Original Poetry.

TO-MORROW.

Thou of the hoping, trusting, thou, whose ray Shines brightest ever on the smiling way Of sanguine hearts, a spirit must thou be, A shadow from the sun that all may see, Or deem they see, and yet may strive in vain To clasp or touch, or e'en its presence gain.

Thou art—thou hast been—thou hast still the sound, The self-same sound, that buried ages heard: To us, as to our fathers, thou art crowned With bays or eypress, winging like a bird Thy flight still onwards, and in future years Bearing to others all our hopes and fears.

Youth is thy spring time. Oh! how few may dream That thou hast winter, while thy sunny beam Shines brightly ever, and no lowering cloud Wraps up thy gladness in its misty shroud; While, day by day, thy still renewing birth But sheds a softer beauty o'er the earth.

Thou hast been sought for, lips have moved in prayer, And hands have joined, and hearts have yearned for thee,
When all without was darkness and despair,
And the wild fury of some storm-tost sea,
And love of life was stormed and in vain And love of life was strong, and eyes in vain Strained for the light they se'er should see again.

Earth has no place for thee, -her lures are spread, Yet may not stay thee; all her fragrance shed On leaf and flow'ret, all her fairest things, Weave no enchantment for thy magic wings; Thy path is onward still, and none may know How long thy flight, how far thy course may go.

Life has its morrow; childhood calls it youth,-Youth, manhood,—manhood, age,—the aged, death,— Each passes like a shadow—love and truth, And heaven-born hope, all mingling in a breath, Live but an instant, and the morrow's gloom Bears but their traces to the silent tomb.

But there they have a morrow: - Earth may know Their place no more,—their very names may die And be remembered not,—but in the glow, The blaze of living light beyond the sky, There is their morrow,—there their home shall be— Their home and thine, To-morrow, is Eternity.

A MEMOIR OF BISHOP OTTER.

(From the Christian Remembrancer).

The decease of Bishop Otter, it may safely be affirmed, was universally deplored as a heavy affliction to our Church. His days were extended somewhat beyond the allotted threescore and ten. But, unhappily, his Episcopate was short: and yet was he graciously enabled to crowd into the history. crowd into the brief space of four years, so many claims upon the public love and veneration, that his memory must not be suffered to pass away unhonoured by a humble attempt, on our part, to perpetuate his name. The lives of such men are, under God's providence, among the most precious elements of national stability and strength. The recollection of them should, therefore, be religiously

of the party, in stepping out of the vessel into a boat, chanced to miss her footing, and to slip into the water; and the accident would probably have been fatal, if Mr.

At Helstone, in short, his mental endowments, his kindness of heart, and his various accomplishments, established him so firmly in the hearts and memory of the people, that, within the last seven years, as we are

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W. ROW. illings and recalled to Cambridge, by his election to a Fellowship, and his appointment to the office of Senior Tutor of his College. In that office, all his best qualities had an ample field for their application and display; and we doubt not that the period of his tutorship was a bright one in the annals of the College. It was about this time that a member of our critical fraternity first set eyes on William Otter. The individual is constituted was the nan undergraduate. He had not the slightest acquaintance whatever with Mr. Otter, but he occasionally saw him in the
streets; and never did he see him without stopping to
gaze at him, stranger as he was. There was something
in his look to arrest the street of the stranger as he was. There was something
in his look to arrest the stranger as he was. There was something
to characteristic that the spleased God to take him from us, and to
call him at once to his reward among those who, having
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the had not the slightest acquaintance whateall him at once to his reward among those who, having
the had not the slightest acquaintance whatgaze at him, stranger as he was. There was something
in his look to arrest the stranger as he was. The individual in question was then an underin his look to arrest the attention of the casual beholder; a noble and manly presence; a countenance positively radiant with frankness and benevolence; an aspect which seemed to speak encouragement to modest and retiring worth: nay, which appeared to invite the approach of misery and amic.

occupied the house of Colonel Pemberton, at Trumpington, During his residence there, his time was partly
devoted to the care of two private pupils, whom he
received into his house, and to the tuition of Sir Sandford
Graham, of Trinity College, whose studies he superintended. In 1810, the next presentation to the rectory of
Chetwynd, in Shropshire, was purchased for him by the
trustees under his marriage settlement; and to this place
he removed with his family in the course of the next year.
In 1816, he was presented to the vicarage of Kinlet, by
L. Childe, Esq. After that period, he divided his
residence between Chetwynd and Kinlet. But, at length,

of that most enterprising and accomplished individual.

In 1828, his health began to fail under the variety of his exertions. To say nothing of his miscellaneous literary occupation, the care of a large parish, and the labours of the desk and pulpit, in a very spacious chuich, were evidently greater than his constitution could endure, without the most serious danger. A temporary relief from solicitude and toil became absolutely indispensable; he accordingly yielded to the urgent advice of his physicians, and ingly yielded to the urgent advice of his physicians, and, ingly yielded to the urgent advice of his physicians, and, in 1828, embarked for the continent; from which he returned in the course of the next year with a happy renovation of his health and strength. In 831, he was appointed to the honourable but arduous officeof Principal appointed to the honourable but arduous officeof Principal appointed to the honourable but arduous officeof Principal of King's College, London. Arduous it 1 ght well be called; for, he had not only a college to govern, but a college to organize, and almost to create. The task was college to organize, and almost to create. The task was such as none could duly estimate but those who personally such as none could duly es nious operation, many discordant opinions to reconcile, many important and pressing interests to consult. For duties of this description, however, he was admirably fitted by the sweetness of his temper, and the genuine

bench. In 1836, on the recommendation of the prime minister, Viscount Melbourne, he was advanced to the see of Chichester, vacant by the translation of Dr. Maltby to the diocese of Durham. His consecration took place at Lambeth, on the 2d of October, 1836: and soon after, he entered upon the cares and labours of his sacred office. The clergy of the diocese were prepared to receive him with a most cordial welcome. His academical distinctions, his high literary character, his long course of pastoral beneficence, his invaluable services in the post which he recently occupied,—all united to render his appearance in the diocese committed to him an occasion of general granulation. It may be doubted whether the at Lambeth, on the 2d of October, 1836: and soon after, he entered upon the cares and labours of his sacred office.

"The other institution to which I allude, I cannot in appearance in the diocese committed to him an occasion of general gratulation. It may be doubted whether the choice of the Crown could have possibly fallen upon an individual more acceptable to all orders of men within the sphere of action now allotted to him. And nobly did he fulfil the brightest hopes that had been formed of his Episcopal administration. How faithfully he did the work of his gracious Master and Redeemer, is known to multitudes now living; and it will be known to many a future generation by those visible monuments of his piety and wisdom, the various diocesan institutions, which he established or revived.

preference for some other candidate, and his consequent refusal to confirm the choice of the Fellows, which had fallen noon Mr. Otter. Soon after this, he left the Unifallen upon Mr. Otter. Soon after this, he left the University, and retired to the curacy of Helstone, in Cornwall, within these sacred walls.—Brethren! this is no time for within these sacred walls.—Brethren! this is no time for within these sacred walls.—Brethren! to which he had been ordained: and in that place his name is never mentioned, to this day, but in the language of each of the control of the can tempt us to extol a fellow-mortal with unmerited praises. Neither is this a place, that should echo any sounds, but those of grave and sober truth. The opinion say they were with the winning and unaffected benignity of his nature, secured for him the cordial affection of the whole vicinity. To this it may be added, that, at that Period, he was in the prime of youth, of an advantageous stature, and singularly prepossessing appearance, gifted with more than ordinary activity and vigour, and qualified to excel in every manly and athletic exercise. On one occasion, his energy and courage enabled him to save a very valuable life. On some excursion of pleasure, a lady of the party, in stepping out of the vessel into a boat, chanced to miss her footing, and to slip into the water; and the accident would probably have been fatal, if Mr. tears started from every eye;—each one felt as if he had sustained a private and individual calamity; each one deplored the loss of a personal friend;—each one said within himself, that area if his country and could be a personal friend;—each one said Otter had not instantly plunged in to preserve her. He succeeded in supporting her until the vessel could put about, and come to their rescue; which, however, was not about, and come to their rescue; which, however, was not either the succeeded in supporting her until the vessel could put within himself that, even if his station could have been within himself that, even if his station could have been filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition, more filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, deeper in erudition and the filled by others higher in talent, dee calculated to win the applause of men by brilliant and energetic action—(though no one, I trust, will suppose me f the to mean that our excellent Bishop was not eminent in these qualities)—it could have been filled by no one more His residence at Helstone did not continue much longer than a twelvementh. At the end of that time, he was brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly, to strengthen the pure in spirit, more meek and lowly of heart, more totally divested of selfishness, more liberal of his worldly substance, more overflowing with boundless love to the brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly, to strengthen brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly, to strengthen brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren, more prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren brethren and boundless love to the spot where his dust awaits the brethren are prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren and boundless love to the brethren are prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren and boundless love to the brethren are prompt to raise the lowly to strengthen brethren are p Informed, his name has been honourably recalled in the social anniversary celebrations of that locality.

pure in spirit, more meek and lowly of heart, more totally divested of selfishness, more liberal of his worldly subbrethren, more prompt to raise the lowly, to strengthen the weak, to confirm the timorous, to abash the proud, to silence the contentious: by no one more fitted by his kindly manners, and by his gentle and persuasive eloquence, to conciliate the confidence and the affectionate regards of all who came within his influence, and to be to his especial superintendence and care.
"But it has pleased God to take him from us, and to

to cherish his memory with respectful and affectionate gratitude. I may say it is more especially our part to remember all the public benefits that he has conferred upon this diocese. It could have been the privilege but of a few,—of those admitted only to his more intimate misery and affliction, as to a sanctuary and a place of refuge. These, without one particle of exaggeration, are the improvement of the improvemen the impressions left by the mere personal bearing and appearance of this man, upon the mind of one, who, then, had never been in the mind of one, who, then, had never been in the mind of one, who, then, had never been in the mind of one, who, then, had never been in the mind of one, who, then, had never been in the mind of one, who, then, had never been in the mind of the min had never been in his company, or exchanged a word with him: an impression which an interval of forty years has not obligation which an interval of forty years has not obligate the most beloved of husbands, fathers, and the same has a section it may be a friends and companions. His public acts are more open hot obliterated, or even weakened; or rather, it may be friends and companions. His public acts are more open by the privilege and honour of his personal acquaintance. Little did the humble undergraduate then think that, many a long year aftewards, it would be his happiness to witness the consecration of Bishop Otter, at Lambeth.

The observation and cognizance of all;—and to this point I am the more desirous now briefly to call your attention, because they are such, both in number and attention, because they are such, both in number and attention, because they are such, both in number and attention, because they are such, both in number and attention, as cannot fail to call forth our admiration as justly say, He was a good man. And, if now he could well as our gratitude. It was only for four short years said, an impression subsequently deepened and confirmed to the observation and cognizance of all;—and to this The tutorship of Jesus College was retained by him till be year 1804, when he married the eldest daughter of college was retained by him till that the providence of God blessed us with his Episcopal rule. Yet, during that short time, I believe that more rule. m Bruere, Esq., formerly Secretary to Government, was done, under his superintending care, for the spiritual and Member of the Supreme Council at Calcutta. At the same time he was presented to the rectory of Colneworth, in Bedfordshire, by the brother of Mrs. Otter, and with it he held the small vicarage of Sturmer, in Essex, on the presentation of the Duke of Portland. In 1806, the delicated in the space of an equal number of years, by any ruler since the day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild tribes inhabiting these shores, and became the eldest name on our line of bishops. Yet here I shall abstain from each of the Supreme Council at Calcutta. At the improvement of this diocese, than has been effected in the space of an equal number of years, by any ruler since the day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild tribes inhabiting these shores, and became the eldest name on our line of bishops. Yet here I shall abstain from each of the Supreme Council at Calcutta. At the improvement of this diocese, than has been effected in the space of an equal number of years, by any ruler since the day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild tribes inhabiting these shores, and became the eldest name of this diocese, than has been effected in the space of an equal number of years, by any ruler since the day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gospel to the wild day when Wilfrid first preached the gos on our line of bishops. Yet here I shall abstain from that, according to the circumstances and station in which in which the interests of individuals only were concerned,

he was again under the necessity of removing; a milder air than that of Shropshire being required by the constitution of Mrs. Otter. He accordingly obtained a license of non-residence; and, in 1825, accepied from his brotherin-law, Dr. D'Oyly, Rector of Lambeth, the ministry of the district church of St. Mark's, Kennington.

It was about this period that he undertook the office of biographer of his deceased and valued friend, the celebrated Dr. E. D. Clarke. He was prompted to this labour brated Dr. E. D. Clarke. He was prompted to this labour of love by his cordial affection for the man, and by his anxiety for the interests of his widow, and her orphans, for whose sole benefit the work was published; and the literary world needs not to be reminded of the talent, the fidelity, and the zeal, with which he honoured the memory of that most enterprising and accomplished individual. branch of the Diocesan Association has been the most newly organized and arranged; I know the extraneous difficulties, neither few nor light, that have stood in the way of its complete success; and I trust I may add, that many or most of those difficulties are in the way of being abated. In the meanwhile we possess an earnest of the improvements likely to take place in the cause of religious education throughout this diocese in the school already established, and in action, for training of masters, fitted both by their principles and their intelligence, to mould the habits and to form the mind of the generation rising

"Yet even on these things, important and valuable as they are, I am less disposed to lay much stress, because, while they have in no place been carried into execution with greater zeal or better success than among ourselves.

"The first is the Diocesan College—He was deeply sensible of the defect which yet exists in our general system of training future candidates for the sacred minisduties of this description, his temper, and the genuine fitted by the sweetness of his heart. Patient of opposition, considerate towards the feelings of others, and habitually forgetful of himself, he gently and gradually won his way through himself, he gently and gradually won his way through every impediment. The period of his administration will never be forgotten, so long as the college shall endure.—For, of him it may be truly said, that, if not the founder of the institution, his labours have done all that human instrumentality can do to render its foundations imperishable.

Selection of training function strictly professional, and in the interval between the time of taking their degree and entering into holy orders, are lef without any guidance to direct their studies, and to form their habits for the sacred office to which they are about to devote themselves. He also knew how completely accorded with the true, and legitimate, and ancient sprit and design of cathedral establishments, to build on their foundations such an institution as he designed to supply the defect, and After five years of eminent and memorable usefulness at King's College, Mr. Otter was raised to the Episcopal bench. In 1836, on the recommendation of the prime minister, Viscount, Melbourge, by reas advented to the And while recommendation of the prime done,—it has been carried into successful execution.— And while we rejoice to observe that the example has already been followed in one imporant diocese, we trust that similar institutions are about tospring up in various

The recollection of them should, therefore, be religiously that the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit would be casy to speak of his decisean functions, it would be casy to speak of his decisean functions, it would on the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit would which life on the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spirit would life on the spirit which pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spiriture of the spiriture of the spiriture of pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spiriture of the spiriture of the spiriture of the spiriture of pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spiriture of the spiriture of the spiriture of pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the spiriture of the spiriture of pervaded the whole life of Bishop On the his reward in the very height of his usefulness and influence. The bishop was now, indeed, advanced in years, and his frame had long been delicate; but (to borrow the words of Mr. Maurice) "he had given proof, was it expected that he would never return from thence alive. So, however, it was. At that place he breathed his last, on Thursday, the 20th of August, 1840, in the

occasioned, as we have heard, by some irregular and disordered action of the heart.
We will not intrude into the sacredness of domestic sorrow, by attempting to describe the desolation inflicted on his family by this most awful bereavement. But it is no departure from strict truth to say, that the grief occasioned by his loss throughout his diocese was scarcely less deep and poignant than that which, for the time, laid waste the happiness of his own domestic circle. We say, for the time, because it were injurious to doubt that the survivors sorrow, not as they that have no hope, or that they can fail to derive a blessed consolation from the reverence and honour which now energie the name of their departed relations and which have a simple to their departed relations and which have the interest and the second seco

72nd year of his age, after a very short indisposition,

mortal remains (which had previously been removed from Broadstairs to the palace) were deposited in a vault within the walls of his cathedral. The funeral was attended by all the clergy resident in the city, and by most of those from the surrounding districts; and, besides these, a vast multitude were assembled to witness the last these, a vast multitude were assembled to whites the according to be solemnities. The crowd was immense; but they met and separated in respectful silence, and without the slightest appearance of confusion. The procession was met, at the west entrance of the cathedral, by a large body of the clergy, with the Dean at their head, who commenced the awful service for the dead; and by his lips were provided to the control of the control of the cathedral of the control of the cathedral of the control of the cathedral nounced over the grave that heart-stirring utterance from

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord: even so

saith the Spirit; for they rest from their labours."

By the same lips, on the following Sunday, was spoken that same affectionate testimony to which we have already been indebted for the portraiture of Bishop Otter, as a bright impersonation of "Christian Goodness;" and which closes with the following memorable words:—

"It has been my duty, as I am sure it has been my happy privilege, to call to your recollection a few of the many striking virtues and excellencies of our departed Diocesan seen him deposited, he would say to each and every one here present, that if you indeed think that he was faithful in his generation; if you truly believe that he has established any just claims upon your love, gratitude and veneration; the most unequivocal proof of your sincerity will be that each man should make a fair transcript of those virtues and those excellencies into his own life; and cate state of Mrs. Otter's health made it necessary for him adverting to any of his acts even of a professional nature, ever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever

of Bishop Otter, in his literary character, it may justly be said, that his compositions were tinctured with the sweetness and simplicity of his moral nature, and were distinguished by no ordinary intellectual graces. In all of them might be discovered the chasteness and elegance which mark the accomplished scholar, and frequently, the warmth and animation which indicate a heart filled with love both to God and man.

ZWINGLE, THE SWISS REFORMER. (From Dean Waddington's History of the Reformation on

The [Roman] Catholics marched in considerable force against Zurich; and it singularly proved that the city, which had clamoured most loudly for the war and adopted the strongest measures to provoke it, was found, when the visitation really came, the least prepared to meet it. The citizens of Berne, though not directly menaced, were in readiness, with an organised army, to support their allies; but the Zurichers, with the enemy almost at their gates, exhibited only negligence and indecision.

Zurichers, through consternation, through inferiority in Zurichers, through consternation, through interiority in numbers, through want of subordination and discipline, were completely routed, with no inconsiderable loss both of life and reputation. But this might have been repaired. The loss which could not so well be replaced was that of Zwingle. In the morning of that fatal day, when the civic banner was put in motion against the invaders, in the order of the wagistrates to march Zwingle received the order of the magistrates to march along with them under it. He would willingly have declined the service; for, though gifted with much personal courage, he had evil forebodings as to the issue of that expedition. But the others insisted: it was an immemorial usage that the sovereign banner should be attended by the first pastor of the city; the counsels of Zwingle were at that crisis peculiarly necessary to the chiefs; his exhortations would be efficacious with the people; by his eloquence and credit he would be serviceable in any necessitions that might arise for the restoration of peace. gotiations that might arise for the restoration of peace. Zwingle yielded, not to the weight of the arguments, but to the authority which urged them, and to a sense of what so many would deem his duty. But in the hasty march which followed, it was observed that he talked and acted like one advancing to the grave; and those who remarked his gestures perceived that he was oftentimes absorbed in prayer forwardly recommending his soul and his cause. prayer, fervently recommending his soul and his cause to the protection of his Omnipotent Master.

But when the danger came, he displayed a martyr's heroism. "I will advance in the name of the Lord'—

thus he addressed some of his wavering companions—"In the name of the Lord I will advance to the succour of my the name of the Lord I will advance to the succour of my brave comrades, resolved to die with them and among them, or to effect their deliverance." And in the fury of the unequal and hopeless strife which ensued, his armed hand was seen raised in battle, and the voice with which ne rallied the fugitives was heard above all the uproar. Be of good courage and fear nothing. If we are to suffer, our cause is not the worse for that. Commend yourselves

our cause is not the worse for that. Commend yourselves to God, who can protect us and ours."

When the field was in possession of the [Roman] Catholics, they went round to the wounded Zurichers, severally asking them, Whether they were willing to invoke the Saints, and to confess? The few who accepted the condition were spared; but by far the greater number rejected it, and most of these were massaged. Among jected it, and most of these were massacred. Among those unfortunate men was one, whose hands and eyes were continually raised to heaven, as if to second the supplications averaged by the vibrations of the supplications averaged by the vibrations of the supplications averaged by the vibrations are supplied to the vibration are supplied to the vibrations are supplied to the vibrations are supplied to the vibration are supplied to the vibrations are supplied to the vibration and the vibrations are supplied to the vibration and the vibration are supplied to the vi plications expressed by the silent movement of his lips. Some soldiers put the interrogation to him. He merely shook his head in sign of refusal. They replied, "If you cannot speak, so as to confess, invoke at least the Mother of God, and the other Saints, for their intercession." He persisted. "This man, too, is an obstinate heretic" whereupon an officer, who came up at that moment, thrust a pike into his throat and extinguished what remained of

This man was Zwingle. Wounded and thrice over-In the month of August, however, it was hatred of the enemy broke out against him-hatred, no thought advisable that he should pass some time on the sea-side, for the benefit of his health; and, accordingly, he resorted to Broadstairs, in the isle of Thanet: but little reign pensions. After offering many indignities to his corpse, as it lay on the battle-field, they held the mockery of a council, and summoned it before them: and then, when they had passed on it the double sentence of treason and heresy, they carried it to the place of most resort, and by the hand of the public executioner of Lucerne applied the flames which consumed it.

It is further related that they mixed ordure with the ashes, in order to desecrate them in the imagination of any very zealous disciples; that those disciples did offer, nevertheless, their passionate adoration, and divided amongst them his heart, which had been found entire (they said) and inviolate.† But these and other similar legends are not wholly contemptible, if they prove no more than the affection and reverence which attended, with almost superstining

Perstitious homage, the memory of Zwingle.‡

He died in the vigour of life, in the maturity of his understanding, and the fulness of his learning; and by a violent fate the hopes of many years of informed and industrious piety were extinguished. And when we regard the many ingenious and elaborate compositions, polemical, exegetical, hermeneutical, which he produced in scarcely more than twelve years, -years, too, distracted by a thousand other cares and occupations—and which will remain an everlasting memorial of an extensive erudition, a sound udgment, a temper, upon the whole, candid and charita-ble, a calm, considerate, earnest faith; it is a matter for serious sorrow, even now, that he was cut off thus unseaonably. The more so, as he suffered for the rashness of others and paid the penalty of those intemperate proceedings, which he condemned, and of which he foresaw and

foretold the consequences.

Together with several just and profound views of scriptural interpretation, his works contain many noble senti-ments, flowing from an enlarged and elevated spirit. Gifted with much penetration, incited by an honest zeal, regulated by consummate prudence, firm, considerate, and forbearing, he did not stain these great qualities by a single bad fault. He could not command, indeed, like Luther; he had not that free, audacious vehemence, that temerity, sometimes reckless, sometimes calculated, by which men of genius make themselves despots. Had this been otherwise, doubtless he would have prevented those perverse events, to which he fell neither a blind nor a wiling sacrifice. It was a far more limited authority that ne exercised over his adherents, and his very discretion may have been the cause of this. Those results, which ment. the world calls great, are seldom achieved by men of moderation. It is another description of praise that belongs to Zwingle—that he pursued with constancy and fearless-

† One Thomas Platter is said to have carried home to Basle a fragment of Zwingle's heart, and to have shown it to Myconius: but the latter, fearing lest it should be turned to superstitious uses, snatched it from his hands, and cast it into the

‡ His epitaph was written by his ancient master, Lupulus, and is only remarkable as confirming the story of the burning of his body by the [Roman] Catholies:— "Helvetiæ Zwingli Doctor pastorque celebris

Cum grege commisso pugnans cum fertur in hostem Pro Patria, Christo, Religione, Fide. Sie sua scripturis testatur consona sacris Dogmata, cum fuso sanguine firma probat. Dumque viri famam combusto corpore functi Obscurare putat, promovet hostis atrox; Nam qui clarus erat vivens jam mortuus amplo Clarior æternum nomen in orbe tenet.'

Undena Octobris passus in æthra volat,

AN ARGUMENT FOR EPISCOPACY. (From Bishop Burnet).

There is an argument used by the assertors of episcopacy, in which the force of the reasoning is equal to the truth of the assertion: viz. that it is not possible to think that a (form of Church) government can be criminal under which the world received the Christian religion, and that during a course of many ages, in which as all the corners of the Christian Church, so all the parts of it, the sound as well as the unsound, that is the orthodox as well as the hereties and schismatics, agreed. The persecutions that lay then so heavy on the Church, made it no desirable thing for a man to be exposed to their first fury, which was always the bishop's portion; and that during a course of many centuries, in which there was nothing but poverty and labour to be got by the employment; there being no princes to set it on as an engine of government, and no synods of clergy-The result is known to every one. On the 11th of October [1531], a tumultuous affair took place at Cappel, at the distance of only three leagues from Zurich, in which the glorious cloud of witnesses to the truth of the Christian religion, who as they planted it with their labours, so watered it with their blood, there should not so much as one single person be found, on whom either a love to truth, or an envy at the advancement of others, prevailed so far as to declare against such an early and universal corruption (if it is to be esteemed one)? When all this is complicated together, it is really of so great authority, that I love not to give the proper name to that temper that can withstand so plain a demonstration. For what can a man, heated with all the force of imagination, and possessed with all the sharpness of prejudice, except against the inference made from these premises, that a form so soon introduced, and so wonderfully blessed, could not be contrary to the rules of the Gospel, and cannot be ascribed to any other original, but that the apostles every where established it as the fence about the Gospel which they planted; so that our religion and government are to be reckoned twins born at the same time, and both derived from the same father.

EDUCATION IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK. (From The New York Churchman).

There are two facts in relation to the system of Public Instruction in this state which cannot be denied, which ought not to be disguised, and which, as it seems, it is fearful to contemplate. The first is, that the state, as such, has taken upon itself the education of the people; and the second is, that she has adopted a theory of education which excludes religion, and which is thus virtually ATHEISTIC.

At present the practical operation of the system, be it thankfully acknowledged, is to some extent religious, and is so far anomalous and contradictory to its theory. But since the state itself is the agent, and contrives and directs the whole organization, is it not manifest that the tendency must be to bring the practical operation of the system, sooner or later, into an entire conformity with the theory of the agent?

That this danger is not imaginary, take the following, among many similar facts. The state of Massachusetts, in the year 1826, provided by statute that "no school-book should be used in any of the public schools, calculated to favour any particular religious sect or tenet." What has been the consequence?-In the year 1838, we find it stated in an official document, "that among the vast libraries of books expository of the doctrines of Revealed Religion, none have been found free from thrown in the press of the fugitives, he again raised himself on his knees, and in that position was heard to exclaim, and it was his last exclamation—"Alas! what a calamity is this! Well, they can kill the body, but not the soul." It was not till the morrow that he was recognised amount the knees of plain and it was then that the full that advocacy of particular tenets or sects." Thus no books that the highest and noblest exercises of life may be reserved for the period of a screne old age;" and the public were altogether unprepared to hear of the cessation among the heaps of slain, and it was then that the full have the public were altogether unprepared to hear of the cessation among the heaps of slain, and it was then that the full have a long the heaps of slain, and it was then the full have a long the heaps of slain, and it was the slain have a long the heaps of slain, and it was the slain have a long the heaps of slain, and it was the slain have a long the heaps of slain, and it was the slain have a long the heaps of slain, and it was the slain have a long the heaps of slain. and eighteen schools from which returns have been received.' (See Princeton Review for July, 1841)

Thus "This entire exclusion of religious teaching" (the Secretary's words) by law, has tended (as the Secretary complains) to banish from the schools "the great doctrines of morality and natural theology."

Let any Christian, of whatever denomination, let any sober Theist or political economist, contemplate the attitude of the state, a rich and powerful agent, assuming to itself the office of Teacher, appointing its superintendent and subordinate officers of instruction, establishing libraries in every village, dispensing its patronage, and bringing authors, editors and booksellers under its influence, and yet deliberately and on principle excluding religion from its theory of education; let him contemplate, we say, the probable working of such a system for fifty or a hundred years to come, and he will perhaps be the less disposed to blame us for expressing the belief that the state is unconsciously laying the foundation for infidelity in the minds of the people, and that it behoves her either to lay aside her office of eacher, or to mend her theory of instruction.

And these, we apprehend, are the alternatives presented; either, that the state should retrace its steps, lay down its assumed office of teacher, and be content to encourage and omote education by an equable distribution of its bounties to such societies, colleges, or charitable institutions as are engaged in the work; or, that the state should go forward, and devise and establish a system of Public Instruction in which religion shall be incorporated and invested with its due prominence.

The latter course is advocated in the Princeton Review, which would have the public schools distinctively and decidedly religious and Protestant. But the sufficient objection to it is, that in the actual state of things in this country, it is visionary and impracticable. Of necessity, therefore, we are thrown on the former plan, under some modification or other.

As matters now stand, the theory and practice of the state are at variance. Directly and theoretically she discards religion from her schools, indirectly and practically she inculcates it .-Hence the anomaly of a sickly, illegitimate religious establish-

THE LAW AND THE GOSPEL.

The Law was fixed among a single people, and in one country, and admitted, therefore, of that direct conformity which was ordained for it by its divine Author; the Gospel, being designed for all people, and times, and countries, was given for a more flexible principle of conformity. There was a stiffness and hardness about the Law. Like one of the stately cedars of Lebanon, it was never to bend until the Lord's breath should

* Zwingle has been censured for an opinion on one occasion expressed by him—that salvation might be obtained without faith, as in the case of infants, or of the Gentiles; and that those alone were consigned to certain condemnation who had heard the reasons on which faith is founded and rejected them. "Nihil enim vetat quominus inter gentes quoque Deus sibi deligat qui sese revereantur, qui observent, ut post fata illi jungantur; libera enim est electio ejus. Sed hæc monuisse verbo sufficiat." Anamnema de Providentia Dei dedicated to Philip of Hesse. Ap. Gerdes, T. ii. p. 400. Luther in his Prælections on Genesis strongly repudiated the notion.