

over, we are much obliged to you, but we have already forms enough and to spare, and do not need to borrow from your private store? We will not worship the image which thou hast set up!! This image, be it recollected, is a request to this man to fulfil his own solemn vows; to use the Prayer Book and obey his Bishop, who now merely calls upon him to "instruct his youth in the Church Catechism set forth for that purpose."

We have said quite enough to show both the character of this vulgar, badly written, saucy epistle, and of the lox-minded man who wrote it. If he be an honest man he will at once leave the Church, and show himself openly, to be what he appears to be covertly, a "sour dissenter;" but there is the £400 a year, and a comfortable house to give up, and that is a joke for such a Radical as Mr. Head, who appears emulous of becoming a Whig martyr, in the hope of gaining a Bishopric a la Stanley, or some other preferment, for his letter appears in the *popish Chronicle*, and other Whig papers, headed "the Bishop of Exeter rebuked by one of the Tory Clergy." This is of course lying flourish or a flourishing lie of the Whig papers, as Mr. Head is a notorious incident Radical.—*Ch. of Eng. Gaz.*

The highly reprehensible letter referred to above, having, as might be expected, found a place among the "Interesting Extracts" in a late number of the *Christian Messenger*, we have thought it no more than right to follow it by what will probably be considered a satisfactory justification of the Bishop of Exeter, and a just condemnation of the contumacious writer. Candour demands that it should be also inserted in the columns of the *Messenger*.—*M. C. C.*

IRELAND.

Attempt to Murder.—On the night of the 18th ult., an attempt was made to murder Robert Uniacke, Esq., of Woodhouse, county Waterford, nephew to the Bishop of Kilmore. The assassins seem to have been well acquainted with the interior of the house, and Uniacke's habits. At half past ten o'clock, Uniacke's usual hour for retiring to rest, Miss N. Uniacke and her sister passed along the gallery leading to their bedroom, which is in the same direction as a sleeping apartment, and just as they had passed a window through which the light of their candle could be seen, a shot was fired, providentially not injuring either of the ladies, the ball having struck an iron railing in front of the gallery; it was next morning in the passage. H. Villiers Stuart, Lieutenant of the County, has convened a meeting of the county magistrates at Durgarvan, to consider measures for securing the assassins, in consequence of information he has received on the subject. Government have offered a reward of £50 for the purpose.

INDIA.

British Connexion with Idolatry.—(From the *Friend of India*.)—It is with feelings of mingled indignation and sorrow that we find fresh cause to recur to this subject. Some of our readers may perhaps think it a bore, but we hope better things of the magazine. Our race is nearly run, but never will we have an opportunity of raising our voice against the monstrous system, which not only encourages and forces Christian men to join in offering homage and adoration to the foul and obscene idols of India.

At the late celebration of the *Buckreed*, at Trichinopoly, a salute was fired at six in the morning by European artillery-men; the party had then to accompany the procession to the Eedgah, about two miles distant, where a second salute was fired at eleven, and on their return to the fort at three o'clock, a third; the Europeans being all this time exposed to a burning sun in their attendance on the procession.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Christian soldiers forcibly engaged for nine hours in offering homage to idols! The health of those men and their wife, and nine hours' exposure to the burning sun, and a tolerable certain way of destroying it. War, under other circumstances, may sometimes require such

a sacrifice; but such acts as those which we record are, literally and truly, a sacrifice of the men's lives at the shrine of idols. And on what grounds do the directors insist that this unholy system shall be continued? "That unless we thus humour the religious prejudices of the natives, they will revolt, or their affections be alienated." What, then, would the directors say, were we to insist that those natives, should take an active part in rites expressly prescribed and denounced by their religion? And yet is not this what the directors exact of their Christian servants. Have Christians, then, no feelings? Is toleration to be withheld from them alone? Support, active support, is granted to idolatry; and shall toleration be denied to the professors of Christianity? Is Christianity of less consequence than the superstitions of the heathen? Are its commands less imperative, its denunciations less severe, or their fulfilment less certain? How long will the directors dare to avow, in the face of Christian England, that in order to fill their own treasury, and humour their benighted vassals, they will persist in violating the consciences of their Christian servants, supporting idolatry and impurity in their foulest forms, and setting at open defiance the commandments of the Most High?—*Madras Conservative.*

AMERICAN ITEMS.

Statistics of Education.—The Portland Transcript contains the following interesting statistics of the means of Education throughout the United States.

About one-third of the population of the country are between the ages of three, sixteen, and eighteen, and of course are the proper subjects for school education.

In the United States more than four millions of children ought to be under the influence of schools.

In Maine, the law requires that the inhabitants of every town pay annually for the support of schools a sum equal at least to every person living in it. That amounts to about \$120,000. Their expenditures are more than \$140,000.

In New Hampshire, a separate tax of \$90,000 is raised for schools, besides an annual appropriation from a tax on bank stock of \$10,000.

In Vermont, more than \$50,000 are raised for schools from a third per cent. tax on the grand list, and as much more from district taxes, besides an income of nearly \$1,000 from banks.

In Massachusetts, there are nearly 3000 schools supported by public taxes and private subscriptions. In Boston, the schools contain more than 12,000 children at an expense of \$200,000.

In Rhode-Island are about 700 schools, supported by a legislative appropriation of \$10,000 annually, by taxes and private subscriptions.

The Connecticut fund is about \$2,000,000, but fails of its desired object. Children in the State 85,000, schools, about 1,500.

In New York are more than 9,000 schools, and over 500,000 children taught in them. School fund \$1,700,000 distributed annually \$100,000; but on the condition that each town raise by tax or otherwise as much as they receive from the fund.

New Jersey has a fund of \$253,000, and an annual income of \$22,000.

In Pennsylvania, during the last year, more than 250,000 children out of 400,000, were destitute of school instruction.

Delaware has a school fund of \$70,000.

Maryland has a fund of \$75,000, and an income for schools from the banks, which is divided between the several counties.

Virginia has a fund of \$1,633,000, the income divided among the counties according to the white population, and appropriated to paying the tuition of poor children generally attending private schools.

North Carolina has a fund of \$73,000 designed for common schools.

South Carolina appropriates \$44,000 annually to free schools.

Georgia has a fund of \$500,000, and more than 700 common schools.

Alabama, and most of all the western and southwestern states, are divided into townships six miles square, and each town into sections one mile square

with one section the sixteenth, appropriated to education.

Mississippi has a fund of \$23,000, but it is not available till it amounts to 500,000.

The Legislature of Louisiana grants to each parish or county in that State, \$2 62½ for each voter.—*Epis. Rec.*

Disastrous Year.—During the year 1838, besides a large number of less important burnings, collapses and explosions, the following is the melancholy list of steamboat disasters.

The Ben Sherrod, with the loss of 100 lives; the Monmouth, 400; the Home, 100; the Moselle, 120; The Ben Franklin, 100; the Oronoke, 130; the Washington, 30; the Pulaski, 100. Eight steamboats and ten hundred and eight human lives lost!—*Ibid.*

Last week the Rev. Henry Richmond, of Queen's College, Cambridge, preached two sermons at the parish church of Turvey in Bedfordshire. And we are gratified in being able to state that out of respect to the memory of the Rev. Legh Richmond, the dissenting ministers in and around Turvey closed their chapels, and went, with their congregations to hear the son of their former rector.—*English paper.*

According to Parliamentary Returns, there are in England 12,668 pauper lunatics; and the insane alone, including the different classes of society, cannot be estimated at fewer than 1,000: that is to say, about one person in every 1,200.

Wreck of a steamboat.—The brig Tauton, Cummings, master, arrived at Fall River, (Mass.) 31st ult. from a short whaling voyage, with 60 barrels of oil. In lat. 28 North lon. 60 1-2 West, Capt Cummings fell in with the wreck of a steamboat. Capt. H. went on board the wreck but found nothing by which he could positively determine her name, or where she belonged. She was copper bottomed and copper fastened, and from appearances, had not been long at sea. Capt. C. is of opinion that it was the wreck of the Pulaski. Some pieces of the copper, and some of the bolts taken from the wreck have been brought in the brig.

Army Chaplains.—It is a strange anomaly in this Christian country, that until now no provision has existed for the support of Chaplains in the Army, and that in fact no such order of men has been known in the service. At length by a section inserted in the act of Congress passed 5th July last, the necessary provision has been made, and accordingly the Secretary of War has issued a circular authorising Chaplains to be employed at the following posts, at a salary not exceeding \$40 per month, and 4 rations a day, with fuel and quarters as provided for a Captain.

No. Names of Posts.	States or Territories.
1 Hancock Barracks,	Maine.
2 Fort Gratiot,	Michigan.
3 Fort Brady,	Michigan.
4 Fort Winnebago,	Wisconsin Territory.
5 Fort Snelling,	Upper Mississippi.
6 Fort Crawford,	Wisconsin Territory.
7 Fort Leavenworth,	Missouri Territory.
8 Jefferson Barracks,	Missouri.
9 Fort Gibson,	Arkansas Territory.
10 Fort Jessup,	Louisiana.
11 Fort Towson,	Arkansas Territory.
12 Fort Monroe,	Virginia.
13 Fort Pike,	Louisiana.
14 Fort Morgan,	Alabama.
15 Fort Pickens,	Florida.

The Chaplain will be required to do the duties of schoolmaster under such regulations as may be established by the administration, approved by the commanding officer. He will teach and instruct the children of the private soldier, as well as of the officer.—*Jour. of Com.*

The valuable library of Leander Van Els, of Bavaria, consisting of 13,000 volumes, has been purchased for the New York City Theological Seminary. It is a collection of great value.