

From the Missionary.

A FILIAL TRIBUTE TO THE CHURCH.

In an address delivered by Mr. Pownall, a candidate for Parliament from Westminster, there occurs the following eloquent and truly filial tribute to that blessed communion, the good old church of England. It serves to show how much that Church is yet revered and beloved by her intelligent and pious laymen. Throughout the length and breadth of England, in her palaces and cottages, the Church has many such sons. In their prayers, the Church of England is safe. God is in the midst of her, and therefore all she not be removed; God shall help her, and all at right well.

It is not for a town, for a city, or for a country, that we are contending, but for the land of our forefathers, the land that is dear to us; it is not only for the institutions to which I have been alluding, but for that which is even more dear to us, our rational Protestant Church—that Church, which while it was the mightiest fruit of the Reformation, has continued for upwards of three hundred years the glory of the Protestantism of Europe. Where can you point to any other of the Reformed Churches that has maintained the principles of the Reformation pure and unaltered as they are maintained in the articles and services of the Church of England? Where is there a Church containing all that Christianity enjoins on her followers, exhibiting to others that kindness and purity which they imbibe with their earliest lessons, the same time bringing their children around that common centre of human sympathy and human hope—the Cross that consummated eternal love? Where shall we find another Church which has weathered storms and vicissitudes of time and circumstance, and now exhibits as fair a front to the Christian world as the Church which it is our duty, our privilege, and our pleasure to uphold? It is said that the Church is old, and that the name given to her is "Old Mother Church." Why, it is precisely for this reason that I would cling more closely to her. It is the duty of the child to love the parent as she becomes more venerable with years, with more intermixture and vigour than when she was in the vigor and prime of youth.

As we grow more matured we should feel more value of the instructions she gave us in our youth; we should esteem more highly the comforts and consolations she poured forth in her liturgies and services, and more duly appreciate the everlasting things which we have been taught to aspire through her ministrations. As the fount received us when we could not speak her hallelujahs, so the grave will receive us when we cease to repeat them, and the hallowed sods of the church-yard solitudes grow over us, till the trumpet sounds that shall summon us to re-echo in throughout eternity."

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

To comfort the desponding parent with the thought without diminishing the stock which is imperiously demanded to furnish the more pressing and homely wants of our nature, he has disposed of one or more pups out of a numerous off-spring, under the shelter of care scarce less tender than the paternal, where only their bodily cravings shall be supplied, but mental pabulum is also dispensed, which He has declared to be no less necessary to our sustenance, who said, that "not by bread alone doth man live." For this Christ's Hospital unfolds her bounty. Neither, on the one hand, are the youth lifted up above their family, which we must suppose liberal, though reduced; nor, on the other hand, are they liable to be depressed below its level by the mean habits and elements, which a common charity-school generates. In a word, an institution to keep those who have held up their heads in the world from sinking; to preserve the spirit of a decent household, when every one was in danger of crushing it; to assist those who are the most willing, but not always the most able to assist themselves; to separate a child from his family for a season, in order to render him back to his father, with feelings and habits more congenial to him than he could ever have attained by remaining at home in the bosom of it. It is a preserving and rectifying principle, an antidote for the *res angustula*, when it presses as it always does, most heavily on the most ingenuous natures.—Charles Lamb.

THE REV. JOSEPH WOLFF.

This distinguished traveller and philanthropist has lately visited our city. He gave a narrative of his travels and adventures on Wednesday and Friday evenings of last week, to the largest congregations that could be assembled. To say that he interested all who heard him, is only to say what has occurred wherever he has gone. In private, all who have seen him are delighted with him, and he has left a most favourable impression, and an ardent desire for his return. He has gone to Baltimore and Washington, and will soon visit Boston. He travels entirely at his own expense, and, like the Apostles, 'covets no man's silver or gold or apparel.' All he asks is to be heard, for Jesus' sake. It is the fashion of some, who know but little of Mr. Wolff, to call him an eccentric man; we should rather call him, if the expression were allowable, intensely concentric—every thought and purpose and desire of his nature being centered in a single object, the promotion of the conversion and salvation of his brethren according to the flesh, depressed and erring Israel. He will spend two or three months in the United States, when he will go to Africa, with the determination to visit that 'great unknown' city of Timbuctoo, and then return to England to his family. He is much pleased with his reception here, and delighted with most things in the country. He has a volume of his Journal in the press at Philadelphia, the copy right of which, with his usual disregard of self, he has given for benevolent uses.—Missionary.

INTELLIGENCE.

The German Church, New York.—On Wednesday October 4, Bishop Onderdonk laid the corner-stone of St. Timothy's Church, in sixth-street, City of New York. Though the weather was unpropitious, a large number of persons assembled, among whom we observed many Germans, most of them regular or occasional attendants on the services of the Rev. Mr. Mills, the minister of St. Timothy's Church—about eighteen of the clergy, some of the students from the Theological Seminary, and a number of laymen were present.—The procession formed at St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, and reached the site of the church about five P. M. After the usual services, in English, a tin box was produced, and its contents announced by Mr. Fock, an active layman, who was born in Germany, but has now been many years an American citizen. The box contained a copy of the Bible as translated by Luther, a hymn-book, the Prayer-book, as far as it is has been adapted to our service in German, an English Prayer-book, three numbers of the Churchman, containing notices of the Church, a German newspaper, Reports of the Young Men's Missionary and Education Society, some of whom have been very zealous in promoting the welfare of the infant church, tracts, &c., in German, and a history of the church, embracing an account of its organization, the names of its wardens and vestry, the ordination of its first minister, &c. &c. The address was delivered in the German language, by the Rev. James C. Richmond, of Bloomingdale. He adverted to the fact that this was the first time that the corner-stone of a Protestant Episcopal German church had been laid in this city; and it is believed to be the first in the western hemisphere, if not in the world. Almost all who expect to worship here have left their country and sought another home beyond the broad ocean that now rolls between them and their father land. They had come to a new world, to a nation of strangers, and they heard no longer among the busy crowds with whom they mingled the accents of their mother tongue. But while all beside was changed, there was one unchangeable, 'Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.' Mr. Richmond read some extracts from an interesting letter received by him a few months since, from Dr. Thorluck, of Halle, and written with immediate reference to the establishment of German Churches in this country. As some parts of the letter are of general interest especially as containing the opinions of one of the most learned and pious of the Lutheran divines in reference to our own church, as well as to the Church of England, they will probably be translated for the press. The speaker held this letter in his hand, and then alluded to the occasion when, in

1835, he administered the communion to various denominations of Germans in one of our far western states, to show that hearts widely distant in the east and the west, were beating in unison for the prosperity of this church.

He also spoke of the manner in which the church of St. Sulpicio was built in Paris, as an encouragement to this little, but most zealous band of Germans to go on and build in faith and in hope.

They will do so; and who will not aid them in this commencement of a truly great and glorious work?—If there are in this city thirty thousand Germans: if one-tenth of the inhabitants of our country speak in no other than the German tongue; if most of them, unused to similar mental efforts, burdened with the care of obtaining a livelihood, (for the rich seldom desert their country,) are too far advanced in life to learn the English language, is it not time for us to put some mite at last into the hand which they stretch out to us, imploring aid that they may hear, every man, the wonderful works of God in his own tongue.—Churchman.

The Waste Lands of Ireland.—The Report of the Irish Poor-law Commissioners states that there are 5,340,736 acres of uncultivated, and 14,603,000 acres of cultivated land in Ireland. The uncultivated acres amount, therefore, to more than one-third of those now under cultivation; and, to more than one-fourth of the entire island. The major portion of this immense extent of waste land—including, as it does, bog and mountain, is easily reclaimable, and convertible to the production of grain; and Ireland has a right to expect and demand that Government will appropriate a large sum from the public Exchequer, to the employment of the peasantry in this great and beneficial work of waste-land reclamation.—Epis. Rec.

Turkey—The Plague was on the decline at Constantinople. The Servian Gazette of the 31st July, contains the following article:—"The sanitary state of all Rumelia is at this moment extremely bad. The plague is every where spread and rages in a dreadful manner. At Sophia, which has a population of 46,000, there are nearly 200 deaths daily of this disorder. It has also appeared in Banagolia, and revisits not only the towns but the villages. In Piro, it has relented; and recent accounts say that a great number of patients suffering under the plague have recovered; that the mortality is diminished by one-half, and by the last reports even more. The disorder has, however, spread in the villages about Piro, and its ravages are frightful. The plague has spread in a like manner along the right bank of the Danube, which has induced the Turkish authorities to establish a partial quarantine, by which the communication between one place and another are interrupted.—Epis. Rec.

India—Human Sacrifices.—Intelligence received on Saturday from India confirms the previous advices, that the disturbances at Mangalore have been quelled. From Goomsoor we learn that human sacrifices were carried on to a frightful extent. The Governor General had intimated his determination to put a stop to this practice, and should persuasion fail, to occupy the country with British troops. But for the authentic testimony of Mr. Commissioner Ricketts, it would scarcely be believed that in the vicinity of an English settlement there existed a tribe of savages who slaughter their fellow creatures to ensure favourable crops; who consider the hue of their tumeric used for dyeing to depend on the human blood with which the fields are watered, and who, on some occasions, cut up living victims to sow their yet quivering limbs in the soil. Mr. Ricketts, in his communications to the Governor General of India, states that he had rescued 24 human beings who had been doomed to death for these purposes. The victims were purchased at from 60 to 150 rupees each. Even children were purchased and kept in duress until they arrived at a sufficient age to be sacrificed.

Cure for the effects of arsenic.—We copied yesterday from the New York Post an item from a German paper, in which it was stated that the 'hydroxyl of iron' had been so successfully employed as an anti-