of addressing them, in an intelligible and captithoughts in childlike words, and fire their young grants. hearts to lofty and generous deeds by simple narralive or illustration, -these are legitimate means of

The above passage, from an article in the Boston Common School Journal, has struck us as very curious, from its including an incidental reference to the former existence of the parochial system in the land of the pilgrims—the men who expatriated themselves from the country of their birth, in order to enjoy religious freedom. As soon as they were settled on a soil of their own, they formed a system as strict and exclusive as that from which they had escaped. The passage also admits, that a loss has been sustained, and points to the education of youth as the field in which to recover the ground which has been lost. The writer does not seem to be aware that infant baptism establishes a relation with torial system is impossible. a religious body "in spite of" the child himself, as the close of the passage well chosen, which he himself seems to feel .- ED. BEREAN.]

The Bereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1846.

We have for some time designed to acknowledge hy some extended remarks upon the Common School Bill, the favour of a copy of that Act transmitted to us from the Education Office East. Our purpose has been deferred from time to time, and we must affording us matter of more immediate interest on the subject of popular education. The writer's plan, of course, refers to the state of things which arises out of the dense population of the mother-country; tuated. According to computation, England and Wales contain 2,660,000 children who ought to be receiving education. Supposing the schools to conwho has more than 60 scholars under him, should apprentices; and for every 80 additional, one assistant master. Thus, for every school of 160 schobe found impracticable-perhaps on account of the annum, together with £30 each school for general £1,862,000 may be received in the shape of weekly payments from parents and voluntary subscriptions for the training of masters and mistresses at there remains a balance charge of £1,072,650 to be provided for by endowments, or from annual grants of Parliament, or parochial taxation.

We mention so much as this with approbation of the writer's determination to look the difficulty in the face. Upwards of a million every year is required for this work : if the importance of it is admitted-if a good plan for doing it can be proposed effect. Whether Dr. Hook's plan be good, remains liable to doubt. It certainly gives up a contended for by the great body of Protestants: the scriptural instruction as part of the regular exercises proposed plan is given towards the conclusion of the pamphlet:

There are to be two classes of schools :--"1. The schools of religious doctrine, precept

and training.
"These schools are to be held on the Sunday and on the afternoons of Wednesday and Friday. "They are to be supported by the voluntary con

tributions of religious congregations. The master of the literary school may act as

the superintendent of a Sunday-school, when elected by the trustees of such school.

"When the trustees of any existing school permi the buildings to be used as a Government school such trustees shall be at liberty to use those buildings on the Sunday for a school of religion.

When any new school is crected, it may be used for the same purpose by trustees contributing a certain sum towards the erection of the edifice. The superintendence of the schools of religion or catechetical schools would of course rest with the bishop and the parochial clergy, so far as the Church schools are concerned. Dissenters would make such regu lations as to them might seem expedient.

"II. Literary or secular schools, which are to be taught by masters and apprentices holding diplomas from the Government, awarded after examination by a board of examiners appointed by authority.

"The master must have received a regular training in a Normal school established by the Church, or in a Dissenting school, licensed by the Govern-

The apprentices must be bound by indentures to serve a certain number of years at specified stipends. They must receive instruction from the master, and be examined from time to time by the inspectors of schools, and certificates of regular progress in acquirements and skill must be required for the pay ment of their stipends.

"The sur arvision of these schools should rest with the Magistrates and lay inspectors appointed by

the Committee of Privy Council. "The funds, with the exception of the slipends

sympathy with their pleasures; the enviable power! of apprentices, and of occasional gratuities to deserving mosters, should be provided out of a local fund vating manner, so as to present before them noble raised by a county rate, and from Parliamentary

" In these schools, let the objects be (1.) strict moral discipline, which can only be enforced by wellproselyting;—if, indeed, it be not wholly inadmissible to use so odious a word to describe so glorious a masters; (2.) the exercise of the mental faculties; work. the sowing of the seed, which is more important than sciolists are aware of, and in which, as regards our lower classes, the present system is deficient. This implies, that whatever is taught, be it much or little, be it mathematics to the higher classes, or spelling to the lower, shall be taught well, correctly and completely. Slovenly teaching makes slovenly minds, and slovenly minds are immoral. In order to improve the social condition of the people, they require to have their minds in early life well trained by consistent discipline and exercise, so that they may be capable not only of reading but of thinking. To accomplish this under the moni-

"The fundamental principles of every subject should be duly explained to the pupils, which can he would call it, which, however, is not very hap-should be duly explained to the pupils, which can pily expressed; nor is the word "proselyting" at only be accomplished when they are fully understood by the teacher; we cannot give unless we have received, and from an empty bucket water will not flow. The object in a primary school, should be to lay a good foundation, upon which, according to the circumstance under which he is placed, the pupil may hereafter erect a superstructure. The very great importance of this mental culture, as distinguished from the mere acquisition of knowledge, must be apparent to every thoughtful mind. In what indeed is the difference more striking between the upper and middle, and the lower classes of society, than in this, that, owing to early attention to mental training, the upper and middle classes are better prepared to seize, apply, and use any informa-tion which may be subsequently obtained. To learn a little well, correctly, and completely, is far better than to receive information on a multifude of sub-jects; it is by receiving and digesting information that the mind is exercised; and, therefore (3), annut it further off, the recent pamphlet of Dr. Hook other object must be, to have correct instruction given in reading, writing, arithmetic, the elements of mathematics, geography, music, drawing, history."

We shall with great interest look for intelligence as to the reception which Dr. Hook's pamphlet but hints may be collected from his suggestions, for meets on the part of those with whom he has for the school-systems of countries very differently si- a long time been known to act. Nobody would have supposed him to throw cold water, as he does, upon the statistical returns of the National School Society; the Treasurer being "desirous of making tain on an average 160 scholars, the number of out the best case for his constituents," the results of school-buildings required would be 16,625. He his returns "are of very little value," says Dr. proposes, as the desirable plan, that every master Hook. We should imagine that the Society's labours in training masters would turn to little have an apprentice; if he has more than SO, then two of the intended purpose, if masters were to be confined to the giving of secular instruction merely upon the proposed plan. In that Society's Training lars, there would be required 1 master, 1 assistant, establishments, there seems, of late, to have been and 2 apprentices. But, fearing that this plan might | very close attention paid to two branches in a large proportion: Instruction in the Church Catechism, expense or else from want of sufficiently qualified and Chanting. Neither of these two attainments masters—he proposes one apprentice for every 40 could find place for exercise in the secular departscholars beyond the first 40 in the schools; so that ment of the schools contemplated by Dr. Hook; the school of 160 scholars would require I master though it may be that he would appoint masters, and 3 apprentices; calculating the average pay of trained to his liking, to be "deputies" of the a master at £100 and of an apprentice at £15 per Clergy for conducting the department of religious doctrine, precepts, and training, on Wednesdays and expenses, the whole will run up to an annual expen- Fridays (afternoon) and on Sundays. It is a singuditure of £2,784,650. He expects, however, that | lar circumstance that the pamphlet, addressed to a Bishop attached to the Whig party, and opening a plan for general education most likely to be seized towards the support of schools; while, on the other upon by that party as equitable and feasible, should hand, he estimates the expense of normal schools be given to the public just on the return of the Whigs to the conduct of the affairs of the nation-£150,000 :- all which being taken into the account, If it should embroil the author with his former friends in the Church, perhaps he may find compensation in the favour of those who hold the reins of political power.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY PENNY MAGA ZINE.—On our fourth page, we have inserted a short portion of an article found in the second number of e above publication which has recently been star it is reasonable that the nation should without any hesitation provide the means for carrying it into hesitation provide the means for carrying it into and gaining an extensive circulation. The Bishop formed of the state of the Armenian Church and hesitation provide the means for carrying it into promise fair for its being conducted in a right spirit and gaining an extensive circulation. The Bishop of Chester signified his approbation " of the sentiments and execution of this commencement of the point which has long been thought worthy of being work," after reading the first number of it which was published in May, and his sense of the necessity of such a work under present circumstances. scriptural instruction as part of the regular exercises We suppose His Lordship refers to the misrepre-of every school. The following summary of his sentations which the Church is exposed to, in these days, from open opponents (such as Dr Campbell's Christian Penny Magazine, referred to in our number of April 9th) and from professed friends. whom we need not point out to our readers. The Bishop of Chester, and those who have been instrumental in getting up this cheap periodical, perceive that it is high time an effort should be made speciilly calculated to preserve the poorer classes of society, and chiefly the rising generation, in their attachment to the Church which is assailed in a variety of ways, and which nothing is more likely to strengthen than the exhibition of her real character in a popular form, which the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine seems to do at so moderate a price as to render it acceptable to church-members in the very lowest walks of life.

> MIXED MARRIAGES .- Some French papers have been engaged in discussions upon the refusal of the Roman Catholic Clergy to celebrate marriages be tween members of their Church and Protestants except under a promise that all the children spring-ing from such marriages should be brought up in the R. C. faith. The case which has given rise to these discussions is that of the daughter of Mr. Frederic of Rome. The Paris Clergy refused, and when next applications seem to have been in England : prepared to give in a satisfactory manner." first to the R. C. priest in Islington, then to one in Moorfields, and lastly at the Spanish Chapel, Man-chester Square, all with the same result as in France. What was done next, is described in the following extract from a letter addressed to Mr. LeCoq, became so strongly convinced of the exis-tence of persecution against the Bible-reading Ar-Moorfields, and lastly at the Spanish Chapel, Man-Degeorge, dated June 26th :

the penalties decreed by intolerance against Catholicism. A Bill brought into the House of Commons, two months since, by Mr. Fox Maule, for the purpose of relieving the Catholic worship from the remaining impediments, and to put an end to the disabilities to which Catholics are still subjected, had been read twice and approved of, nothing being left but to settle the details in Committee, before its final adoption; and the day when this form was to have been gone through was fixed for the 21th

6 On the 12th I made known to several Members of Parliament, and among others, to Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., representing the University of Oxford, all the circumstances relating to the marriage of Miss Degeorge, and refusal of the Catholic clergy, even in England, to consecrate the union, unless : formal engagement was made to bring up the children in the Catholic faith. This rigorous proceeding, at the very moment when the Government was about to complete emuncipation by a great act of toleration, could not fail to cause much dissatisfaction. A letter from Sir Robert, dated on the morning of the 24th, informed me that he undertook to make known to the House the intolerant purposes of the Catholic clergy, and to have them resisted.

"The same evening, as soon as the House went into Committee to examine and settle the details of the Bill of Mr. Fox Maule, Sir Robert moved that the Committee be dissolved and the Bill abandoned He communicated to the House your letter to the Bishop of Arras; the answer of the prelate; and the refusal made to me, for the same reasons, by the English Catholic priests, to bless your daughter's marriage. After an animated discussion, the Motion of Sir Robert inglis was carried by a large ma-

"I wrote vesterday to Sir Robert to induce him to follow up his success, and to bring forward specially, the question of mixed marriages. I do not doubt his doing it, and that he will obtain from Parliament an Act to restrain the fanatical requirements of a clergy which only responds to the indulgence and toleration shown towards them by further encroachments to gain power."

The French liberal press inveighing with great severity against the "intolerant" spirit of the Romish priesthood, the Protestant paper "L'Esperance" offers some very judicious remarks on the subject. No person is wronged by the refusal to give the religious sanction to a mixed marriage. If the Protestant Clergy have hitherto blessed the marringes of members of their flocks with members of the Church of Rome, it must not be inferred that they approve of them. "Are they right in blessing them? There is a great deal to say for and against; we simply put the question, but it is not our intention to solve it at this time." The Editor gives his own view of such connections: "We disapprove of mixed marriages, and therefore, think it very natural that the Catholic Clergy are also averse to them. To be partial to mixed marriages, a man must be either a bad Catholic or a bad Protestant, or more properly speaking, he can be neither the There are men who are fond of all religions; the reason is simple: they have none

After saying this on behalf of the R. C. Church, so far as she alleges the "fundamental principles of religion" as the ground for her proceeding, the Editor of "L'Espérance" adds some reflections upon the middle course to which that Church is ready to have recourse by her dispensation to those parties who pay for them. "What has money to do with it? Will the marriage be a better one, hecause the Pope's coffers are, in consequence, better filled ?? And as regards the promise of bringing up the children in the R. C. faith: the marriage is blameable in itself; but "the priesthood, instead of advising, speculate; they consecrate the mixed marriage, provided there is something to be gained by it; that is, when they can say, By this means we take from the Protestant Church the children of this man and woman.' They condemn the mixed marriage, and yet make it a source of acquiring money and influence."

The subject of mixed marriages is one upon which the community around us is not by any means sufficiently informed. The consequences of them might form the subject of a tale of heart-rending interest out of the sphere of our own observation.

BISHOP SOUTHGATE AND THE ARMENIANS .- We ave extracted a passage from the Memoirs of the Clergy. His stay at the patriarchal seat was only five days, and the shortness of it is as likely to have hidden from him corruptions, as matters for commen dation; but during that period he had the advan-tage of familiar intercourse with one of the more enlightened ecclesiastics, and he received from him confirmation of the unfavourable impressions pro duced by what he witnessed at Ech Miazin. subjoin an editorial prefixed by the Editor of the Protestant Churchman to an "Address from the Evangelical Armenians to the Protestant Episcopal Church in America," in which the writers endeayour to defend themselves against the statements made to their disadvantage by Bishop Southgate. The Editor has hitherto manifested considerable confidence in the Missionary Bishop:

"We give below, according to our premise, a letter from several Armenians, addressed to the members of the Episcopal Church in the U. S., from the columns of the Episcopal Recorder. Since our recent notice of Bishop Southgate's mission, our attention has been called to a statement in his report as follows :- I have acted throughout on two plain principles, first in endeavouring to prevent on the one hand the imposition of unscriptural terms of communion; and secondly of seeking to prevent on the other, the evils which must arise from a groundless and unjustifiable schism. The first of these grounds has been clearly gained. And yet it is strongly asserted that the Patriarch has imposed such terms of communion, as specified below, such as the reception of the doctrine of the seven sacra-Degeorge of Arras, the father a R. Catholic, the daughter a member of the Church of England, to be married to Mr. Ayraud, a member of the Church pictures, and the intercession of saints. We are ments, auricular confession and absolution, transubtherefore at a loss to know what the meaning of Bithe Bishop of Arras was applied to, he affirmed that shop Southgate is when he says that his first ground the fundamental principles and laws? of the D. C. has been clearly gained. This point is one of very religion forbid the celebration of such marriages, ex-cept under the promise before mentioned. The nation on his part, which we cannot but hope he is

It would also appear, from correspondence in the menians that they interposed on behalf of these un-You know that for the last nineteen years the fortunate men, and thus sustained the statements progress of reason in England has compelled dominant Protestantism to abrogate gradually nearly all American Bishop. Now Don'r!

Now don't! Do let us have this building preserved from the stained glass mania which seems to possess the whole community! It is well enough in Gothic edifices to mellow the deep solemnity of painted arches and lofty grains; but, in the Grecian architecture, where rich simplicity is to be studied, a display of colours is out of place, because answering no purpose except that of mere show. The exterior of St. Paul's is universally admired for its graceful portico, and all that is needed to make the inside correspond, is to lower the galleries, give more convenient pews, and paint it of a light, but not gay colour. There is no such glass in St. Paul's London, in the Madelaine at Paris, in St. Peter's at Rome, or in any other celebrated church of the Roman or Grecian architecture.

The above is a communication from a Correspondent to the Protestant Churchman. The particulars referring to a church-building in the City of New York, have no special interest for our readers; but we recommend the writer's good-natured "now don't!" for those numerous instances where people are busy to disfigure simplicity .- EDITOR.]

Lord's DAY PROFANATION .-- Mr. Hume has given notice in the House of Commons that in Committee on the Sunday Trading Bill, he will " move an amendment to the effect that it would tend to the diminution of drunkenness and immorality, and also promote the well-being of the working classes if the British Museum, the National Gallery, and all similar public places were thrown open on Sundays and holydays, except at such hours as publichouses were by law forbidden to be open on such days," We do not know whether he has done this from a disregard of the sacredness of the Lord's day, or, as we could rather wish, by way of showing the inconsistency of the law which allows public-houses to be open during any part of that day. The report says that the House responded by "Hear, and a laugh."

DEFECTION TO ROME. The Rev. W. H. Hoit, formerly of the Diocese of Vermont, had given such indications of his romanistic leanings, some months ago, that Bishop Hopkins called upon him, y letter, to avow his sentiments-which, however, produced neither avowal nor disclaimer, and resulted n the Bishop's publishing his correspondence with that gentleman. It appears now that Mr. Hoit renounced the ministry of the Church, and was displaced from the same, according to the Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, on the 23rd of July. He was baptized and received into the communion of the Roman Catholic Church at the Cathedral in Montreal, on Sunday the 26th of July.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. Extract from a letter by the Rev. A. Sillery, to the Dublin Church Chronicle.

Little notice of this important movement has been taken in the public papers for some months past, Many persons may have thought, in consequence that the movement has declined, or perhaps ceased to exist. Much less noise has been made on the subject in Germany, undoubtedly, for some time past. The desertion from Rome did not the less exist—the cause of the German Catholic non-Roman Church did not the less advance. A different mode has been adopted, which explains the silence in the public journals. Soon after the commencement of this remarkable movement—this the most terrible blow which Romanism has received since the days of Luther, Ronge and the other leaders travelled about from place to place, held public meetings, and harangued the assemblies, and these particulars produced exciting topics for the papers, but for some months past these journeyings have ceased—these public orations have been discontinued—the leaders have remained with their flocks, preaching, teaching, and discharging the other quiet functions of their office. The organization of their churches, their ecclesiastical arrangements, have more engag ed their attention-have taken the place of the public and exciting meetings. The movement has not ceased to progress; existing congregations have received new members and new congregations have been added to the churches.

Meantime their civil position has become less difficult; many rights and privileges, and much liberty, have been granted by their respective govern-ments. The Christians of other lands should not be indifferent nor idle as to this important matter; the German Catholic non-Roman Churches should be with them an object of special united prayer.

MR. WILDERSPIN, the originator of INFANT Schools.-With extreme gratification do we announce, from a private source of information of the most authentic character, that Her Majesty has granted Mr. Wilderspin an annuity of £100. character, that Her Majesty has People's Journal.

Morris' National Press .- We have now and then been favoured with a sample of this New York weekly publication, and in the last number which has reached us, we find a request that the publication may be noticed. It gives general information, not very select in its character, so far as we can perceive; and has an Ecclesiastical head by which it seems to inflict its patronage upon the Protestant Episcopal Church. Under that head it contains, among others, an account of the Com-mencement of Trinity College, Hartford, in which the writer breathes his wish for the prevalence of the doctrine of an opus operatum in baptism which we consider an unscriptural device to keep off the demand of personal religion. And so we have noticed Morris' National Press.

DIOCESES OF ST. ASAPH AND BANGOR .- On the

20th of July, the Earl of Powis moved, in the House of Lords, the second reading of his bill to prevent the union of these two Dioceses. This union had been resolved upon, about ten years ago, as part of a complete scheme for a more equal distribution of the extent and the revenue of Dioceses in England and Wales; the measure being accompanied by one for crecting a new Bishopric in England, to take its name from the populous and important town of Manchester. The feeling in Wales was very strong against the Union of St. Asaph and Bangor; and it was argued that the means were not wanting for providing a sufficient revenue for the new Sec, without abolishing one of the Welch Bishoprics. That the Bishopric of Manchester should by all means be erected, was conceded by every body; the question whether the new Bishop should have a seat in the House of Lords, was indeed involved in some doubt, but that connected itself with the strong persuasion entertained by several of the Lords spiritual and temporal, that, in order to provide effectual supervision of the Clergy, the number of Bishops required considerably to be increased, and it would become a subject for consideration whether the additional Bishoprics to be estab-lished should entitle the incumbents to seats in

the House of Lords. It was somewhat unexpected in the House, that Earl Grey expressed himself not at all unfavourable to that measure; he, however, was of opinion that a large addition to the parochial Clergy was required far more urgently than an in-crease of Bishops; and he, together with the rest of Her Majesty's ministers, objected to the bill brought in by Earl Powis. The Bishops of London, Bangor, Salisbury, and Oxford spoke in favour of the bill the Bishop of Norwich objected to it on the ground that the erection of the Bishopric of Munchester was of much greater consequence than the preservation of the Welch See; he, however, recommended Earl Powis to withdraw the bill with a view to the introduction of a comprehensive measure for erecting additional Bishoprics-his own suggestion being that Suffragan Bishops should be created. The vote proved to be 38 in favour, and only 28 against the hill, leaving ministers in a minority. The Marquis of Lansdowne, on behalf of the government, declared that after this decision of the House, he would offer no further opposition to the measure. The bill has been read a third time, and sent to the House of Commons.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA preached at Brighton on the 19th of July, on behalf of the Calcutta Cathedral fund. "It is gratifying," says the Brigh-ton Gazette, "to learn that his Lordship hopes to consecrate and open the Cathedral for divine worship in November next. He returns at the end of August, with recruited, but still not robust health, to his enormous diocese of North India, having already presided over it for fifteen years, the longest episcopate that our Church in India has yet known, and marked by many and clear tokens of the Divine blessing. We are glad to state that his Lordship's appeal on Sunday, at St. Mary's, was answered by a collection of £85 6s. 6d. and £15 10s. in subsequent donations-together £100 16s. 6d."

Diorese of Noba Scotia.

The Cape Breton Speciator gives an account of the opening of a Church at Cow Bay, at which there was a procession, including banners, and closed by a clerical gentleman " arrayed in the priestly surplus and stole," and there was in the building an "altar" covered with an "altar-cloth," a "cross" wrought on the same over the letters I H S surrounded by a ray of glory; and there was a "lectern" nothing is said about a pulpit. We know of sur-

plices and scarfs in use in the worship of the Church of England, of communion-tables and of reading-desks-and if the article did not say that everal Societies connected with the Church of England have either aided the building or provided the missionary to officiate in it, we should be at a loss to know what communion the new building belongs to.

Dicese of Fredericton.-The Bishop of the Diocese preached in St. Paul's Church on Sunday norging last, and confirmed from eighty to one hundred individuals. He preached in St. Mary's Chapel in the evening. Left for Bathurst and Restigouche on Monday morning, and returns to Miramichi on Monday next.—Miramichi Gleaner,

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH. - Trinity College, Perth.—The Rev. Mr. Scott, who had been ap-pointed Warden of this Seminary, has resigned the appointment. The Globe says, "the Rev. Charles Wordsworth, son of the late master of Trinity Colege, Cambridge, and nephew of the eminent poet, has been appointed as Warden of the new Episcopal College at Perth. Immediately after the rev. gentleman's nomination was made known to him, ie sent the munificent donation of £5,000 towards the funds of the institution."

To the Editor of the Bercan.

My DEAR SIR, -I have no other purpose in this ejoinder than to express my entire satisfaction with the explanation so frankly afforded me. The doubt which seems to be intimated in the last letter of Mixnos, about speaking the truth in love, has only raised a little apprehension in my mind, that my own expressions were not so well sorted or chosen as they might and ought to have been.

I will not trust my pen to convey what I really feel towards BEREARS" not only in name. The veterans will not be surprized if one who desires nothing better than to be found in the ranks with them, should exchange a hasly glance with his right and left file leader, when the contest is expected to be a sharp one, nor waste time in compliments, while the enemy are all round us, during the breathless pause of the onset " with the ruler of the darkness of this world."

Now to drop the allegory: That many do indeed worship the Church instead of her glorified Lord, and give honour to the earthly pageant, much perhaps on account of the part of it which themselves sustain, is no longer matter of doubt or speculation, but rather much for self-enquiry and self-abasement. But may we not also derive comfort from the consideration that, whilst the light has been withheld from the wise and prudent, we who are but as babes in intellect and attainments are permitted to draw cheering and refreshment from its mild and salutary beams. Let us add our carnest petitions that those who have fallen away may yet have space afforded them to "remember from whence they have fallen:" a far better exercise of our charity than to explore with ineffectual wonder, what author or what arguments could have had sufficient cogency to produce such unhappy effects; and that no defections from our Colonial Church may sully the character which it has hitherto maintained; "Faint yet pursuing," if haply by any means we may attain that for which we also are "apprehend-

May we also venture to express a hope, that our brethren, who yet hold not with us in that system of order to which, from early habits and association, they may incline to believe we attach too much importance, will but consider that, to subsist under some form, is the unavoidable condition of all sublunary institutions, and that it does not imply any want of charity towards others, if we cleave stedfastly to those first principles which we consider essential to our own stability.

In one point, we doubt not, they will agree with us: that whatever materials may be employed in scoffolding or supports, during the progress of the edifice, none other can be suffered to remain or enter into the composition of the structure, but those which are according to the will and purpose of the great Architect himself, and form a part of his original design.

Excuse the little confusion of metaphor. Cordially reciprocating the concluding sentence of your Correspondent, I remain,