious Yule vacance [the Christmas vacation of the Court of Session!]; established a TOLEBATION of Prelacy and every other form of religion in Scotland, only Popery and Blasphemy excepted; and have repealed the Penale Statutes against witcheraft!" However incredible it may seem, these doctrines are gravely and for dible it may seem, these doctrines are gravely and formally propounded as "drawn from the decisions of the Supreme Judicatures" of the Seceders in "An Historical Account of the Rise and Progress of the Secession. By Mr. John Brown, late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington. Published with the consent and approbation of the Angeles and Account of the Angeles and Approbation of the Angeles and Approbation of the Angeles and Account of the Angeles and A Published with the consent and approbation of the Author's family [two of whom were ministers among the Seceders!] Edinburgh, 1819."—Aberdeen Constitutional.

Seceders! Edinburgh, 1819."—Aberdeen Constitutional.
From The Witness, a Scottish non-intrusion paper of last Saturday, we find that the above-named Mr. Gray did, on Wednesday last, at the monthly meeting of the Perth Presbytery, bring forward his liberal and charitable overture as follows. According to The Witness:—

Bristol.—On the evening of Good Friday, a converted Jew was publicly baptized at St. James's Church, in this city, by the Rev. J. H. Woodward. The Church was excessively crowded.

Poppeny and Crime Lord John Russell, who follows: sermon was preached by the Rev. D. Bagot, B. D. The solemn and imposing ceremony was witnessed by a numerous body of clergy and laity. The Very Rev. E. B. Ramsay and the Rev. D. Bagot, B. D., were appointed by the Bishop to examine the candidate, previous to ordination; the subjects of examination, which continued for two days, were the Liturgy, the Articles, Ecclesiastical History, General Theology, Latin and English Composition, and the Greek Testament. Mr. Alexander has been appointed to the Pastoral Charge of St. Paul's Chapel, Carubber's Close.

CONFIRMATION.—The ecclesiastical rite, which holds so prominent a place in the Episcopal Church, was per-

so prominent a place in the Episcopal Church, was performed on Thursday, in St. Paul's Chapel, York-place, [Edinburgh,] by the Right Rev. Bishop Terrot, to an unusually numerous assemblage of young persons of both sexes. About a hundred soldiers belonging to the 53rd Regiment, now in the Castle, attended at the cast. Regiment, now in the Castle, attended at the same time with the other candidates, and were confirmed by the

American Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESAN CONVENTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The meeting of the Annual Convention of the diocese The meeting of the Annual Convention of the diocese of Pennsylvania, took place on the 17th instant, in St. Andrew's Church, of this city. The Convention was organized and held its first session Tuesday afternoon.—
The certificates of the lay delegates were received, the list of clerical and lay members of the Convention called, and the Secretary elected—Geo. M. Wharton, Esq., the former Secretary, being re-elected to that office.

Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Convention again met for divine service. The prayers were read by the Rev. Oliver A. Shaw, and the lessons by the Rev. W. H. Rees. The Right Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, D. D., the Bishop of the diocese, read the Ante-Communion service,

week to break bread." We are often challenged to show our authority for *Episcopaey*, and nothing will satisfy objectors but "chapter and verse." These they have had a thousand times; and even if they had not, is it claiming too much to employ the *Record's* own mode of reasoning,—that the practice of the Apostolical Church is sufficiently decisive of the divine will in regard to the model of the sacred ministry, and ought to be held as obligatory, without any explicit enactment? "In following their inspired example, we are sure we cannot very

del of the sacred ministry, and ought to be held as obligatory, without any explicit enactment? "In following their inspired example, we are sure we cannot very greatly err; or if in error, we are quite willing to be found in company with the Apostles of the Lord." If this is not as good in one case as in another, we fear our contemporaries must both be charged with inconsistency in many things. For example, they frequently speak of their "sisters in the Lord." will they give us their authority for admitting females to the Holy Communion? As the Register would say. "Please point out chapter and verse."—Banner of the Cross.

ENCOURAGING.—Our Presbyterian friends seem to be driven by the failure of one self-willed scheme after another, to take refuge, as a last resort, in the common sense ways of the Church. The following resolutions were, as we are credibly informed, shown to several intelligent Presbyterians, who, far from expressing surprise at the necessity of their adoption, thought the plan recommended by them very good! and doubted whether they or their children could repeat the whole of the Ten Commandments! [Certainly we think there are many societies of (Moral Reform not excepted) that will be well employed. tacks upon "Anglicamism" and "Spiecoman with the deavouring to identify the Church of England with the Church of Rome. The king of Prussia has been denounced for surrendering himself to the spiritual "exclusivism" of the English Bishops, and episcopacy itself is spoken of as a grievous sore probation. The body of the church. All this as a grievous sore is member to the danger of the tenest of the English Bishops, and episcopacy itself is spoken of as a grievous sore in the body of the church. All this as a grievous sore is member to the danger of the English Bishops, and episcopacy itself is spoken of as a grievous sore in the body of the church. All this as a grievous sore is member to the date of the English Bishops, and episcopacy itself is spoken of the English Bishops, and english the English Bishops and the English Bisho post-room, so denominated from a large post or pillar in the centre, which supports the roof. It is difficult to say what purpose this room originally served, other than as a purpose this room originally served, other than as a purpose this room originally served, other than as a specimen of domestic markable for the notice of the antiquary, being summarkable for the building called the Lollard's Tower, and was served and massy character of its all character, and the building called the Lollard's Tower, and was erected by Archibishop Chichely.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness next possed. Her Majesty and his her library. On each side of the gallery, or corridor, which connects the post-through the gallery, or corridor, which connects the post-through the library. On each side of the gallery are from with the library. On each side of the gallery are from which they stand the library of Russian. District the world, and was a specimen of demonstrated that the sermon far the sermon in the Weish language to a convoided congregation of the subject of the antiquary, being summarkable for the building called the Lollard's Tower, and was erected by Archibishop Chichely.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness next possed. Her Majesty and his connectation of the church, which have from time to time should be sent and the sermon in the Weish language to the very of Russian. During the late was so and condition of the Pressure of the church of the control of the co

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