Poetry.

THE CITY OF GOD. (From the New York Churchman.)

Still as of old, this CITY OF OUR GOD Rises majestic o'er the waste of time; Her holy towers, by faithful watchman trod Through rolling centuries, in strength sublime, Tower aloft, o'er all earth's strife and crime :-Her golden gates, whereon—'midst words of light,
Christ's signet stands—through which in solemn chime

The music of her matin-bells invite The fainting pilgrim in from error's wildering night. How throng the hero-saints of olden time, E'en as we gaze along her glittering street, God-honor'd prophets, patriarchs sublime, Anointed kings and priests, with patient feet Tread her wide courts or at her altars meet ;-

While rites magnificent like shadows roll, And types the long, prophetic tale complete; THE CROSS—the Cross of CHRIST, shines out to cheer Behold her battlements! - There's not a stone

Unconsecrate by blood of martyr'd men:— Here Stephen fell;—there Paul his trust laid down, And yonder PETER's ashes, bleed again; Here CYPRIAN's blood seems still as fresh as when It flow'd in Afric,—there IGNATIUS press'd
His mark of faith, and there thy saints, Vienne! Rome, Antioch, Milan,—the east—the west— Britain and Ind and Gaul.—here then true heroes rest. Mark wen ner bulwarks! — firm, nawrackt, unriven, Round all her walls how gorously they stand; Stronger than time, immomble as heaven Each cope and fortalise in wisdom plann'd By the Great Archiect, and by his hands,

Rear'd to the topstore, where-display'd on high-Christ's standard rises, by his chosen band Guarded for aye, heroes who joy to die With all their stmour on, beneath their Captain's eye. Count up her towers !- In solemn stateliness O'er golien street and glittering fane they rise,

And to facir walls, in eager myriads press Sons of our Mother, nurtur'd for the skies:-These, to the fainting pilgrim's longing eyes With full and cheering splendor gleam afar,
While round them throng in blessed ministries
The angel-hosts, all girt for holy war,
Marshall'd on steady of through on burning Marshall'd on steeds of fire, or thron'd on burning car. Through the long lapse of ages, round her base

The roaring floods have beat and swept in vain; The howling storm has left no lingering trace Upon her walls, upon her heights no stain:— The thunderbolt hath struck no spire or fane In all her borders, nor the lightning scath'd Pillar or arch or altar;—hail and rain Ofttimes her outer courts in tears have bath'd, But still her children dwell within in peace unwraithed. Philistia's hosts—the Anak race of old—

Arab and Persian—Syria's swarming horde— The bloody sons of Amalek—the bold And frowning Ammonite-Egyptia's Lord-The iron cohorts, like a deluge pour'd From Pagan Rome—the Goth and fiery Hun— With furious zeal and impious craft abhorr'd Through years untold, their utmost work have done, But from her glorious crown no gem or brightness won.

There sits the glorious Spouse of Christ, beloved! And though th' ungodly world around her rage,
Her strong foundations shall not be removed;
The gates of hell their impious strife may wage
Against her strength, and all their craft engage To work her overthrow—but spent in vain
Their failing strength shall be: from age to age, Founded on Christ, her fortress shall remain,

Rising from each assault more glorious again. Clothe thou her walls with holiness, O Gop! Her towers with strength, and all her gates with praise,

Her towers with strength, and all her gates with praise,
O break at length the mad oppressor's rod!
Reveal thine arm as in the olden days,
From all her altars let thy Spirit raise
The worthy sacrifice of holy hearts,
Till all the nations call'd from sin's dark ways,
Shall seek the peace, which she, through THEE, imparts,
Secure from error's wiles and schism's poisoned darts. Secure from error's wiles and schism's poisoned darts.

TASSO. (From "Letters from Italy to a Younger Sister, by Catherine Taylor.")

he was immured: we have just returned from it, and we find this passage: I would dwell for a few moments on the history of this

great and ill-fated poet. father Bernardo, a poet of considerable celebrity, seems blighted hopes and captivity: to have fostered in the mind of his son sentiments of piety and a deep poetical feeling. In his childhood he betrayed many peculiarities—"was grave, dignified, and wise, and appeared marked out for the accomplishment of some great design." His faculties were early developed, and while still a child he gave signs of that physical irritability which often accompanies and, while her praises were sung by many courtly while there he composed his first poem, "Rinaldo."

celebrated for its magnificence and gaiety-"The pleasant place of all festivity."

"The court united, like the poem of Tasso, classic this youthful bard."*

The ancient family of Este had long reigned as kind and intelligent patrons and friends.

ter, Leonora, Tasso became a ready admirer of this lovely and accomplished lady. He read to her the cantos of his "Gerusalemme Liberata," on which he was then engaged, and listened eagerly to the praises she bestowed on his poem. This is not the place to enter on the question (even were I so inclined) of the effect which Torquato's affection for Leonora d'Este had in producing his insanity; it seems that, possessing the ardent imagination and irritable temperament a poet, many feelings combined to foster the incipient disease. Jealous of his fame as an author, every breath of blame, every censure on his poem, fed the flame within him: the aspersions and calumnies, which envy and jealousy of his success drew down upon him, Were constant sources of vexation and misery to his sensitive nature. But, during the first attacks which were made on him, he found a solace in the kindness of Alfonso; who, interested in the work which the grateful Tasso had dedicated to him, listened with elight to the poet as he recited his verses, and gave him every encouragement.

In 1575 we perceive that a change has come over pleasant friendship which thus existed between prince and poet; and the causes of it may be briefly stated. There was at this time a deadly feud between the houses of Medici and Este: the former had given cause of offence to Alfonso, whose implacable disposition rendered all attempts at reconciliation opeless; and when, at the invitation of the Cardinal de' Medici, Tasso was induced to quit Ferrara and pair to Rome, the duke's jealousy was aroused. Black's Life of Tasso.

offers of his rivals, even though they were refused .-Torquato soon afterwards returned to Ferrara, but the

dant facts: it declared that Tasso's eloquence had no power to stir the feelings, that his descriptions of character and passion were feeble, and, comparing his poem with that of Pulci, (an author less read at the present day), affirmed that the Gerusalemme was to the incompetency of those to whom they had to entrust their schools, resolved to enter upon the foundation work of educating Teachers. For this purpose they have several training Schools, both male and

duke's order to some apartments in the palace. He was soon released, and for a time was better; but, his malady returning with increased violence, he fled from Ferrara, and, after enduring the most terrible hardships, made his way to Sorrento, a spot in which describing his arrival at her house, is given in Black's Life of Tasso:-

"Having entered into the city, and into the house she was now a widow, and her two sons were at that time not in the house. Being introduced, he feigned himself a messenger, and delivered her some letters, that Torquato was in the most imminent risk of his life, unless she succoured him with sisterly love, by procuring him some letters of protection of which he had need, and he referred her to the messenger for his fabled danger, and recounted a very probable story in language so pathetic, that his sister fainted with real thing, the very soul of worship pouring itself that the two could be divided. Believing the transferred himself; by degrees, however, and in such a manner as not to expose her to a new relapse." manner as not to expose her to a new relapse."

He remained at Sorrento for some time, solaced and tranquillized by the affectionate solicitude of his I heard the choral service in several of the cathedrals avail, and in dependence on the divine blessing, to sister; but his restless temper after a time led him and college-chapels, but nowhere, except perhaps in the 'hear, read, mark, and inwardly digest them, so that back to Ferrara. There he was treated as an insane parish church of Leeds, Dr. Hook's, did it realize so by patience and comfort of His holy word they might person, the duke and princesses avoiding rather than much to my feelings, the true idea of the homage of bring forth the fruits of good living,' our Protestant seeking his society. He then wandered, disgusted the sanctuary. There was no organ, but in the "full fathers recognised no school knowledge as useful, and dissatisfied, from court to court, and visited Padua voiced choir" there was no lack of harmony. They which might not directly or indirectly contribute to and Venice, where, he says, he found all hearts equally sang in opposite choirs, near the chancel, answering this end. To bring up a child in the way that he hardened: at length he repaired again to Ferrara, just one another in the alternate verses of the psalms, and should go, and furnish him with the weapons of his at the time of the duke's third marriage. Neglected uniting in the Gloria Patri. As I now think of these heavenly warfare; this was not, is not, cannot be a in the bustle of the moment, Tasso became infuriated, devout youths, (no doubt a knowledge of their charand burst forth in public into loud and bitter invec- acter heightened the effect,) particularly in the un- the whole. And here, if my limits allowed, it might tives against the duke, who ordered him to be confined earthly tones of parts of the service, memory helps readily be shown that no real loss, even of a worldly in St. Anne's hospital. Nor, had this confinement the imagination of what must be the worship of kind, would be hereby sustained. Whatever secular (necessary perhaps at the moment) been all, should heaven. I formerly felt the ordinary objection to knowledge is really desirable, as a part of early and we have much right to brand Alfonso's name with the singing of prayers, but here it was removed. general education, is either included in the description cruelty; but the treatment which the poet afterwards They are chanted in what is called plain time, a mono- given above, or may with facility be added to it,received, his rigorous imprisonment in a dungeon, and tone with a slightly varied cadence. When the ear cannot fitly be taught apart from it. Language, with the neglect he endured from his former patrons, was a is once accustomed to it, it assimilates with a rever- all its uses, history in all its branches, science itself needless and inhuman aggravation of his misery, and speedily completed the distraction of his brain.

Many of the poems and letters written during his It is impossible to visit Ferrara without a feeling of mercy of Alfonso and Leonora; in one he says, I may add, that the creeds and responses are in such degenerate into falsehood when pursued in any other deep and painful interest in the fate of Torquato "Sovrattutto mi affligge la solitudine, mia crudele e Tasso. Every one goes to see the cell in which natural nemica." † In a sonnet addressed to a friend should be, by the whole congregation. Except in

"Io pur languisco a morte In carcer tetro e sotto aspro governo."‡ Torquato Tasso was born at Sorrento in 1544; his In another sonnet he gives a mournful picture of his

"Suonan i gran palaggi e i tetti adorni Di canto; io sol di pianto il carcer tetro Fo risonar. Questa è la data fede? Son questi i mici bramati alti ritorni? Lasso! dunque prigion, dunque feretro Chiamate voi pietà, donna, e mercede?"§

Soon after he entered St. Anne's, Leonora died a precocious intellect. At the age of sixteen Tasso poets, Tasso offered no tribute to her memory: his went to the university of Padua to study law, and gift it was to weave her name imperishably in the Church, nothing is wanting but the will. When will wreath which surrounds his brow; for, allowing all the When Tasso first visited Ferrara, that city was effect which disappointed ambition, wounded self-love, in no way can they so extend the Church, and place and other irritating causes might have had in overthrowing Tasso's reason, we cannot deny that love had elegance with the richness of romance, and every thing above him, he loved hopelessly, and to his excitable conspired to kindle the fancy and refine the taste of temperament and sensitive heart such trials must have had a double sting.

But I hasten to conclude this sketch of Tasso's life. dukes of Ferrara, and being themselves distinguished After an imprisonment of seven years, the severity of for talent, they delighted in assembling around them which was somewhat mitigated during the latter part, literature. At the period when our youthful poet was the duke's friends. He then continued to drag on a first introduced to this court, Alfonso the Second was miserable existence; but at length he found favour in the reigning prince—a man who is spoken of as brave the sight of Pope Gregory the Fourteenth, who proand liberal, and the zealous patron of the fine arts; mised him a coronation at the capitol in the following but proud and capricious, tenacious of offence, and April. Disappointment, however, followed him to the unforgiving in spirit. The young Tasso was well last hour of his life: on the eve of the day appointed received in this brilliant court; his poem of Rinaldo for the ceremony, Tasso breathed his last in the had ensured him a welcome there, and he found in the monastery of Sant' Onofrio, on the Janiculum, at Rome Sses Lucretia and Leonora, sisters of Alfonso, - "a spot," he says in a letter, "to which I have caused myself to be conducted, that I may begin at this exalted | gues the duty of her Clergy. We cannot wonder that, dazzled by the beauty and place, and with the intercourse of these devout fathers, charmed by the graceful manners of the younger sis-

* For the following succinct account of the origin of this The Accademia Platonica, founded in Florence about the middle of the fifteenth century, by Cosmo de' Medici, was the first institution established in Europe with a view to raise the attention of this academy was wasted on the most fanciful comments on the earlier Italian poets; and, on the death of that flour (il fiore) from the bran (la crusca); they chose for their device a boulting-mill, and the motto, "Il più bel fior ne coglie," and assumed the title of Accademia della Crusca, the member taking the appropriate names of Infarinato, Rimenato, Gramolato, Insaccato, etc. Unfortunately, the first undertaking of this academy was the disgraceful war it carried on against Tasso, but it afterwards acquired some claims to the gratitude of Italy by the compilation of a great dictionary of the Italian anguage, of which several enlarged editions have been made

† "Above all, solitude afflicts me, my cruel and natural ‡ "Yet do I pine to death in prison dark, and under a severe

§ "The spacious palaces and fretted roofs
Resound with song. I my lone darksome cell
Make echo with laments. Is this their faith?
Is this my earnestly desired return?

Alas! then, lady, is this sepulchre,
This prison, call'd by you reward and love?"

Let our young readers see in this melancholy history how tittle able the triumphs of intellect-of worldly things undoubtedly the most excellent—are to comer happiness.

doubtedly the most excellent—are to comer happiness.

them learn then to desire most that immortal name which is
written not in the tablets of earthly fame, but in "the Lamb's

written not in the tablets of England Managine." book of life."-Ed. Church of England Magazine."

sting had been planted; and, although he was received number of the "Journal of St. Paul's College." It understanding of God's true religion. - 'A license to apparently with open arms, yet Alfonso was thence- is from the pen of the worthy Principal of the Insti- teach youth of the parish, where a curate well able forward more alive to the calumnies of his malicious tution, and contains some of his own observations and willing to undertake this office serveth, shall be

youths, the most of them young men, in training as "Lere we see the best fruits of the English Refor-Teachers. They are thoroughly educated in English, mation, as that which would substitute a religion of including practical mathematics, besides acquiring a light, for the darkness of superstition; and if we good knowledge of Latin and French. Drawing in account it the peculiar aim of Protestantism, contem-Perspective and the arts of Design, and vocal music plated as an awakened energy in the Church, to enahe had spent his childhood, and where his sister Cor- for the Church, are made important branches of their ble man for himself, according to his measure, to give nelia, now a widow, dwelt. The following extract, education. Not that as educators of the poor they a reason for the faith that is in him, and to ground will have need to communicate such acquirements to that faith on Holy Scripture; here we see the best their scholars generally, but there will always be some fruits of our English protest; good fruits of a good in their schools whom they will thus be qualified to tree, planted where only it can flourish, in a ground of his sister, he found her alone with her servants; for elevate in the world. I mention this to show the of Catholic order. Here we do not see that fatal disliberal design of the Society, and how, if it had the inction between poor and rich, in respect of religious patronage of the Government to the extent it deserves, rivileges on the one hand, and religious obligations the Church, by means of it, would improve the tem- in the other, to which more than to any other cause, which he said were from her brother. These expressed poral as well as the spiritual condition of her poor. he decay of piety in these latter days is to be attri-There is a school on the premises to which children suted. Here we have no talk of charity children as if come from the village of Chelsea, in teaching whom hey constituted a distinct caste, as if the possession the young men have an opportunity for practice in a little money,—a little wordly independence, the art they are acquiring. A portion of their time claced the holders in a different relation towards those particulars. Terrified and afflicted with this sad is also employed in industrial operation in the garden whose part it is to 'watch for the souls' of all alike. intelligence, she desired, as soon as she was somewhat and in the grounds, that they may know something of the duty of the Church to train up children, whether recovered, to hear the detail. Torquato exaggerated agriculture, with a view in part of making them more hey be poor or rich, in the principles of true religion, respected among the farming population. I attended | broadly asserted, as in the baptismal service, with a service in the chapel—the very model of such a build- reference to sponsors, so here with a special reference excess of grief. Being now certain of her love, and ing in the Anglo-Norman—where I was delighted o school-masters. No separation is here made beaccusing himself for causing her to suffer so much with the manner in which they performed the choral ween secular and religious education: it was not yet anguish, he began first to comfort her, and at last dis-

ential state of mind, and devotion seems to require it. considered in its noblest aspect as an organ of reason I now never hear or read the Litany, but I desire the and exercise of the mental faculties,—these and evesolemn voice, that still echoes in my mind, of the ry other study not merely technical, attain their highconfinement contain the most pathetic appeals to the choristers of Stanley Grove. While on this subject, simple tones that they could be joined in, as they the anthems, the choristers should be only the leaders researches of the cloistered student. of the people, in which capacity it is evident that they ought never to be females, but boys and men.

tically into all its details. He asked me whether such an institution would not be desirable in America. Nothing more so, I replied, and sighed within myself her in her true position in the land, as by endowing schools, which shall not only bless her own children its share in producing the fatal event. He loved for ages to come, but add, in an increasing ratio, to her numbers from every generation.

I add an extract from a sermon of Mr. Coleridge, right." on the opening of the chapel.

is laid open before the people. The intention of this says: ordinance is manifest, yet if it be not seconded by appropriate instructions, it will be worse than ineffectual. God's blessing, fulfil in some measure the require-

vate house, but such as shall be allowed by the bishop nation.'

court, he was indignant that Tasso should listen to the ST. MARK'S COLLEGE, STANLEY GROVE. of the diocese or ordinary of the place,-being found heet, as well for his learning and dexterity in teaching, as for sober and honest conversation, and also for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in College: [The following is the leading article in the first | ng, as for sober and honest conversation, and also for enemies, amongst whom was Montecatino, the duke's during his late visit to England.—Gospel Messenger.] granted to none, but only to the said curate.'—'All

attacks: he imagined injuries even where they did not just out of London, in Chelsea, not far from the circumstances, they prescribe, at least, an analogous occurred sixty or seventy years ago. exist, and thought all men were his enemies. At famous hospital for veteran soldiers, where the Socie- mode of proceeding to the clergy as a body, and to length, in a transport of rage, he attempted to strike ty has purchased for it a delightful seat, having every every clergyman in particular: let me add to as many

> ten for our learning,' and that therefore the people were to be enabled, so far as human instruction might est value when connected with religious truth, but connection, and this whether we refer to the simplest

"In a word, if it be the duty of the Church at The Society have been so fortunate as to secure truth as it is in Jesus, it is their duty to expand the the accidents of matter without the substance.

"I say the duty of the clergy, and it is well to keep this distinction strictly in our minds. Let this duty be performed to the full extent of the ability, not esand hope: let this our bounden duty be done, and the Church; first, Apostles; secondarily, Prophets; decided terms, with all the four candidates. thirdly, Teachers.' It is God's ordinance: let

The quotations of the English Canons are retained It is on the text in which St. Paul says, And God in the above extract, as they are interesting docuset some in the Church; first, Apostles; secondarily, ments of the care of the Church for the education of scholars, poets, and men celebrated in all branches of he was released, at the earnest intercession of some of he was released. takes occasion to shew that Teachers were designed junctions, which, perhaps, are not generally known on to be a standing order in the Church. He shows this side of the water. Indeed they have been practhat the teaching of the Church, by means of men appointed for it, is not only instruction in the truths of long slumbered over the duty they enjoin or imply. the Gospel, but also the enlightening and preparing of She is at length now wide awake, not, however, withthe mind to receive them. He proves the intentions out irreparable and incalculable loss from her lethof the Church of England in regard to education, argy. It is peculiarly gratifying to those who are both from the general spirit of her institution, and contending for education as the province of the clerher specific provisions on the subject, and hence ar- gy, to find authority in the ancient enactments of the

The people must be put in a condition to profit by the ments of their office,—Church teachers in the fullest purpose of the Church that the people should be made given extent, the deputies of the parochial clergy for and be in all ways taught and trained to understand cred edifice is intended. Here, if it please God, a to our propagation missions. what they read or hear. The Reformation of the number of youths will be continually trained for the

THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

Steamer "Sutledge," on Visitation,

November 2nd; 1843 Rev. Sir,-1. Since I last wrote to the venerable interval of eight years, of the venerable father of the missions, the Rev. Mr. Kohlhoff, now above eighty, was most gratifying to me. His matured piety, his

a servant of the duchess of Urbino with a knife in her presence, and was in consequence confined by the presence, and was in consequence confined by the presence as the presence of the prese of Mr. Swartz's apostolic labours; delivered again, be more extensively effected, in this fine college over the very tomb of that eminent missionary, the becoming the centre of Evangelical missionary educaword of God-stood again in his pulpit, and addressed tion for our Church Societies in the East.

ome who yet survived amongst his flock. able to penetrate so far to the south at my Diocesan and 1839 were the periods of the two former-a nverts in the villages and stations of the two Socie- God.' matured Christians, God favouring and blessing us and most obedient; them by his Spirit.

4. It was peculiarly gratifying to me to meet in these several missions many of the former students of Bishop's College, and some whom I had myself admitted to holy orders—the sons of the venerable Mr. Kohlhoff, and of the late Dr. Cæmmerer of Tranquebar, especially delighted me; also Mr. Coombes of Combanum, Mr. Heyne of Moodaloor, and others. The Rev. Mr. Jones of Cuddalore had been removed to his heavenly rest; the Bishop of Madras' most touching notice of him, in his late charge, will be fresh, I am sure, in the Society's memory. He had come out with e in the same vessel from England in 1832.

5. On my return to Calcutta, in May last, I began o prepare for holding an Ordination—the twentyseventh since my arrival in India-before I should proceed to the north-western division of my diocese. That Ordination took place on September 29th, being Michaelmas Day. I specially invited the neighbouring Clergy, Chaplains, and missionaries, and had the pleasure and honour of nearly thirty being present on of Israel may abundantly bless

6. The preliminary examination of candidates, which I instituted in May, had been so satisfactory, that anticipating the pleasing result of the solemn episcopal one immediately before the Ordination, I had requested the presence of the largest possible number of my Clergy, that they might witness the sacred celebration, and might communicate with me in the blessed mysteries of the Lord's Supper, before my departure on visitation.

7. I was not disappointed. The Ordination Leclarge, and of the clergy in particular, to teach the tures (on the first three chapters of the first of Timothy) began on the 25th (Monday) in the palace chapel.the services of the Rev. Derwent Coleridge, son of mind, and as far as may be, mould the heart for its The examination by writing continued during the the philosopher, as principal of the College. It was reception. But this only is education in the general remainder of that day and of the two following. On delightful to see a man of his intellect and aequire- sense, and national education apart from this, is an Thursday, the 28th, the papers of the candidates ments giving himself, heart and soul, to the work of education of evil, or a mere dream; an instruction in having been approved by the Bishop and the examining preparing educators for the poor, and entering pracpresbyters, according to the Thirty-fifth Canon, so far as the time allowed, the viva voce examination took seeking expediency, but doing what we can in faith and myself-the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry being absent on sick leave at Ceylon). All present were let us not fear for the right. 'God hath set some in fully satisfied, and testified the same in the most

8. I was especially careful to ascertain the soundthe duty be performed, and God will protect the ness of my candidates' views on the points of justification by faith, only according to the plain grammatical sense of the Eleventh Article, and of the Holy Scriptures as the only Divine rule of faith and practice, according to the Sixth. No other points were neglected; but I mention these as connected with my declaration in my Ordination Sermon of May, 1841.

9. The venerable Society will be delighted, I am sure, to learn that these four candidates (the one Mr. Smith, for Priest's orders; the others Mr. Schleicher, Mr. Linstedt, and Baboo Gopal Chunder Mittre, for the order of Deacons) had been educated, three entirely, and one in part, at Bishop's College. Mr. Schleicher, of Berlin, whom you sent to me this year, is a very superior person, full of love and zeal, of the purest Evangelical principles, and as likely to be an eminent blessing to India as any missionary of the like compass "Our Liturgy is in English, and an English Bible Referring to the chapel of the institution Mr. C. of mind, whether of the Church Missionary or Propa-

Bishop's College and having never quitted it for distant salem may not only be remembered by you on that boon, or wherefore is it offered? It is plainly the extent of the term, the dutiful assistants, and, to a catechist duty, (as most students do), and who has day in prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, but

scarcely any instance can this be done at his home. extent, will here be impressed on their memories, and appeared to me so important, that I took occasion, in blessed result from the generally increasing interest The children of the poor in particular, must at a very familiarized to their understanding; and here, we my Ordination Sermon, to entreat my reverend brethren which is now everywhere manifested in behalf of God's tender age be placed under the care of a schoolmas- may hope, the sacred lesson, not unaccompanied with to lend no credence to the various exaggerations and ancient people, and in behalf of the land of promise. ter; and from him receive a large portion of the instruction described above. Shall then the Clergy, thorized comment, will by God's blessing, find its gious journals, both in England and India, touching of a Protestant Bishopric in Jerusalem is the work of as representatives and officials of the Church, deem way to their heart. Here will be heard the melody the character of missionaries. I also went on to God; and as such we cannot be surprised at the opposition themselves acquitted from this duty? If this be of psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs; and here deplore the cruel and most cowardly attack (sent from sition experienced during the past year. No Divine done by others, not under their control, shall they will the Lord's Table at no distant intervals be Calcutta as it should appear), and inserted in a Lon- work has ever prospered without opposition; it is in deem themselves relieved from the obligation? The spread; and that heavenly food provided by which don religious journal, [The Record newspaper], upon the very nature of things, it being opposed to all the sentence of the English Church, so far as the clergy the soul is nourished to immortal life. Let reverence the principles and conduct of the Rev. Krishna Mohun works of darkness; but nothing has occurred in the are concerned, has been definitely pronounced in the mingle with our gratitude, and a holy fear temper our Banerjea, which I know to be substantially unfounded. slightest degree to shake its foundation. seventy-seventh and two following of her Canons.— exultation, while we recount such privileges, lest by I then proceeded to add these words: "Others The suspension of the building of the church could, 'No man shall teach, either in public school or pri- our neglect or misuse, they redound to our condem- (calumnies) are repelled by the fact of this day, when under all the circumstances, be scarcely avoided, but I am admitting four eandidates to holy orders, educated, in all other respects, no interruption has taken place

three entirely, and one in part, at the great Protestant

12. Indeed, I looked so much on this Ordination as a crisis in my diocese, after five years of warning and admonition, from my charge of 1838, that I could not secretary.

Disappointment from various sources now awaited
Torquato, and his mind, exhausted by long and earnest
study, could but ill resist its influence. A surreptitious edition of his poem had been printed and circulated through Italy. The famous Accademia della
Crusca* in Florence was sending forth its strictures on
the Gerusalemme: it was pronounced by this learned
assembly of critics to be full of barbarisms and discordant facts: it declared that Tasso's eloquence had no close my sermon without inviting my Clergy to unite most responsible and awful office which I filled, and of which no one could fully conceive the difficulty.

13. My hope now is that Bishop's College will rise tervent love, his simplicity in the faith of Christ, and into increasing usefulness and importance. If my next his holy earnestness in prayer, animated and instructed ordinations should be as favourable in their results as the Morgante Maggiore like a skeleton beside a living female, in different parts in the kingdom: this at "The spirit of these injunctions is evident, and to me. He still remembers well the admirable Mr. this; and if the Society can send us a second professor the Morgante Maggiore like a skeleton beside a living form. Every hour of his life was embittered by these Stanley Grove being the principal. It is situated whatever extent they may be effected by change of Swartz, and relates anecdotes concerning him which (in the place of the Rev. Mr. Malan, and the Rev. Mr. Coles, and combining the zeal; and simplicity, and 2. At Negapatam, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, the great talents, and acquirements, and devotion to India of ssionary work was gradually proceeding under the both, if that be possible),—the confidence of the pub-

14. I am now proceeding on the north-west visita-3. My visit to Tinnevelly was new. I had not been | tion of my enormous Diocese, for the third time (1835 Visitation of the then Archdeaconry of Madras in triennial one is impracticable) "not knowing the 1834 and 1835. I was truly delighted. The inter- things," I may truly say, "that shall befal me there; mixture of the Reverend Missionaries of your Society save that the Holy Ghost testifieth" (in the Holy and of the Church Missionary Society at my Metropo- Scriptures) "that in every place"-not "bonds" indeed litan Visitation and charge at Palamcotta (adjoining -but sorrow and "afflictions," difficulties and trials Tinnevelly) was most gratifying. A perfect harmony | -the world and Satan and the flesh combined in subsisted. The same simplicity of faith and love, so hostility—"abide me." God grant me grace to enable far as I could see, the same zeal, the same diligence, me in my measure to add, with the greatest of the appeared to prevail in all. The unhappy schisms Apostles-though unworthy to be named with himasioned, seven or eight years before, by the falling "But none of these things move me, neither count I away of an eminent German Missionary from the my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my hurch Missionary Society and from our Church, course with joy, and the ministry which I have received were entirely healed. The number of inquirers and of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of

ties amounted to about 35,000—a blessed commence- 15. Commending myself to the blessing of his ment of evangelical light, grace and salvation, surely, Grace the Primate and the President of the Incorpowhich in the next age may, like the similar, though rated Society; and to the love and regards and prayers smaller, multitudes at Krishnaghur, in my own Diocese of the Right Reverend and Reverend the Vice-Presiof Calcutta, yield an abundant harvest of sound and dents, and other Members of it,-I am, Rev. Sir, your D. CALCUTTA.

THE CHURCH IN JERUSALEM.

SECOND ANNUAL LETTER FROM THE ANGLICAN BISHOP IN JERUSALEM!

MICHAEL SOLOMON, by Divine Permission, Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland in Jerusalem; to the faithful Brethren in Christ Jesus, and especially to all the Friends of Israel scattered throughout England and Ireland and other Countries. Grace be unt and Peace from God our Father and the Son Jesus

The manner in which my letter was received which I ventured to address to you at the close of last year; and especially the extraordinary attention which my humble suggestions received in Prussia, induces me again at this time to avail myself of the same medium of addressing a few lines to you, by way of affectionate remembrance, and to offer you, at the commencement of a new year, my most heartfelt congratulations and best wishes, adding my earnest prayer that the God ove may abound yet more and more in knowledge and in all judgment; that ye may approve all things that are excellent; that ye may be sincere and without offence till the day of Christ, being filled with the fruits of righteousness which are by Jesus Christ unto the glory and praise of God." Amen.

Nothing but the peculiar position which, in the mysterious providence of God, I occupy, could have induced me thus publicly to address you. But not only do I deem it a privilege, but my positive duty, to afford you from time to time authentic information respecting this place, which of late has become almost universally the object of attention, but respecting which so many strange and false reports are circulated, that our friends are often made uneasy. It is with peculiar gratitude to the Almighty Creator and Prez server of mankind I state, that at this moment, having nearly completed the second year of my episcopate; we are all in the enjoyment of health, and having place before the Principal of Bishop's College, the two ing both to the Jews and others repentance towards timating our means by the scant measures of a self-God and faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ. We ness; but on the whole, considering that we were totally unaccustomed to such a climate, the remarkable preservation of all the members of the mission farexceeds our most sanguine expectations, and calls for our peculiar thankfulness to Him who is ever watchful over those who humbly desire to "make the Lord their refuge and the Most High their habitation."-To whom his promise is, "There shall no evil befal thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling." "The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night." And having nearly completed our first two years' residence here, we have reason to hope; humanly speaking, that being more accustomed to the climate; we shall be able to bear it better for the future. Our time is in the Lord's hand. His we are, and Him we humbly desire to serve, and therefore, at the commencement of a new year, to dedicate ourselves anew unto Him, earnestly praying that He may grant us new strength and all grace and wisdom necessary for the peculiar work he has assigned to us; that thus, "for us to live may be Christ, and to die

gation Society, with whom I have been ever acquainted remind you of the 21st of January as the anniversary of our arrival in Jerusalem, and as it will this time be 10. The first native convert educated entirely at on a Sunday, may I be allowed to suggest that Jeruphilosophy of Plato, and to supersede the scholastic dogmas then universally in vogue. It flourished greatly under the auspices of his grandson Lorenzo, but was supplanted about a cquainted with the use of the precious instruments thus placed in their hands: that they should be encentury after its birth by another society called the "Sacra Accademia Florentina," instituted in 1542 by Cosmo I. The Accademy reserved and the supplanted with the use of the precious instruments this particular end,—yet in a capacity strictly subordinate, and subject to their unlimited control, is the object of the Institution for the use of which this sacral structure of this reademy reserved and the supplication, with thanksgiving, but the duffit as admitted to holy orders, is Baboo, now the Rev. Gopal Chunder Mittre, Natt's Syndic Fellow. He, like Mr. Schleicher, though varying greatly in cast of character, is also likely to be a great source of blessing only will the Church discharge a duty by so doingy abled to read the Bible so translated for their benefit, object of the Institution for the use of which this sa-The Rev. Krishna Mohun Banerjea, by birth a high- desolate city and country, but a peculiar blessing may and not only may it prove a real benefit to this long Church in this country had this mainly in view; it is work which they have bound themselves to undertake. caste Brahmin, was, indeed, the first Bengalee convert be expected upon Ministers and people, knowing that Leonardo Salviati, seceded, and formed another society, which professed to cultivate the Italian language, by winnowing the bad the wishes of the great English References bean with the Divine promise is, "They shall prosper that love the Divine promise is th had the wishes of the great English Reformers been ing of prayer and praise to Him in whose service they cated at Bishop's College. I say these things with Thee." It is worthy of notice, that the original word, carried out, a far more effectual provision would have are engaged. Every faculty of mind and body, to sincere pleasure; at the same time, I am aware that rendered in the English version, "they shall prosper," been made for the education of the people. And this whatever extent it may be improved, will here receive the senior and more experienced members of our means properly, they shall be at peace. And oh, dear the stamp of devotion, will here be dedicated to Propagation Board will know with how much fear and friends, may we not, according to this Divine promise, "Sooner or later it is both necessary and desirable God's glory. Here the voice of the Church, as it trembling a Bishop speaks of the future usefulness of expect peace and unity to be promoted in the Church that every child should be regularly instructed by has been heard from age to age, will speak to them the young in all cases, and more especially in India. by a Scriptural attention to the city and people of some person expressly qualified for the task: and in in accredited accents. The word of God, in all its 11. The result of this examination, on the whole, God's love! We cannot but fordly anticipate such a