several divisions in front on the night of the cover them; ship also close inches. These consent to bisme the primer without testing the rose from an order given by Liout. of the officers, one mounted on the cover them. Gen. Sir William Codrington, commanding rowed from the natives, neted asskir mothers; chief, however it across did not fail to exassing the light distribution to annual fail to exassing the light distribution to th the light division, to sound the 'assembly,' and after making a wide endant, a line The following is given as the explanation, nothing but havinglers, were good at the at one of the canteens of the 62nd Regiment in the fourth division, was a spy. Ho was a friend of the proprietor of the canteen — Some soldiers determined to arrost the last of the Mobierns; the gentleman readed in the fourth division, was a spy. Ho was a friend of the proprietor of the canteen — last of the Mobierns; the gentleman readed in the disappearance of the swords and effects of officers—most of which, after they had stranger, for the purpose of bringing him before the proper au horities, and submit- not see them. Suddenly a bullet was seed ting him to examination; but, having discover- into the sand bank right under his horse's od the intention, the man suddenly decamped. A chase ensued. A few soldiers only followed at first, but others hearing the cry of 'A spy escaping,' quickly joined, and in a short time a considerable number were in pursuit. The fugitive bent his course to- posted, and about four o'clock, just as the wards the left ravine, along which the Woronzoff road leads directly into Sebastopol, by way of the South Harbour. General Codrington was near the upper part of the ravine whon the crowd passed by, and finding a body of men were thus running towards the enemy's position, and fearing some mischiet might ensue, adopted the only available expedient for at once bringing thom back to camp. A bugler-one being in attendance or the general, ready for any emergency- was ordered to sound the other was on the sand; in a second they assembly, which was at once repeated by turned tail, officer and all, and the dark factor the regiments of the light division, and soon than they came down; the pinnaco's slattaff taken up by the regiments of the second and ter them must have frightened them stall fourth divisions, encamped next to it. The alarm at once brought the soldiers back to after shell at them, as long as they were their respective regiments, but, before the within range. Engines, horses, and every bugle sounds had been heard, they had all thing were brought off in the beats, and no ready secured the object of their chase, and were leading him back to camp. Some time age a soldier of the 44th Regiment, a Pole by birth, informed against the keeper of the canteen alluded to above, that he had formerly known him to be employed in the Russian socret service at Warsaw, and that he suspected blin to be engaged at present as a spy. The charge was investigated by a board of officers; but no conclusive evidence to support it could be adduced; and as the cantoen man had written testimonials in his favour, and proofs of long residence at Pera, there was not supposed to be sufficient ground for his dismissal from camp Ho has therefore, remained pursuing his usual avocation, though not without a cortain amount of suspicion that ho was carrying on a communication with the enemy Thosoldier himself did not escape without exciting, in the minds of some persons, doubts as the honesty of his intentions .--Cortain parts of his evidence against the canteen man appeared very contralictory. Ho was known to speak the Russian and Gorman languages; and it did not appear satisfactory that with such attainments be should choose to enlist as a private soldier, when so many other opportunities of em-ploying his talents and information with loged that he had entered the army as a means of employment, and from liking the service: It appeared that he had done his duty well since he had been with the rugimont; no one had previously mistrusted bing and he therefore left the investigation without any accusation apprearing against hun, that he had been influenced by other than honest motives in bringing forward the charge which had led to the inquiry. He still persisted in asserting, after the charge

THE EAST.

a spy in disguiso.

MARSKILLES, Sopt. 1. Abd-ol Kader has arrived here on his way to Paris; The Thaber, which suited from Constantinople on the 23rd August has arrived. Omar Pacha remained at Constantinople for the feast of Bairam, but was to loave on the following day for the Crimea, whence he will subsequently proceed to Asia.
The Russians, with four hatteries, had advancod against kars, but were repulsed, and withdraw to Kinprikoi. It was reported at Constantingule that Mohomet Pacha would appointed Capudan Pacha. General Sol's brigade of French infantry had embarked for the Crimes, and the Augle Turkish con-tingent was expected to follow. It was reported that thousand of Russians were em ployed in fortifying the pastes of the Putrid Sos. Noutral vossels had been permitted to load with own at lemail. VIENNA, Sopt. 4.

The following news has been received here, dated Constantinople, Aug. 30:Mohomout All has been appointed Capudan Pashain the stead of Halil Pacha, Other changes are expected.

Lord Redeliffe has returned from the Cri-

mea. Omar Pacha leaves on the 1st of Septem

ber.

There is no nows of importance from

Anatolia.

The contingent under Gen. Vivian remains for the present at Constantinople.

THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON.

A private letter from an officer of the Mæander, dated the 21st of July, gives some information as to the state of the White Sea

Wo are now,' it says, 'in hourly expectation of the Ariel's arrival from the Onega, on hor way to the nearest Norwegian port, from whonce she will return with our letters and papers from England. The object of the blockade has been most effectually ear ried out; the trade with Archangel, Onega and other places of minor importance in the White Sea has been entirely destroyed; for though in 1854 no less than 700 vessels cleared out of the Dwinn, Sonly have taken in cargoes this year, nor would these have escaped had we been earlier on our sta-

The force in and about Archangel consists of I brig of 12 small guns, 2 small steamers, 10 schooners, and 20 gun-beats. each supposed to be manned with a crew of 60 men, and armed with two 24-pounders I have not been able to obtain any correct information respecting the strength of but they number at least On Mondigo Island (opposite the ship), at the entrance of the Dwing : masked battery of S guns is said to command the channel over the bar. When first we arrived 100 soldiers were stationed there. since then the force has been augmented

by 200 mon.
Our provisions now on board will last only until the latter and of August or the be ginning of September. Should the Arielon r return from Varhhuao, bring no tidings of any more being sent, we must perfectly leave the station by the middle of August We all, however, hope to wait till the weather renders is necessary

A SKIRMISH WITH COSSACKS.

Some amusing little scenes take place now and then between the Cossacks and our Courland blockading squadron. The last of these affairs occurred on the 29th of Aug. ust botween a party of them and the Gor gon's boats' crows off the town of Heliugen on the part of officers in our own army, who This ship has hurrying them about a great thought it no harm to carry off a musket

A SUSPECTED SPY IN THE CAMP. deal tately. Finding perel water at this here, a spade there, as trophies of the fight in The sudden alarm and turn-out of the engines, &c., with pinnace and enter to difficult to blame the former without casting

on his horse, with his lance at his back, did feet, throwning the sand over him. His curiosity satisfied, he turned his horse and botted like a shot, his movements accelerate order was issued by General Simpson, of ed by two more balls sent after him. On all the little eminences sentries were new watering was finished, slarm of the Cosgiven. All came down to the boats, and in gers, when the whole should be reserved for sacks are coming, oh dear, oh dear, was about ten infrutes after they came, and ; large party of them charged over the cand banks slap at the boats, hed by an officer by officers and other persons attached to the shouting turiously, waving a sword balf a long again as himsolf; but they little thought the beats were so well armed; about thirty rifles were simultaneously discharged, our horse was seen to gollop away rider'ess, anmore; the ship was not idle, but sent shell thing were brought off in the beats, and not one man on our side was hurt. A Consuck picket-house and stables were discovered. thoskirmishers and harnt to the ground; the guard must have very lately left it, as their dinner was on the fire.

THE BATTLE OF TCHERNAVA.

BEFORE SERASTOPOL, Aug. 21, 55. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the

mportance of the defeat sustained by the

Our allies think and speak of it with a com-

placency for which we cannot blame them. Unlike Inkerman, this was, it is true, comparatively a bloodless victory on our side, out its effects have, no doubt, been as great as those which followed the hard-won held of the 5th of November. It discouraged and demoralised an enemy whose spirits had not l been high, and showed them in a more striking manner than before, that whether they encountered the British and French, or whether they fought the Piedmontese, they could expect nothing but disgrace in the open field. The failure at Traktir-bridge must are made. have been the more disheartening for Rusmoroadrantago were open to him. He al- sian soldiers, as they were led on under the most glittering promises of brilliant results from victory. Once possessed of the heights of the Tehernaya a few steps would lead them into Balaclava, which must be unprepared for defence; and thence to Kamiesch was but a few hours march; after which the Allies would be driven into the sea, and the fruits of all their labors for a year wasted from them. Then would follow the enjoyments of plunder; and the soldiers was told was disamissed, that the canteen keeper was that they would fatten on the plenteous store: of the English at Balaclaya, and revel in the French wines stored at Kamiesch. That of their soldiers without sharing in the delusion which they had so carefully spread among their men, was evident from the instructions which they had issued, and which, as was discovered in the pockets of General Riide. went so far as to make provision for every possible contingency of victory. But all these hopes were doomed to disappointment, and the Russians alike frustrated in their hopes of victory and the certainty of plunder. In one great point, which did not appear to of the openly-expressed tions of the enemy, the Russians must have been seriously annoyed. There seems to be little doubt at the present time that the numerous reinforcements lately received by Prince Gortschakoff had seriously taxed the owers of the Commissariat to feed them and keep them supplied with water. The position of the Tchernaya, if won, was such as time, -- we have been compelled to put thom to afford every facility for encamping large bodies of cavalry, where water would be plentiful enough to afford a supply not easily attainable in the summer months from the ountains in the sunburnt mountains of this portion of the Crimea. The men who were in the Church of the Ascension, in this city found on the battle-field of Traktir bore the for the Students' Fund of the Church Somarks of severe privation; and although most of them were of the favoured corps of the Imperial Guard, they were thin and worn i in flesh, and showed, not only by their physical appearance, but by the feeble manner in which they fought, that more than one fatal day's issue omitted several articles and influence had been at work to deprive them of stammina and vigour. How else one could account for the Russian loss of 5000 men killed and wounded, when that of the Allies did not reach 1000 men, it is difficult to conceive; but, whatever may have been the cause of the Russian defent, there is no doubt that it has caused a degree of despondency autougst them, corresponding to the clation space for in several papers to come, in due which is felt and expressed by the French at time however, they will appear. While on their victory. On one point connected with

this battle-field it is necessary to dwell, as it

involves the honor of both English and

French in the moments of elation caused by

rictory. The Russians, who left about 1400

of wounded upon the field, strewed the

ground in their retreat with trephies of va-

rious kinds. These, consisting of muskets,

swords, money, rings, and valuables of va-

even in the heat of the action, of taking from

all that they carried about their persons.

Thus it was that in the very heat of action

General Riide's sword, his rings, purse, and

the field there were others which had a val-

ue, and which strewed the ground for many

hours after the battle had been fought. The

Russians had no sooner retreated when the

plan was invaded by followers of the English

army, by sailors and sutlers of every nation.

who carried off indiscriminately muskets.

swords, bayonets, boots, and other things to

which they had been entitled by no exertion.

and which they had no right to remove. I n-

fortunately the lower class of plunderers had

had before them examples of similar conduct

the enemy, and especially from the officers,

rious kinds, were indubitably the preperty of

holly expressed on the field, and were echoed The the Commander-in-chief; and finally the English gave colour to the assertion that the entire field had been deprived of its relics by strangers who had not a particle of right to them. In consequence of this, a general which the following is a copy, stigmatising the offenders on the occasion, at the same time that it exposes the custom indulged in by the French of selling plunder to stran-

general distribution: -" The great want of consideration shown army in visiting the scene of a recent action, and plundering the dead, or purchasing plunder from others, has been the subject of grave remonstrance on the part of our allies. to the victorious nation. To appropriate anything to dedonest. To purchase from these who have done so is to encourage their dishonesty and to slove their guilt. The Commander of the Forces hopes that this caution will be sufficient to deter those to whom it is addressed from a repetition of such thoughtless conduct. Followers of the army are reminded that they are amenable to its rules and discipline. The police and provosts will in future receive orders to punish offenders on these occasions in the most sum-

mary manner." Before this order was issued, more than one officer of the Erench army had taken the disputed matter into his own hands; and in more than one instance, within my own knowledge, trophies off the field purchased Russians at the battle of Traktir-bridge. at a high price were taken away by force from their purchasers, notwithstanding their pro ests that they were cutifled to keep what they had paid for. These instances exhibited practically the results of buyers not inquiring into the title of sellers of these artides. But the examples and the orders of the General-in-Chief have not stopped the traffic of trophics, which are now brought to Balactava in bags; muskets being free y sold at cithe or ten francs, swords at five to six francs, and rings at prices considerably above the intrinsic value of the metal in which they



Mir Boundarious are upon the billy His. amilton Friday, September 28th 1855

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Standing Committee of the Church Society will meet (D.V.) on Wednesday period in each year in which such visits, with ties into a sort of ethereal feeling, which exthe 3rd October, at 3 p.m.

The General Meeting of the Society will be held (D.V.) on Wednesday, the 10th, at

The Quarterly Collection for the Widows' Diocese is appointed to be taken up in the month of October.

not receiving the "Texts and Thoughts." which usually appear on our last page, in in a different place.

ERRATA .-- Through an Error in the Compositor last week, the amount collected in the Church of the Ascension, in this city city was omitted. It should have been,

Vice sino, Hamilton per H. C.

To Cornespondents. -- We have in to communications to give place to the Ven. Archdescon's charge, delivered at his late visitation.

Our correspondents must not suppose that we are neglecting their communications, for we have at present as many as we can find space for in several papers to come, in due the subject we beg to return our grateful acknowledgements for the many kind and flattering letters which we have received since " The Church," came into our hands, dead, and and a comparatively large amount from all sections of the province. We can as are our well-wishers that it they will still continue to give us their warm and energetic support, the paper in a short time will be further improved, so as fully to supply the the victors; and there is no doubt that the want which has been felt in the Diocese. Zonaves, who are as expert plunderers as Let Charchmen do their part and we will they are brave soldiers, lost no opportunity, do ours,

of the Synod this fall, it being thought for borne to the world of the Christian appreciation affected; there is but a playing, as it were, life; and we should be saved from the bareother things, and in general the money and spring.

concealed. But besides these first prizes of Church Society of the places of cious and costly sanctuaries. rokeyre.

> Chapels and Missionary Stations in the Diverse, appointed to be taken up in the month of July 1855, to be applied Missionaries of the Society.

MISSIONARY FUND. | Constitution | Carrow | Carr Per Charelewana 1, 19

Churchwardens of the Archete country?

Vork, held at Toronto, on Training.

Sept. 4; held at Handton on Work

nesdy, Sept. 5; and of Lombon.

Way folian earnest lenging to substante with the reason of the restriction of the research of the reason of the section of the restriction.

At a summer containity will, held at the research of the reason of the research of the research of the reason o Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

Archdeacon of York.

fered at such times in relation to the build- befits eternity. to the better and more edifying maintenance | tured, resting as they do upon God's hely | and imaginations.

would not, I am sure, be expected that much | ship from the daily life.

that I am required, in discharging this duty. TEXTS AND THOUGHTS .- Owing to our to treat of all that concerns the maintenance of public worship in that appropriate and edprovide.

> in which the people of God assembled for der of her devetional work. this blessed and heart-cheering duty, were very humble and inappropriate. When they had escaped from the host of Pharaoh, there as an appropriate dwelling-place for the king not adequately affected.

In the early days of Christianity, the se-merely, or making a mere fanciful deduction. The view of the practical work of devotion, it is that which is enduring and eternal-

Octivered at Visitations of the Characteristic and an another second superior as well preparations of the population is Francia.

Characteristic and the Archer content of the result in tensor of their manher as in that. We have, indeed, not to look at 10 is second to the Second Sec

ful opportunity to give a patient and prayer- cutation of the Church at one time in her of our weaker nature. Since last assembling you in the spring of another as medilated by the strife and jeal-tural want of our corporeal being, and reg-1852, I have been enabled to make a per-toney of contending parties. These are real lecting a suitable provision for it, many and visitation of nearly every parish and some for providing in all takes, as speedily practical evils follow. An abstract contemnissionary station within the bounds of the aspossible, a place (applicable to no other plative religion, a mere intellectual and spi-Archdeacoury; and it is my intention, at use) for wor hipping God and enjoying all the ritual exercise, a simple bare perception by

the that had been unavoidably omitted. I. And there is always much in the aspect indifference, and at last infidelity. With have been permitted, in many cases, to ob- and appointments of this hallowed house of occupation given, in the work of religion, to erve no inconsiderable benefits resulting prayer---the special home and resting place only one part of man, the other is soon overfrom these visits to individual parishes, -in! of believers -- which wins and binds us to the buckened and discussed. The appletite being the aid they have served to afford to the (work of picty and devotion. There is or all for the intellectual, the craying in this oraise-worthy exertions of the Clergy and should be, nothing there to indicate the case soon comes to be merely for what may Thurchwardens, and others officially en- world's business or the pursuits of time; but 'gravify the "itching ear," and ponder to the gaged, in promoting objects and enterprises every thing pointing in type and symbol to intellectual taste; and soon, when this kind closely connected with the welfare of the Him that ruleth in heaven and earth--every of appetite cannot be satisfied, there is a Church. The counsels and suggestions of thing to rouse and a aintain the spirit that sliding off altogether from the work of reli-

rection of heavenly grace, driving believers deration at all. In desiring that the intercourse connected | into a more material worship---into a devo-

more, in reference to this special duty, could In the former case, our Lord's own teachin another sense, just as erroneous instaking that view of religious duty which drives them I have said that ample scope is given, in devotional duty is not to be overhurdened from its practical work altogether. This and Orphans' Fund of the Clergy of the such addresses as the present, for profitable by undue ceremonial, nor its spirit crushed counsel and deliberation; and to verify this beneath an overpowering weight of material statement, it is only necessary to remind you covering. The outward and visible ordinances are few and simple, which He has specially enjoined as symbols of the faith of his Church, and the channel of means thro's ifying manner, which it has been the care of which His grace should operate to the imthe Church, guided by Divine revelation, to provement and perfection of the believer. that others content themselves with a rare And it was from a thoughtful and judicious and very irregular attendance; that so many 1. In viewing this obligation, our first appreciation of our Lord's meaning in these care necessarily will be, to provide a suita- institutions, that the pure and reformed ble place for the holy and refreshing work of branch of his Church to which we belong the sanctuary. Time was, when the places has manifested so much simplicity in the or- whole families live on and the without he-

I may venture, my brethren, to analyze From such a system and such a course, may well be lowly in ourselves. When we blied for the thank-offering or the sacrifice impressions, in this case, play around the counteract, are unscrupulous in the commiof sin; and H was long before the spacious senses, and stop short there; the inner man sion of frauds and wickednesses, which That I am not uttering here a theory being of society.

questered cave, or the unnoticed upper-room, is evident from what we see and know of and of religious exercises generally, which This unity of our spirits must be sought was the best that the followers of the cross the practical influence of a system of relig-tour pure branch of the Church of Christ incould have for the worship of their God and ion conducted on that almost exclusively culcutes, would, if carried out, keep us from trol our irregular tempers, and remove our Saviour: and often, that homage must be material, or sensual basis. We find in the both these extremes. We should thus be paid, and the holy mysteries of their religion countries and amongst the people where it devout and without superstition, and religious ioined in, before daylight woke their watch- prevails, much outward devotion, and much without being sceptical. From the pious ful and unrelenting enemies to persecution. time spent in the work; but the inward soul occupation of the whole man, sense would The Syxon. There will be no meeting Ages passed before a testimony could be and life appears not to be correspondently gain no victory over the inward and spiritual O Lord, give me more to value unity and many reasons better to postpone it to the ation of their faith, by having its truths pro- with the sympathies and passions of the senclaimed and its ordinances celebrated in spa-, sual nature. This is evident, as well from faith. The mind and spirit would not, then, the almost total estrangement from the out-In new lands, but just reclaimed from the ward and practical duties of devotion of the itself, and gather up fancies, and stray into wilderness, and whose inhabitants are strug- better educated and intellectual classes in regions of doubt, and forsake Scripture, and Collections made in the several Churches. gling with the difficulties and privations of such communities as from the large amount of early settlement, the house of prayer will of vice and crime existing amongst the rader heaven. If we use well the religious advannecessity bear its likeness to the editices of masses, in comparison with those countries tages that are provided for us, and guide subject to one Lord and Master; The obto the Funds for the support of the rude and hasty construction, which are the where a system of religion more congenial ourselves by the sound principle and judibest the people can erect for their own ac- to the spiritual part of man is pursued. In casus rule which our Church has laid down, received one baptism. But the fountain commodation. But as population advances. Roman Catholic countries -- the proposion we should guard ourselves against all these and origin of all these unities is the one and wealth increases, and comforts are mul- varying, of course, with the influence of the evils. From a sober and judicious view of tibled, the log school-house, or the ungrudg- mate and the habits of the people---we had, healthful and united action in the work and ed best room of the shanty, will give place upon authority which is hardly to be ques- life of Christian picty. its Collections amounting to..... £314 0 4 to the neat, and spacious, and chastely dec- tioned, that the crime of murder alone is

that may ensue, will not be without benefit policiest barsh political declamation - the opposite extreme. The abuse of a good per control that none of my objects and ends to ourselves, and advantage to the Church at and it may be of ungodly and blasphemous thing does not in tify us in neglecting its use, may be either wicked or selfish. The ground which, by usage. I am personal to recourse to a building, even set apart of tion. There must, in corporeal beings, be a Control of this idea.—Exek xiv 4 mitted to occupy, in making these middlesses as such in which the declaration of Catholic legitimate action for the senses; if the holy | God will not to at us according to our to the Clergy and Laity, though in some destiration one of the Lord's day, it most take its part with the spirit in the work from seion, but according to the state of our All property whatever on the field belongs | gree very wisely restricted, is nevertiseless followed, it may be a few hours after, by the of coligion, then must the body have its up hearts in his sight. It is in vain for us to wide enough to allow of the discussion of continuous of ferestical teachings; where propriate exercise. And the Lord of all profess ontwardly to worship him, if we set topics affecting the nearest interests of the the plea of only is succeeded by the advo-, wisdom has himself enjoined the employment up other things on an equality with him or Church, and to which it cannot but he related to the period the period the period the period that vantageous to our holy cause, on every have analogy, blending of tenth and ervor---a pre-

> the earliest opportunity, to complete the lit- ministrations and ordinances of our holy faith, faith, eagenders mysticism, and by and by gion, because people have measured ita value ing, cularging, or improving of Churches -- | The principles in which we have been nur- by its influence upon their understandings

> of public worship -- and to the more liberal word, would, if faithfully adhered to, pre- And the direct effect of this is, that prave support of the Clergy, have, as a general serve us from the extremes into which, as re-comes to be undervalued, and the work of rule, been satisfactorily responded to; and spects the duties and privileges of Divine devotion irreverently and negligently joined in all cases, I have to express my thankful worship, men are prone to fall. We have in. In spite, perhaps, of what they would acknowledgments both to the Clergy and here, as the experience of the times teaches be willing to acknowledge, such persons Laity, for the very kind manner in which as, a double error to avoid and contend come to God's house almost exclusively for these visits have been received, and for the lagainst. We have, on the one hand, super- | the gratification they may derive from the obliging services and courtesies which, on stition, native in some degree to man, and sermon: the Prayers are a secondary consisuch occasions, have been uniformly extend- like every other infirmity demanding the cor- deration, and in many cases, alaseno consi-

> Now this intellectual and mystical kind of with these official visits should be as free and tion in which the heart and understanding exercise into which the work of devotion unrestricted as possible. I have to lament, for have not their legitimate share. And we has, in so many cases, becautallowed to dogemy own sake, that they cannot be more fre- have, on the other hand, the hard, bald scep- negate, is a cause of the great carelessness, quent, and more protracted when they or dicism--that crying evil of the age--deny- and the great irregularity, which incombers cur ; but visiving the space of country that mg to our material part its due co-operation i of these Hangsman amountains expined in is to be traversed during the very limited in this holy work, and reining away its du- regard to the ordinary duties of public worship, in comparison to those of the Romish convenience to all parties, could be made, it cludes too surely the practical work of wor- faith. It is true that these last are erroneous in their conception of the effect and result of such devotional acts; but the former are, leads to such wrong, and inconsistent action amongst Christian professors + that so large a number in every community, who have been dedicated to Christ in baptism and formally enrolled as his soldiers and serventalmost give up going to Church altogether; are listless and indifferent when they are there : that so few will avail themselves of any other than a Sunday serva e; and that coming partakers of the Lord's Supper.

this question briefly. Where there is too insidelity must follow; and it would not be much of a material dress upon religion--- hard to make a fair comparison between inwas no sheltering temple for the Israelites in where the work of devotion is mixed up with indelity and superstition, as to their respect- God desires us to be united in heart and which to pour forth the strain of grateful an undue preponderance of ceremonies and live evil influences upon the tone of society praise for their miraculous deliverance, forms; the mind and spirit become, as we and the welfare of mankind. In their res- us in his Church, we may well be meek and They were glad to sing their songs of thank- may say, materialized: the thoughts and teel- pective devotees this evil influence no doubt gentle, long suffering, forbearing and affecfulness on the margin of the sea, which had ings acquire, as it were, a corporeal gross-(works differently. The one are driven on to tionate. May all these graces strengthen been made to open for their escape from their ness: there is a sensuality and earthiness enpursuing enemies. In the wilderness, the gendered in the affections thus employed, not adequately restrained; the other, in the tabernacle, of limited dimensions and hasty. This is but natural, where the eye and ear, exercise of an intellectual cunning which the construction, was the best that could be sup- for instance, are too exclusively engaged; force of religion has not been permitted to and costly temple at Jerusalem stood forth is not thoroughly reached; the inner life is though not so apparent and palpable, are just it is the unity of our spirits and souls with as subversive of the healthy tone and well-

(To be concluded in our next.)

A CHARGE. And so, in the past few in a choest direct transcription of the Charge of th

Thursday, Sept. 6, 1855.

Why help in earnest beinging to substitute the second of the land that the second in the precision of the precision which shot for his ministrations - a place comotion. Superstition is the necessary care fige our leading object or in an equality with Rev. Brethren, and Mr. Churchwards where no words are bound but those of prays poor near and that casy, but dangerous over lover lover have nearly making actual this east -The lapse of three years brings me or and praise mere lessons thught but those plubity, which assumes that a per mee can opiny an object of permit. With the latter again to the duty of assembling the Clerky and Christian taith and practice. For we atome for a erimer and that the priest's word | we example eatly draw near to the holy God. and Churchwardens of thi. Archdencoury, must be pained by the incongnity of having to receive the customary charges and we the rates of Christianity administered this may hope that, with the Divine blessing, the hear in a place, where perhaps the next hour one-sided or partial view of this weighty he offered and shall fall of obtaining counsels thus offered, and the deliberations will be the exhibition of a foolish talking and question; we must because into what we resily want, because we do not ask

> shoughts. Fraver then becomes of no avail; for if we profess to seek God's direction, it is a ally that we wish to blind our conscienre- and obtain their sanction for our idolatries and therefore God's ears will be closed to us and he will answer us only in judgement. O Lord, help me to make thee my only God October 1.

I lithe proptor to decreed whom in har spekenn the Lie Lord have decrivestablishment bette Er k. Vant.

It is not by change, but by the direct intention of God, that wicked men reap the consomences of their sms. If men give themselves up to follow an evil spirit, they find it a deceiving spirit; and God intends that it should be so. If they undertake to make known God's will to others, when at the same time it is only their own will or that of those whom they advise, God wills that they should deceive themselves as well as others, and speak fidschood when they would speak truth. Preserve us O Gracious Father From every shade of deception.

2 Though these threemen, Noah, Daniel and Job were in it, the should but deliver their own souls by their own digiteousness. -Hizek, xiv. 14

In common cases God makes the righteons blessing to all around them, and withholds his judgements from the place in which they dwell, although deserved, that they may not fall upon the righteous. But a place or nation may arrive at such a pitch of wickedness that God no longer exercises this forbearance. The righteousness of the righteous avails no longer for others but only for himself. O that my country and dwelling place may not thus go on in wickednesse O that by thy blessing I may be in it as salt.

OCTOBER 2.

1. Walk worths of the vocation wherewith yours called -Eph. iv. 1.

We are called to be members of the church, which is one; to be fellow citizens with all who are holy; to be an habitation of God through his boly Spirit. If we therefore walk worthy of this vocation, we shall endeavour to preserve the unity of the Church: to act with sympathy and kindness towards its members; to beware that we do not disgrace it by sin; to be humble under a sense of the greatness of our privileges. O may I often meditate on my calling, and strive to come up to what it requires of me. 2. With all lowliness and meckness; with long suffering, forhearing one another in love - Eph. iv. 2, 11

When we consider that we are associated with all that are boly, and that even God condescends to dwell in us by his spirit, we consider our own sins and how little right we have to be angry with any one, and that soul with all those whom he has joined with

OCTOBER 3.

I Find avouring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace. - Eph. iv. 3.

Outward unity is valuable, because it takes avery many hindrances to inward unity; but each other which we must chiefly seek, for that will tend to make all other unity, and from the Holy Spirit of God, who can conerrors and misunderstandings, and unite us in doing God's will. And it must be sought by seeking peace, as a distinct and positive object; for that will bind us in one. more to endeavor to keep it.

2. One God and Father of all, who is alove all and through all and in you al! --Eph. iv. 6.

We are placed in many unities, to draw us into unity. We are united into one body; we are partakers of the one holy spirit; we look forward to one hope : we are made Father, who is equally the Father of all. who has authority over all, and who has graciously been pleased to be in us all. O thou lone Father, be thou more and more in me