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THE TAKING OF BASING HOUSE.

[Defended by the Marquis of Winchester against a Detachment of the Parliament Forces under Cromwell.]

THE court-yard of old Basing rings with many an armed And on the ear comes sharp and clear the clink of martial steel, And in the hall, and from the wall it is a goodly sight To see the dauntless cavaliers all harnessed for the fight; For loyal hearts are beating there, and vaulted arche

With the brave old English war cry, "For God and for

But ere the gallant heart-acclaim is heard within the all, ald's trumpet summons forth the chieftain to the wall. "Say wherefore flaunts you banner upon the wings of

Unbar old Basing's massive gates, ungird the threatening sword, Nor dare with rebel force dispute the legions of the Lord." "Hence to the crop-ear'd knaves and say you banner's

every fold ars 'Aimez Loyante' emblazed in characters of gold: further speech the churls would have, we'll answer Burl back into the traitor's teeth defiance to the death! Lo! who is he that strides you tent with fierce and moody eye, As heraid's voice recounteth o'er stern Winchester's reply? Why gnaws he thus his nether lip as if to hold confined Bold thoughts of high aggrandizement that haunt his

troubled mind;
And wherefore clenches he so fast his broad and heavy As if he kingly sceptre held or baton of command? 'Tis swart and burly Oliver who grasps his traitor sword And cries aloud "Here's work for those who battle for

the Lord: Awake! arise! gird well your loins ye chosen men of might; He calls whose glory ye have seen in visions of the night. To horse ere dawn—and when the sun shall sink beneath the nood, His rays shall catch a redder glow from off a field of blood." And dauntless cavaliers as bold as ere of woman born, With holy chaunt and litany watch anxiously the dawn; They gaze in sadness on the sun, for who may surely say That blessed beam that greets their towers is not his fare-wall rav?

well ray?
And every pulse beats hurriedly, and busy thoughts are For none are there who may foretel the issue of the strife. The lady Helen with her lord sat waiting for the day, And ever as her tear-drops came he kissed those tears

"Ho! warder, tell us of the night!" cried many a gallant day is to be won. And "Warder, tell us of the night," cried many a cavalier; And worthy master Fuller,* in his sable garments dight, Throwing back his study window, asked the tidings of the

"God sain ye, noble masters!" the ancient soldier said, aning on his partisan he sadly shook his head; e peered into the darkness till mine eyes are dim I

Yet, an mine ears are not grown dull, methinks I hear Now as the morning sun comes up and with his golden Is gilding hill and tree-top, and the chapel's lofty spire. "Not with war's gorgeous blazonry of banner, trump, and But like a gathering thunder-cloud the grim enthusiasts All solemnly and silently they're looming up this way,

take them for a spectral host from the charnel of the dead, Were it not for the low ceaseless hum and heavy martial Up rose the Lady Helen and a silken scarf took she,

Where woven by her own fair hands shone Aimez Loyante; She girded it about her lord and buckled on his spur, And thus she spoke with faltering tongue to princely "I do not bid thee, good my lord, be backward in the But oh! a woman's love still pleads, be chary of thy life.'. "Look from thy lattice, gentle Nell," the fearless warrior "And where the combat presses most thou'lt find thy Houseless and landless I may be, but never blush of

below; And still with strong unfaltering arm the work goes on

with the slain.

Till, stroke on stroke the strong chain broke, and with The broad and ponderous draw-bridge falls loud crashing

"Smite down the sons of Belial," these iron foemen cry.
"For church and king, and woman's love," the bristlin walls reply.

As waters which their barriers burst impetuous roll along, So from the gates the cavaliers rush on the countless

throng; Yet bootless is the fierce assault of chivalrous emprise, Though Winchester is bearing down, and whose dares Amid the thickest of the fray his crimson blade hath

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And foemen's blood upon his brow is mingled with his own.

From right to left his weapon falls, nor falleth it in vain,
From men may trace his gory path by gazing on the slain,
And ever where the scarf is seen, amid the bloodiest press,
Is a lifted hand and a gleaming brand, and a sturdy foe
the less of the le

*Fuller, the church historian, was in Basing House, and continued writing in his study during the assault.

THE CHURCH IN POLYNESIA. [From the London Guardian.]

After an absence of twelve years from England, the Bishop of New Zealand now intends, it is said, to revisit his native country. We have little doubt that he who honour Apostolic devotedness to Apostolic work. But it is well that the veneration and applause which Bishop Selwyn's name seldom fails to arouse, should be founded on a sufficient knowledge both of his character and his deeds. It is one of those rare cases, in which neither the man, nor his works, have any occasion to deprecate such a scrutiny.

The prominent characteristic of the man, whose influence in the Church at the Antipodes has been so remarkably felt, is an untiring energy of body and mind. Many men are busy and eager in their respective occupations-many are distinguished by a restless activity, which cannot be contented with quietness or ease. The energy of which we speak is a very different impatient of indolence in others-someinto real life; yet the whole effect of it is farthest extremity of the globe. We can to subdue opposition, and to exercise a scarcely imagine a more beautiful type of mighty influence on the beholders of a that gathering of nations which the voice power in which they feel themselves to be wanting. Every one knows how much weight the possession of mere physical energy often carries with it; but when

lectual power, and informed by large ac quaintance with the highest branches of uman knowledge, it is difficult to overrate ts value. It is not a matter of indifference nerefore, that Bishop Selwyn should have the strength and endurance which enable im to surprise even the hardy children of the Maori race who accompany him, by

is diversified labours ;-that he can swim the river which civilization has not yet oridged for the traveller's conveniencethat he can navigate his own ship in unknown seas, where the pilot's aid is sought in vain-that in a toilsome route, over mountain and thicket, he can be found the pride, And wherefore gleams the hostile sword at each Malig- last to weary of the march—that he can take up, without loss of dignity, pursuits like these which furnished a craft for St. Paul, and teach his native converts how to construct their dwellings, or to make the clothes they wear. These things, trifling as some of them may seem, are not insignificant qualifications for the first Bishop of the Antipodean See. More important, lowever, is the concentration of purpose nd will which subordinates, not only these

> gorous mind, to the one object of accomlishing an Evangelist's mission. No ther mental endowment has the worth and influence that belong to singleness of aim. It is this which harmonises the varied elements of a great character, and makes them all contribute to results which amaze the world. Whilst so many distinguished sons of the Church of England are frittering away their powers in incompatible labours, seeking for themselves erary fame, or toiling after personal dvancement, the example of the Colonial Episcopate-Bishop Selwyn is not the only instance—has taught us how the Church's battle must be fought with an unsparing devotion of heart and hand, if its

odily gifts, but the rarer powers of a

We do not fear lest our estimate should appear too high, if it is to be tried by the ight standard. Deeds, not words, must be the test. It may well happen that the charges, or sermons, or speeches of such a man as Bishop Selwyn may disappoint the expectations of critical observers. One may detect a narrowness of view, another notice (what he thinks) a dictatorial spirit; nothing is more easy than to question the taste or temper of men's public performances; no gage of a man's practical influence is more fallacious than this docu-

mentary measure. But criticism herself is hushed when we look at the agencies that are employed, and the field that is occupied, by the pastoral work of such a diocese as New Zealand, if that work is truly performed, What a task lies before the Christian Bishop who would plant the Church securely in that distant soil! What forethought and comprehension, what large conjecture of the form and colour that Foul scorn it were, if he whom thou hast guerdoned with future ages may assume, what knowledge In such a cause, 'gainst such a foe, a recreant should of human nature, of past history, and of the Church's weakness as well as of her strength! Already the islands over which sname
Shall mantle o'er thy pale, pure brow, at mention of my Bishop Selwyn bears spiritual rule, have their institutions for education and worship, ounded with no view to temporary popu-Noon saw its walls all rent and torn, heaped in the fosse larity, but conceived in the spirit of a farreaching charity, not unlike to that which, amain,
And many a high-born knight and churl lie numbered in old times, provided for the wants of his native land. A new St. John's recalls the memory of the Lady Margaret's princely foundation on the banks of the Cam; in each settled parish the traditions of the mother-Church are preserved and handed down under the shelter of endowments which religious generations may increase, and for which even godless ages may have reason to be thankful.

But all this is only a small part of the

prospect on which a Churchman gazes with wonder and delight in the far south. From his New Zealand home the Bishop has gone forth among the countless islands of he Pacific, with all the alacrity of a young sailor on his first trip of discovery, and has returned to his college each year with a precious merchandise. Not satisfied to claim a nominal authority over these heathen tribes, or to admit them to the Church by a Sacrament which implied a subsequent discipline of Christianity such as he could not ensure, he has carried the native youths to the shelter of his own roof, and returned them to their parents enriched will be received as he ought to be, by all by a course of instruction in the faith, and training in the ways of decency and usefulness. "Year by year," writes a recent observer,* "since the Bishop took back the first youths intrusted to his care, and with happy tact won the confidence of the parents, while yet unable freely to speak with them, by contrasting the condition of the then half starved islanders with that of the well-fed returned boys-putting his fist into the hollow cheek of the one, and pinching out the plump round cheek of the other, on which the parents (at once catchng the Bishop's meaning) clapped their hands, and danced with delight, and readily put more boys into his hands-his Lordship has been welcomed, and his influence felt through a widening sphere." Open a map, and note the situation of New Zealand, in quality-a steady, unwearied devotion to a the remote south; then follow the track of high purpose, rising with every difficulty, the Bishop's vessel to island after island, braced to new vigour by every fresh call until her adventurous flag is seen within of duty-needing no excitement but that ten degrees of the line; see him gathering which an ever-widening sphere of labour his living freight, carefully selected, with a presents-satisfied with no success short view to future service for the Church; and of that complete victory over evil which in then observe these children of naturethis world may not be attained. Such youths of various ages, and languages, and energy as we describe may be sometimes characters, gathered from the "isles of the sea"-all working, and studying, and times sorely tried by the languor or luke- learning to lead Christian lives, in a College warmness which it vainly tries to kindle founded and ruled by a stranger from the

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 22, 1853.

Alas! that we must call it only a type. means, and to contract the sphere of his scandal to the Church if the Bishop returns, seized him, for he imagined that he had a bag after his intended visit to England, without an ample supply for all his wants, a hearty English support to all his Christian undertakings and his ventures of faith.

THE STRENUOUS SUPPORT OF RELIGI OUS EDUCATION COMPULSORY IN THE TRUE CHRISTIAN.

From a sermon by the Rev. Dr Drew, Published in "the Dublin Warder." It was a noble saying of a Christian mother to her child, "Remember you are not to go to heaven alone!" And so our fellow-man's salvation, and man's edification, are bounden upon us, for the voice crying to the city of the world has prescribed both. And the care of the young, and the training of them for the skies, is also a thing commanded. And though the parent first and chiefest is summoned to this work-yet every intelligent heart-every heart under Christian pulsation, is bound to sympathize with the parent, and to aid the parent to do that which God has commanded the parent to do for his child. The "cry to the city" or state-proclaim what it may-cannot forget this, namely, the instruction of the young. Rapidly, imperceptibly, the generation of the young are springing up around us-to occupy our places, inherit our money, lands, reputation, and instruction, when we are passed away! The world is but in its infant recognition of the great truth-"that a nation's safety and honour will be found in a right education of her children"-and that the training of the young is to be less for time than eternity. The first proposition is nigh generally admitted-not so the second. Yet the first is most hollow, worthless, and inert, wanting the second. We are all passing on to God-the rich, the poor, the old, the young, the parent and the child! It is but as yesterday, since our fathers walked the visible world, and then passed away. If we were right-minded on the subject, we would be intolerant of all arguments, remonstrative of all legislation, that convenience, or, to use the modern phrase, peace! Most dearly purchased is the peace -that asks of man, what would please his to 464. prejudice, fancy, or vanity, and forgets to ject. If ever words exhibited the wishes of Town resigned his see, in order that the dioces upon the parent the duty of bringing up the Lord." This must be done by keeping on the Wednesday following St Andrew's day. God ever before him, by a sustained referhich all things have with God. Nor can this be done without reference to God's Word-prompt, continuous, appropriate. If religion be at one end of the school time, and the majority of school hours be given appointed seasons to the Temple, toobserve its to the heathen or other human learning (so

that of parallelisms—the secular running beside the religious, but keeping a stated distance from it, and never allowed to meet it. Hence error receives as much homage as truth, and truth is often received as error. The question resolves itself, with emphatic simplicity, thus: Is the Bible the voice of God? Has the Bible decided the matter of education? Must the education be scriptural? Not secular and scriptural, not scriptural and secular-but scriptural; that is to say, the secular so blended with, so subordinated to the scriptural, as to be lost, as it were, in the superiority and eternality of Scripture truth-by adaptation-by influential arguments and by positive commands. We see how God's Word demands this amalgamation; and in a Protestant Church we could maintain no other proposition but the exclusive one-that the Bible must be part, parcel, basis, leaven, and leader of education, whether private or public, do-

much of which is false and unscriptural),

such teaching is not unlike the counsel of

wrong; and so will all human systems be,

if unleavened and uncorrected by God's pure

THE FOOLISH FASHION. - Is it not ridiculous? The pew is nearly filled. Three or four gentlemen are quietly seated in the assembly, attending to the devotions of the occupants rise, face the aisle, open the door, and march out. The lady passes to the seat occupied by the first gentleman in the pew. The gentlemen all face about, march in again, and the pantomime is over, until lady

number two comes, when it is repeated. The Lewiston Journal very properly inquires,-"Can any one give us a single reason why gentlemen must get up and walk out of a seat in church, in order that a lady may pass into it? Would it not answer just as well, and save annoyance to the parties concerned, as well as the congregation generally, for the person first entering a seat to move to the end of it, and remain there until the close of the services ?"

It is a good adage of ours, "Blessed is the man that stayeth where he is;" and when we see a late comer to church, drawing a whole pew-full out into the aisle while she-for it is most generally she, and not he. that exerts such magnetic power-quietly walks up to the head of the pew, we are inclined to repeat our adage with special emphasis. We are not aware that any particular seat in the pew is the seat of honor; and if there is, it certainly does not belong

to the one who comes late. THE GRACE OF GOD ILLUSTRATED .- A clergyman once represented the conduct of awakened sinners towards God's offers of gratuitous salva-

of prophecy bids us to expect in the last tion thus: A benevolent and rich man had a very poor neighbor, to whom be sent this message— I wish to make you the gift of a farm." The poor man was pleased with the idea of having a farm, The Bishop has not support enough for but was too proud to receive it as a gift. So he his work. Already, we are told, he has thought of the matter much and anxiously. His been obliged to sell his ship for lack of desire to have a home of his own was daily growing stronger, but his pride was great. At length he determined to visit him who had made the

noble enterprise. Surely it will be a offer. But a strange delusion about this time of gold. So he came with his bag, and said to the rich man, "I have received your message and have come to see you. I wish to own the farm, but I wish to pay for it. I will give you my bag of gold for it."

'Let us see your gold," said the owner of the The poor man opened his bag and looked, and is countenance was changed, and hesaid, "Sir, thought it was gold, but I am sorr to say it t is but silver; I will give you my bag of silver or your farm."

"Look again ; I do not think it is even silver,"

was the solemn but kind reply.

The poor man looked, and as he beheld, his eyes ware further opened, and he said," How I ave been deceived. It is not silver, but only opper. Will you sell me your farm for my bag copper? You may have it all,' "Look again," was the only reply.

The poor man looked, tears stood in his eyes is delusion seemed to be gone, and he said, Alas, I am undone. It is not even copper. It s but ashes. How poor I am! I wish to own

The rich man replied, "Yes, that was my first and only offer. Will you accept it on such

With humaility, but with eagerness, the poor man said, "Yes, and a thousand blessings on you or your kindness.'

The fable is easily applied. Mather has well expressed the difference between grace and me-rit in few words: "God was a God to Adam before he fell, but to be a God to sinners, this is Grace. He was a God to Adam in innocence by wirtue of the covenant of works; but he is not a God to any sinner but in the way of free grace."

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have arnoney for their property at Jarrow Slake, equired by the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway Company for the dock at Jarrow Slake, for the purpose of building and enlowing a Church, &c., near the intended dock.

Stewart Majoribanks, Esq., of Bushey-grove, viewed this question as a thing of time, has likewise subscribed £500.

A church rate of 6d. in the £1, was carried that insults God, and shuts the ears at his cry Stratford, Essex, on a poll, by a majority of 571 ast week for East and West Ham, Plaistow, and

COLONIAL BISHOPS .- On Wednesday, the 23rd ask God, what is his will on this vital sub- Nov., the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cape one free to command-infallible, irresistible, and supreme—the Word of God enjoins be consecrated to the sees of Natal and Graham's child "in the nurture and admonition of the Town, in the parish church, Lambeth, Surrey

A correspondent of the "Leeds Intellience to God, and by showing the connection | gencer" gives the following account of the 12th

church, which took place on Wednesday last:-"We often think of the magnificence and pomp of the worship of God's ancient people, the Jews, when they repaired in crowds at the plendid ritual anticipatory of the coming Christ, and think that no scene on earth could equal it; but when we look back to the scene which we were witnesses and partakers on Balaam—at one time utterly right, clear, and Wednesday last, nothing seems wanting to comscripturat, and at another time utterly plete our satisfaction—all the needful appliances that should be made use of were th goodly array of white-robed choristers, the vested bishops, priests, and deacons, the sweet and word. The best of modern systems is but powerful tones of the noble organ, the worship ers assembled in thousands to fall down and magnify the Lord, the alter glittering with chalice and paten for the eucharistic feast; such was the scene we shall attempt to describe. At eleven o'clock the procession moved from the ante-chapel, the choristers, to the number of seventy, filing out by two and two, in slow and lowed by the deacons and priests, numbering upwards of seventy, who proceeded to their seats within the sacrarium; after them followed the officiating elergy, the Vicar, and the Bishops of Ripon and Lincoln, who were preceded by

two clerical wardens. "Their lordships having reached their thrones on the east side of the altar, the service commenced. A recapitulation of the different parts might seem supefluous to the regular congregation, but not so to the visitors, or those who were unable to attend on the occasion. following was a list of services for the morning

"Te Deum and Jubilate-Croft in A. Anthem, 'In that day shall this song be sung,
Isaiah, c. xxvi. v. 1—Elvey.—Introit, Veni
Creator—Mendelssohn. CHORAL COMMUNION.

Kyrie and Credo-Hattan. Anthem during collection, No. 86, 'Blessed be the God and the Father,' St. Peter, c. i., v. 3—S. S. Wesley.

Ter-Sanctus—Spohr. Gloria—S. S. Wesley.

'The prayers were chanted by the precentor sanctuary. A lady comes, and what a sentence are the Rev. N. Greenwell, B.A., and the Litany by sation! As she reaches the pew, all the Rev. R. T. West, M.A., and F. G. Hume Smith, B.A. The lessons were read by the reverend the Vicar. At the close of the Litany the Bishop of Ripon commenced the communion service—the Bishop of Lincoln officiating as sung, the Bishop of Lincoln was conducted to scribed Jeconiæ Filius, Neri Filius. Like pulpit by the two clerical wardens and the Zorobabel, bearing a model of a templ churchwardens, when an able and eloquent ser-mon was preached by his lordship on the duty and privilege of prayer and praise. On being reconducted to his throne, and during the collection, Dr. Wesley's anthem, 'Blessed be the God,' was most magnificently sung. The noncommunicants having retired, the service proceeded, the Bishop of Ripon being celebrant the consecrated elements were then administered to the clergy and upwards of 400 laymen. After service, the reverse order of procession was observed, and this closed the morning service. "In the evening, at an early hour, the Church began to fill, and at half-past six o'clock the procession entered the crowded edifice in

and a large portion of the clergy being absent, the Vicar was accompanied into the church by the Rev. Thomas Leigh Claughton, M.A., Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. The ervice was as follows:-Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis; Recitative-S.

S. Wesley.
Anthem, 'O Jerusalem, O Jerusalem,' St. Matthew xxiii., v. 37—Bexfield.

Anthem before sermon, 'Oh hear me'—'Ye children of my Father, obey this holy law'—' Hallelujah to the Father'

"After the second anthem-the Rev. T L Claughton ascended the pulpit and preached a forcible and eloquent sermon. The whole service was concluded by singing the Old Hundredth during which the collection was made, which, including the collection of the morning, amounted to nearly £100. To describe the effect of the inging of this noble song would be beyond our ower—but we can in part anticipate that the allelujahs of heaven must indeed be surpassng, if it gives us any, the slightest idea of the vorship above-bursting forth as it did from above 4,000 worshippers.

Want of space has precluded our noticing pefore the annual commemoration at St. Saviour's, Leeds. It was commenced on the vening of the festival of the SS. Simon and Jude, and continued throughout the octave. Holy Communion was celebrated daily at 7.30, matins at 11, with a sermon, evensong at 7.30, also with a sermon. On the Sunday within the cotave, and on both the restivats, that of SS. Simon and Jude, and at All Saints there was a second celebration of the holy communion after

feature about the services of St. Saviour's is laid for the Church the seed of the ingath was the largest congregation, reminded us forcibly of St. Ambrose's description of the united prayers of the Christians of his day, that

South Africa, and of the necessity in which he stood of the prayers of the Church at home.

Incidentally the Right Rev. Prelate mentioned visit to St. Saviour's, where, without any organ, without any paid choir, with only a few boys of the parish, taken out of the school, a ost effective and congregational service is performed. And the people are deeply attached to it. There was altogether a large number of communicants during the festival; all were ery reverent and devout; in fact, the behaviour of all the congregation is very striking; they em so truly to realise the idea of worship, and of God's presence in His churches. The feast was held in the large schoolroom, on the evening of All Saint's Day, where all the com-municants of the parish sat down to an abundant tea, and afterwards the younger portion of them were amused with games until churchime. The genuine friendliness and absence of serve which exist between the people there and their clergy and visitors, was much remarked, and is a proof of the reality of the bond of ion which their church is to them.

On Tuesday se'nnight the schools and master's house at Eversley, Hampshire, which have been recently erected on a site granted by the Rev. Sir W. H. Cope, Bart., of Bramshill patron of the living, and for the most part at his expense, were opened by the Lord Bishop of Oxford (who acted on the occasion for the Bishop of the diocese), under circumstantial to all who witnessed the ceremony.

Mr. F. Preedy, the designer of the work sends to the local papers the following descrip-tion of the Adelaide Memorial Window, recently completed and erected in Worcester Cathe-

The inscription at the foot of the window, which was written by Lord Littleton, is as

'In majorem Dei Gloriam. Et perpetuam, si detur memoriam ADELAIDÆ REGINÆ, Olim in hoc agro commoratæ Beneficissimæ Piissimæ

Hanc Fenestram adornavimus. MDCCCLIII.

It has been my aim in the designs to select the most prominent female saints and holy women, also some of the most conspi Oneens and rulers from the Old and New Testments, as figurative of the pious deeds of the good and gracious Sovereign whom the window is intended to commemorate; and further, to make the whole subject suited to the position which it occupies in the cathedral (namely, the souh end of the transept), on the support that the subjects of the other windows of the cathedral westward of this transept, may be chosen from the Old Testament history subjects for windows of the choir, and all winows eastward of the transept, from the New Testament. As authority for some such arrange ment of type and antitype, we constantly find the remnants of a complete series of subjects which once adorned the windows of our churches, as for instance, Canterbury and I incoln Cathedrals, and Malvern Abbey. By carrying out a well-ordered scheme of subjects, we should at least obey the injunction, 'Let all

things be done decently and in order.'

"The centre light of the window (which is of three lights, of the early English period) represents a stem root of Jesse, descriptive of the genealogy of Christ, and is intended to form a onnecting link between the old and new dis pensations. It is in illustration of Isaiah, c. ii. Jesse lies recumbent at the foot; from his side issues the stem or vine, branching into foliage, supporting figures of the twelve vesica-shaped medallion for the reception of each of the principal figures in the order followsceptre and harp; on either side of him the Prophets Hosea and Joel. 2nd. Solomon, bearing a sceptre and book, with Prophets epistoller. After the Nicene Creed had been either side. 3rd. Salathiel, bearing scroll, in Zorobabel, bearing a model of a temple in his left hand, and an olive-branch and a golden foundation of the second temple. The Prophet Zechariah points to the olive-branch as repreenting Zorobabel. (See Zech. ch. iv) Joseph, the husband of Mary, bearing a book and 6th. The virgin, with the infant Saviour the Saviour being crowned, holding globe in left hand: the right in attitude of bene-

liction. 7th. Christ in majesty; in the same compartments are the four greater Prophets, above whom the branches of the vine form seven in the text from Isaiah, before alluded to The western light has at the foot St. Wul-

stan, with angels bearing a scroll inscribed with Psalm exxvii., v. 1. The figures above, (reading upwards) are Deborah, Hannah, Abigail. Esther, and Judith; angels support a crown of glory over the head of each. Abraham's bosom. Paradise, occupies the summit of the western light. The corresponding part of the eastern ght has an angel conveying the souls of the aithful to Paradise. At the foot of the eastern ight is a bust of Queen Adelaide, with angels earing scroll inscribed with text, Isaiah, ch. vlviji, first part of verse 23. The figures above are Lydia, Dorcas, Mary Magdalene, Anna, Beethoven.

Psalm during collection, the Old Hundredth. the western light."

CONSECRATION OF COLONIAL BISHOPS. The consecration took place yesterday in the parish Church of Lambeth, in the presence of a ery large congregation. Indeed, so great was

the interest excited that many had to go away from inability to obtain admission. The Church was inconveniently crowded. Prayers were read by the Rector, the Rev. B. Dalton, who was assisted in the Lessons by the two parish curates, the Rev. Rev. Robt. Gregory and the Rev. H. D. James. The metri-

67th of the New Version, with the Doxology. The Epistle prescribed by the ordination service was read by the Bishop of Cape Town from Acts xxii. 17; and the Bishop of London read the Gospel, John xxi. 15. The Nicene Creed was said by the Archbishop, and the offertory sentences were read by the Bishop of Guiana. After the Creed the Bishop of Oxford ascended the pulpit, and delivered a most able sermon from the 2nd and 3rd verses of the 13th chapter of Acts, "As they ministered to the Lord, and fasted, the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I At the morning services the attendance was have called them. And when they had fasted comparatively scanty, almost the whole popula-tion of the parish being poor, and engaged in the work of the factories; but the evening services were attended by large and most attentive congregations. The most striking two of its most illustrious sons, for here was the hearty way in which the whole of the people join in them. They are all choral, and and the sending away of the Apostles to labour the entire body of the congregation join in the among the Gentiles, our own duty was deduced that farm, but I have nothing to pay. Will you chants and responses in a manner most striking and beautiful. It realises the idea of united by most cogent reasoning, of sending labourers among the heathen in order to bring them to worship, and was remarked by many strangers a knowledge of the truth. Connected with these present as the most congregational service they had ever been present at. The singing of the the duties, difficulties and responsibilities of a Litany on the Sunday, when, of course, there | Christian Bishop, particularly in a country like

Incidentally the Right Rev. Prelate mentioned it resembled the roar of the sea. We should wish all who object to choral service on the ground that the common people are unable to understand or appreciate, or join in it, to pay a to which such an office was exposed; but, he observed, they must be much greater in the colonies, where new paths had to be struck out for the Church, and new difficulties to be encountered, before the Gospel could be planted. But he had no doubt of the work being attended with success; and he urged that the extension of the Colonial Episcopate within a comparatively few years had been such as to justify sanaine expectations in this respect.

The consecration was then proceeded with

according to the form prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer. The Queen's mandate was read by Mr. Dyke, the Bishops elect having been presented to the Archbishop by the Bishops of Oxford and Cape Town. The Bishops who joined in the imposition of hands were the Arch-bishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Lincoln, Cape Town, Guiana, and Adelaide. The oath of obedience to the See of Canter-bury was not administered. The greatest interest pervaded the whole congregation during the secration. At the close of the Service the consecrated Bishops partook of the Holy Com-munion with the other Prelates and Clergy, and with an immense body of the Laity.

the united purposes of Natal and Graham's Iron. Town £300, making a total of £1,305. The Services were not concluded till passed past three o'clock.—English Churchman.

PROROGATION OF CONVOCATION .-- The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury was yesterday further prorogued to Thursday, the 4th of January.

We copy from the Times a statement that the Arch bishop of Dublin has withdrawn a Curate's license, in consequense of his signing the Pro test against Bishop Gobat's proceedings. If this be true the, signature must have been given af-ter the recent Declaration of the Arch bishops we presume, and even in that case it appears to us a somewhat extreme measure, especially for a 'liberal' Arch bishop. We shall probably hear more about it shortly. There is a report that the state of Cardinal

Wiseman's health is such that he will probably reside permanently in Italy, for the future, and accept office in Rome.

UNITED STATES. SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH DEPUTATION.

Archdeacon Sinclair's letter to Bishop de Lancey. VICARAGE, Kensington, Nov. 2.

MY DEAR BISHOP DELANCEY: - Bishp Spencer and I had a rapid, though rather boisterous passage across the Atlantic, and on the 10th day, by God's blessing, reached Liverpool in safety.

The more I dwell upon the manner in which

the Deputation was received in America, on the kindness, courtesy and hospitality universally extended to us, and above all, upon the very triking demonstration of regard shown to us by the General Convention at our departure, the more grateful I feel to Providence for the privilege of having been employd in a missic agreeable while it lasted, and as I trust bene-Believe me always, with much esteem.

Very sincerely yours

United States.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16. The repairs on the new Caloric ship Ericsson are nearly completed, and she will probably make a trip early next week; from experiments

that she will attain a speed of 9 miles an hour. The Ericsson is to be placed on the route beween this city and Havre, to replace the Hum-

the Clergy and Laity of the Roman Catholic Church, enjoining them to keep away frem street preaching, and be peaceful, and observe a peace-ful and legal deportment in all the relations of life. He says further, "I do not wish you to understand that you should degrade yourselves below the highest level of American citizenship. If a conspiracy should arise unrebuked by the public authorities, to a point really threatening destruction of the United States property whether private dwellings, churches, hospitals, orphan asylums, or other Catholic institutions, then in case of attack, let every man be prepared in God's name to stand by the laws of the ountry, and the authorities of the Church, in

defence of such rights and property."

The Bishop intimates that the existence of

Boston, Dec. 16, 1853. The boiler at Sewell & Days' factory exploded sterday, demolishing the building, and killing the fireman and scalding others.

ABSENCE OF MIND. -There is a good story told—and the best of it is that it is true—of a celebrated and somewhat eccentric clergyman in though one of the most learned divines in "all the region round about." One occasion, on a morning in winter, he started to walk to his church, about a mile distant from his residence, wearing a large old-fashioned cloak. Just before arriving at the church, a sudden gust of snow- Strangers, I think, should be warned to watel

laden wind blew his cloak open, and he turned cound to adjust it; he forgot, however, to turn back again, but walked rapidly forward until he

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reached his own house, and inquired of a servant if the Rev. Mr Y——(himself) was at home! THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BUFFALO, The Roman Catholic Church of St. Louis in Buffalo has declined making any answer to their Bishop, urging them to comply with the pale which that church has adopted, of vesting the title of church property in the Bishop. cal psalm sung before the Commission was the our readers will remember) church insisted on etaining the title of its property in Trus-

> A NEW REPUBLIC.-Lower California is now Republic. Captain Walker fitted out an expedition at San Francisco, landed at La Paz, ized two Mexican Governors, lowered the Mexican colours, seized the New Republican flag, fought, and gained a battle, declared Lower California free and independent and a Republic Captain Walker is himself the President-all this was done in one week. A nice week's work, indeed; very upright and honest! Santa Anna, it is most probable, will not leave the adventurers

MITCHELL.-The "New York Herald," in eaking of the agitators who have visited the odel republic from time to time, says, "The American people have a strong sympathy with epublican patriots from other lands; but they want to see something practical. They care tothing for the theoretic, or the visionary. Mr. Mitchell is a man of an entirely different stamp from those we have mentioned. He is a man of action and eminently practical. The question now arises-How is this to be met? We answer, by starting societies here for the abolition of English monarchy and aristocracy. This is the abolition that is wanted, and John Mitchell is the very man to lead it." The United States are quite welcome to as many "eminently practical men," such as Mr. Mitchell, as they hoose to relieve poor Ireland of. We should have thought, however, that they had had enough of elections carried by rabble votes, to tire them of the republican scum of Europe. A most respectable paper in the States expressed

"We will keep out of a war with England, if ur Irish rulers will only let us."

itself thus the other day:-

By the Lockport Courier of Monday last we learn that a most horrible murder was com-mitted near the Suspension Bridge, U. States side, on Sunday evening. It seems that a man named Thomas Costello was charged with stealing some money from a woman, and a man living ear the bridge, whose name is not stated, too the part of the woman. This enraged Costello, and just at eve, Sunday, he decoyed this man from his house to the bank of the river, where he pitched him over the precipice, killing him instantly. The spot where the victim was thrown over, is near the landing of the Maid of the Mist. The murderer fled over the bridge into Canada and we understand has not yet been captured

INTRODUCTION OF A NEW CLASS OF LABOR IN THE SOUTH —The proprietors of the Cumberland Iron Works, on Cumberland River Tennessee have engaged the services of twenty Chinese Coolies as Iron workers. They are expected shortly to arrive at Cincinnatti, from whence they At the Offertory, the sum specially collected for the Diocese of Natal was £1,005, and for said that the Chinese are very expert in working

New Telegraph Machine.—The Cincinnatti Enquirer says,—'An Attorney at Kising Sun Ind., by the name of Hayden, has invented a very simple machine, by which any child that knows his A B C's can send despatches with perfect accuracy. There is no possible chance of a

Mrs. Ward, a respectable woman living Ashley county, Arkansas, was, a few nights since "informed by a spirit" that her left hand had offended her Maker, and that to make peace she must part with it. Mrs. Ward immediately got out of bed, procured an axe, and cut off her hand at the wrist. She then awoke her husband, teling him what she had done and why she had done it. A physician was sent for-but, during the time prior to his arrival, she lost very little blood, and was well several days after the occur-

NEW ORLEANS .- This city has the most exensive custom house in the Union, when comeleted it will have cost the enormous sum of

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION, AND LOSS OF LIFE .-The steamer "Independence," when about a mile from Portage river, burst her boiler, tearing the boat to atoms, and killing four persons. The boat was owned by Mr. McKnight of

THE WAY THEY TREAT STRANGERS ON THE MIS-An Irish gentleman travelling on the Missis-

ippi, has met with a misfortune, and he seeks meet with that sympathy from our readers, which was denied to him at the scene of his

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25, 1853. "A kind word turns away wrath." Sympathy mitigates the agony of sorrow, compass ightens the load of misfortune; an apology extenuates the guilt of rudeness, and like charity is doubly blest—" blessing him who giveth, and him who receives." Politeness is the oil of the social machine, a balm that instantly allays the pain and assuages the anxiety of insect vexations and petty annoyances. A rich nation may daz-zle and surprise by "barbaric pearl and gold," it may evoke wonder, excite admiration, but without politeness, sympathy and kindness, mankind never can please, or win the tender sentiments of affection and regard, that spring up and grow only under the sun of benevolence, efreshed by tears of love and compassion, bu which the icy breath of selfishness and the glance of frigid indifference, blight and obliterate for-This exordium seems rather a strange introduction to an account of a stolen watch Archbishop Hughes has issued an address to yet I hope that it may do good-and that with ners. From a nail behind the door of my berth on board the steamer, some bold thief took my gold watch and chain, value fifty pounds ster ing. There is nothing astonishing in "cheva liers d' industrie," being on board a steamboat of this I don't complain, but I owe it as a duty to America, to state the conduct of the Captain on that occasion. I missed the watch at six clock in the morning, I went to his berth and

told him the circumstance; his reply was, "a queer place to leave a watch, I expect." This was all the sympathy or aid I got from him.
Afterwards I asked him to go with me at Louisville to the Police office to describe the person he landed during the night; his reply was— All I can say is, that I don't know whether such a conspiracy has been insinuated, and that symptoms of so painful a purpose are not by any send any one with me. A person called the Clerk, made no offer to give me any assistance; it was not that I was a stranger, I claimed his aid, but as a person who paid my passage money, and therefore, was entitled at least to courtesy, if not to protection. I addressed him in as polite a manner as possibly I could, in vain; nothing could arouse him to an extension of aid, to an expression of hope or sympathy for the loss I had sustained. So alone, I went New England, who was very absent-minded, al- to the Police office, without even one of the equipage to show me the way. Not long since, this very boat, a farmer was robbed of five thousand dollars, the produce of the sale of his

farm—his all; his portmanteau being broken open in his berth while he was at supper.