elected amid the acclamations of the people, such an institution would be now in operation to dispense its benefits throughout the country. Composed as this Union is of twenty-six States, each having unlimited power to charter banking companies, the difficulty of maintaining concert and system among so many institutions, each pursuing its own interests is manifest at a glance. If all should be well conducted, such is the vast extent of the country that the credit of a bank in one portion of the Union could not be sustained without diminution at an opposite extreme; and an unequal currency must be the result. But when business shall revive, and active competition spring up with the renewal of enterprise, the various isolated banks in every quarter of the Union, catching the lively impulse, and ministering to it, acting each independently of the rest, and striving for individual emolument—how can it happen otherwise than that disorder and embarrassment must befal the system with all the evils of excessive banking. A National institution, carefully devised cautiously guarded and settled on a solid basis, would perform the indispensible duty of a general regulator, and controller, keeping the local banks within their proper sphere, and furnishing at the same time a sound currency every where convertible. We believe that a National Government is not more necessary to the political affairs of the Union, than is a National fiscal institution to the currency of the country—The analogy is complete in all essential particulars. Our opponents offer you a Sub-treasury.

The DISTRIBUTION *of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands* among the States in an equitable proportion, is another measure of vast importance, which the Whigs earnestly advocate. We need not remind you, fellow-citizens, how strenuously the State of Maryland contended for her just share in the Public domain when the Western lands were transferred to the government of the Confederation The acknowledgment of her claims was a condition which she insisted upon before she would agree to sign the articles of Confederation. It is therefore no claim of recent date which Maryland, in common with other States, now urges, when she advocates distribution The indebted condition of the Commonwealth renders it imperative that the demand be persisted in It is just in itself, it relates to a property held in trust by the General Government for the benefit of the States—to a property which is not necessary to the National Treasury, since an abundant source of supply for the wants of the government may be found in duties on imported goods. To lighten the burden of taxation which now presses upon the people of Maryland, and enable the Commonwealth to meet her pecuniary obligations without difficulty, the Whigs insist, and will continue to insist upon the extension of relief to the States from the great Public Land fund which is the peculiar property of the States. Our political adversaries vehemently oppose the extension of such relief. They must therefore maintain an increased rate of State taxation, or go for the repudiation of our solemnly contracted obligations.—This last alternative the good people of Maryland will never listen to.

Fellow citizens we have named the three most important measures regarded by the Whigs as essential to the relief of the country and to its permanent prosperity. Contrast them with the policy of our opponents, and be not deceived.

On the one hand you have a TARIFF, to supply revenue and protect the industry of the people in all branches of employment: on the other hand is the policy of *open ports, free importations*, and, as a necessary result, *direct taxes for the support of the General Government.*

Again, you are to choose between a well adjusted banking system regulated by a *National Institution*, and furnishing a sound currency convertible into gold and silver, and of equal value in all parts of the country—such a system as w had before Gen. Jackson destroyed it you are to choose betwen this and a *Sub-Treasury*, with a war upon all banks and an attempted introduction of a circulation exclusively metalic. We say "an attempted introduction"—for it never could succeed—although the experiment would inflict more terrible suffering upon the people than they have endured from any of the previous disastrous experiments of the Sub-Treasury party.

You are next to decide whether you will claim your rightful interest in the PUBLIC LANDS, as your fore fathers did in the very midst of the revolution when the possession of the Public Lands was itself uncertain—whether you will draw from this fruitful source the much needed assistance it is capable of yielding and thus lighten the pressure of the State taxes OR GIVE UP YOUR CLAIM, and permit the proceeds of the Land Sales to be absorbed in the National Treasury, along with the receipts from customs, and by their probable fluctuations in amount to afford continual pretexts for unsettling the Tariff.

These are the issues. We put them plainly before you, and beg you to think of them. Be not misled we, pray you, by any artifice of words; but decide as your own good sense, your feelings of patriotism, and a true regard for your best interests shall dictate. There is not one principle here set before you which the people of Maryland have not sanctioned; there is not one on the side of our opponents which the people of Maryland have not condemned. The time is at hand when an opportunity will offer to confirm your previous decisions and so emphatically, we hope, as to leave no room hereafter for doubt even in the minds of those who are the most unwilling to be convinced.

This occacion is a proper one also, Fellow Citizens, for repeating the firm conviction of the Whigs of Maryland in favor of the ONE TERM PRINCIPLE.—This is regarded as a principle in harmony with the genius of our institutions, and as highly important to the wholesome working of our system. The abuses and the corruptions which have crept into former administrations, and which are believed to be existing in the present originating from a desire to secure a re-election on the part of Executive incumbents, and resulting in a perversion and prostitution of the power and patronage of the government for that purpose call loudly for the establishment of the principle limiting the President to a single term.

We hold it advisable to take away from men in power such a temptation—There are patriots whom such a temptation could not draw from the strict line of duty; but the principle as a general and permanent one, looks at the tendency of things and the weakness of human nature, and while it would seek to prevent a danger which experience has shown to be not imaginary, it inflicts no injustice upon any.

We have one duty more, fellow citizens, to discharge in this Address. We have set before you the principles and measures maintained by the Whigs and believed by them to be conjoined with the best interests of the people.—We have now to announce to you the Man selected by your representatives in State Convention assembled, as the one best fitted and the most worthy in their judgment to be our leader in the great struggle that is coming for the predominance of those principles and measures. We name to you, as the candidate of the great Whig party for the next Presidency?

HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

What need we say of HIM? His name is itself a history. His life, his character, his services, are known to the whole country—for he has belonged to the whole country nearly forty years Every measure of National importance that has been for the General good, since his connection with public affairs, has borne the impress of his genius and patriotism; every measure that has brought affliction to the people has been marked by his opposition. Of the very policy which is contended for now, as essential to the restoration of the public prosperity, HENRY CLAY was the triumphant advocate, more than twenty-five years ago. Its adoption then was followed by a succession of national blessings; its overthrow since has brought ruin and distress. Let the author of that benificent policy be now its restorer; so shall the close of his political life vindicate the labors of its earlier days, and the services of both periods be blended with the happiness of his country

Fellow Citizens, it is with pride and pleasure that we place the name of this illustrious citizen before you as one worthy to hold the high station of the Chief Magistracy. Magnanimous in character, frank, open and kind in demeanor; decisive, yet prudent in action; with courage undaunted and fortitude that fails not, a mind endowed by nature with the choicest gifts of a practical intellect improved by years of experience—a heart generous, liberal, and thoroughly American, subject to no narrow sectional prejudices, but filled with a noble patriotism of integrity which no vicissitudes of political fortune can shake; true to himself to his friends and to his country in all contingencies; bearing himself with a manly front through difficulties in the public councils that brought despair upon thousands, and vindicating through life, with a devotion that none could emulate and with an eloquence beyond that of other men, the true principles of sound policy and of constitutional freedom—with these characteristics, illustrated by the trials, the services, the storms and troubles of a forty years career, Henry Clay stands before the country distinguished by every quality that should constitute a ruler among freemen. Crowned by the honours which his own genius has won, no man can add to his renown. It is for the good of the country and not for his own glory that we would place him at the head of this great nation; the crisis demands his services; the Republic calls upon him once more for deliverance. It is for us also gladly to do our part towards rendering to him the acknowledgements of a free people for his long and arduous services—towards repaying to a time-honoured patriot the full measure of a nation's justice the long arrearages of a nation's gratitude.—We invoke the gallant spirits of the land; we appeal to every patriotic heart; we summon all who would put down the growing influence of destructive principles which threaten ruin to our institutions and aggravated sufferings to the people, to unite with us in heart, and hope, and striving that with such a cause and such a leader, we may go up once more victorious to the Capitol, and plant the banner of the Constitution where the hand of WASHINGTON first upheld it!

In the final predominance of our principles, Fellow Citizens, we have an abiding faith. We believe them to be inwrought with the substantial and permanent interests of the country. They must prevail. But if we would have them triumph at our hands we must show that we appreciate them; we must stand by them firmly; we must sustain them with ardour, with energy, with a watchful and a determined spirit. Along with the inheritance of freedom bequeathed to us by our fathers, the sacred duty of guarding and defending it was also transmitted; with the privilege of self-government came its responsibilities too. Let us not prove unworthy of the trust. Let no exertions be considered painful no sacrifices hard, no duties irksome, in the work to which we are devoted. Success will repay all and more. Checking the onward progress of destructiveness and repelling the threatened approaches of anarchy, let us strive to give a period of repose to the distracted land, that the people, realizing the blessings of good government, and growing in knowledge and virtue, may stand hereafter doubly strong against the insidious arts of demagogues that would court to betray them. Whigs of Maryland! you owe it to yourselves and to the country to vindicate your cause. One triumphant victory now, such as you know how to achieve, will sound like a re-animating tocsin throughout the land. Let us make something more than a Thermopylæ of our position. We can not only stop the advance of our adversaries; *we can rout them*, as though the shouts of 1840 were ringing in their ears. We have a leader that knows no faltering. Let us stand by him as he has nobly stood by his country. The day of the People's redemption will surely come!

On motion of George R. Richardson Esq. of Baltimore, the address was unanimously adopted. It was also moved by Mr. R. that its publication and appropriate distribution be entrusted to the Whig State Central Committee, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Samuel Ecker, of Carroll Co. it was unanimously resolved to forward a copy of the address, with a full account of the proceedings of this Convention, to the Hon. Henry Clay, of Ky.; and by an amendment by Mr. Howard, it was also agreed that they be accompained with a letter from WM Price, Esq President of the Convention.

On motion of R. W. Bowie, Esq. of Prince George's county, it was unanimously agreed, that as the time for which the members of the Whig State Central Committee were elected had expired, a similar committee, composed of thirteen members residents of the city of Baltimore, be appointed by the presiding officer of this Convention, when it shall be convenient for him so to do, whose province it shall be to discharge the various duties as heretofore devolved upon said Committee.

After the offering and adoption of several minor matters, J. W. Crisfield Esq. of Somerset, then offered the following resolution, which, being put by the mover, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President his associates and the other officers of the Convention, for the able discharge of their respective duties.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

A CAMP MEETING STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig says that on Saturday night 6th inst. about ten o'clock whilst religious exercises were going on at a Camp Meeting Ground seven miles from Jonesborough, the camp was struck by lightning, and Miss Mary Taylor, daughter of the late James P. Taylor, of Carter county, and a young gentleman, John C. Miller, a student of Washington College, whose parents reside in Rutherford county, N. C. were struck dead by lightning; so perfectly dead, that no spark of the natural or animal life remained. Several other persons were stunned and injured—The Whig says:

"David Gillespie, another student, whose parents reside on the Tennessee river, below Kingston, was struck dead, apparently, and it is believed was only saved by the application of cold water in great quantities. While Miss Elizabeth Hoss of this county, was equally paralyzed, and yet, together with Mr. Gillespie, is not regarded as out of danger.—Besides these, there were some five gentlemen and four ladies, in the same camp—the camp occupied by James H. Jones of this place—most of whom were struck to the ground, and for a time, at least, were wholly unconscious of what had occurred. In the camp occupied by the Preachers, adjoining Mr. Jones on the north, were two clergymen, and three other gentlemen who were severely shocked, and some of them even prostrated. In the camp occupied by Mr Piper's family, on the south, there were five gentlemen and four ladies, three of whom fell to the ground, while the rest were sensibly affected. The reader will bear in mind that these are halffaced camps, all three under one roof, almost directly in the rear of the pulpit, and separated, the one from the other, by thin plank partition—some 20, 30, and 40 feet from the pulpit.

In the case of Miss Taylor and Mr. Miller, who exhibited no signs of life, but were killed dead, the electric fluid seems to have entered the camp near the roof, and to have continued down an oak scantling, constituting the door post, slightly *shivering* the post till it reached her head, where its traces cease to be visible. She was leaning against this post of the door—Miller stood facing her, with his left shoulder against the other post—and Gillespie between them, himself and Miller having their arms around each others waists—Gillespie's arm touching Miss Taylor's shoulder. In this position Gillespie and Miller fell backwards in the camp; and when an attempt was made to separate them, it was not without difficulty and even a second trial. Miss Hoss was sitting on the end of a trunk near Miss Taylor, and tumbled over between the trunk and the wall.

There were supposed to be some five or six hundred persons under the shelter most of whom were engaged in the exercises, then going on while others, perhaps had taken shelter from the rain. Nearly this entire assembly felt sensibly the shock and so very much so indeed, that no sooner had the report of the thunder stroke died away in the distance, than one long, loud, continued scream, was heard in every direction. Perhaps a scene of more thrilling interest, mingled with such gloom and terror, was never witnessed in this section of country!

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

ENGLISH COLONIAL BISHOPS.

MY DEAR FRIEND—Assured that not a few of your readers take a lively interest in the well-doing of the Church of England, and especially in her advenures for the Missionary work to which she has now girded herself anew, I ask the favour of a little space for some intelligence received by the Britannia. It is well known that something more than a year ago the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, made an appeal to English Churchmen for the establishment of Bishoprics in all the colonies of Britain. The first fruits of this movement resulted in the appointment of my excellent friend, Mr. Selwyn, to the Episcopate of New Zealand. He was consecrated shortly after I left England. As his was to be the first consecration of a Missionary Bishop, I made some exertion to have it take place in Westminster Abbey. But though the reasons which I urged were admitted to be valid, there is great force in precedents in England, and Bishop Selwyn was consecrated as bishop White was, and as the custom has long been, in the chapel of the Palace at Lambeth. The office here is almost strictly private, so that it may be doubted if an hundred persons, not of the order of the clergy, has ever seen the consecration of a Bishop.

More recently, five bishops have been appointed to Colonial Sees, Tomlinson for Gibralter, to include the English dependencies in all the Mediterranean; Nixon, for Van Diemen's Land; Parray, for Barbadoes; Davies, for Antigua; and Austin, for Guiana And a letter from a correspondent who has the very best opportunity to know, received by the Britannia, informs me that they will be consecrated together, in Westminster Abbey on St. Bartholomew's Day, Wednesday morning next, 24th inst. I am sure the knowledge of this fact will gladden many hearts, and call forth fervent prayers.—For the old Abbey itself, it is long since it has seen a day so glorious.

It was in May 1814, that Bishop Middleton was consecrated, the first for India. Since then there have been added to the See of Calcutta, Bishops for Madras, and Bombay, and in Australia; Newfoundland and Bermuda have been united into a See; a Bishop has been consecrated for Jamaica, and there are two instead of one in Canada; in twenty eight years fourteen new Sees. These are clear proofs of life in the old Church of England, bringing forth "more fruit in her age." You will unite with me in the prayer that it may be more and more abundant. Faithfully your friend.

G. W. DOANE

RIVERSIDE, 22 Aug. 1842

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.—As the October election is rapidly approaching, it is time the people should take into consideration a Constitutional Amendment which will be submitted to them at the polls. We allude to an act passed by the last Legislature essentially changing the Constitution of the State, and which if sustained by the people, and confirmed by the next Legislature will become a part of the Constitution of Maryland. The Hagerstown Herald of Freedom gives the following condensed view of the law:

The act in question provides first, that the members of the House of Delegates shall be elected once in every two years, unless convened in *extra session* by proclamation of the Governor.

The second provision is, that the sheriffs of the different counties of the State, shall hold their respective offices for *four* years instead of three, as now provided for by law.

The third provision declares that the Governor shall hold office for *four* years, instead of three, as now provided for by law.

The fourth provision makes it the duty, of the Judges of the next October election, throughout the State, to demand of each voter as he shall deposit his ballot whether he is *for* or *against* the provisions of said act; and the judges are to keep a list of the votes thus given, and make return thereof to the proper authority, to be laid before the Legislature at its next meeting for their *information and guidance*

These amendments, if engrafted upon and made a part of our Constitution, are to take effect at the elections of 1844.

The Pennsylvania Sentinel says "the Democrats are showing their hands in support of Mr. Tyler." They wish to have their hands filled.

In illustration of these remarks, and especially in connection with the last, is the following, from the Lycoming Pa.) Register, a leading Van Buren paper, which has been remarking upon the probability that Judge Ellis Lewis would be called to the Cabinet of Mr. Tyler:

JOHN TYLER AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—Let it not be supposed that if the democratic party should support President Tyler's administration— always providing that that administration acts in accordance with the principles and measures of the democratic party—that Mr. Tyler will receive a renomination by that party. The following extract from the Albany Argus fully and unequivocally expresses the sentiments of the democratic party on this subject: "Any republican who for the sake of obtaining office or patronage, should so far forget himself in any manner, regardless of the principles and usages of the democracy, as to support Mr. Tyler for the next Presidential conflict would forfeit the confidence of the Democratic party.

Here, then, it is evident, that because John Tyler will carry out those principles which Harrison and Tyler were elected to put down, and because he will give office to Van Buren men, he is to be *supported*, until the time comes for electing a real Loco foco, not liable to change, or to purchase support by the distribution of office.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 3.

The Whig Adjourned meeting was held on Tuesday 30th ult. when it was determined, that it was inexpedient to offer Candidates of the Whig party at the coming election in October. It was deemed most advisable that for this fall at least, the people should not be disturbed by the fierce conflict of party. And it was believed too, that this calm would beget sober reflection on the part of our fellow citizens which could not fail at a future day to promote the best interests of the party as well as of the whole country. On a future occasion, recovering energy from repose, we shall fearlessly enter the field, confident of triumphant success.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on Wednesday last—after passing the Tariff Bill as amended by the Senate, which has received the signature of the President and is now a Law. We congratulate our fellow citizens upon the final adjustment of this important measure.

The bill "limiting the sale of the stock of the loan to *par*, and authorising an issue of six millions of treasury notes, in case the stock cannot be negotiated at par," was considered in committee of the whole reported to the House, and passed by a vote of 115 to 38, with an amendment The amendment defines the meaning of the loan act to be, that the stock shall be issued only for money paid *bona fide* into the treasury.

In the Senate the House bill repealing the 20 per cent. proviso of the distribution act, was taken up and passed.

We have occupied a large portion of our paper this week, to the exclusion of other matter, with the Report of the Convention which met in Baltimore on the 24th ult.

The Whigs of the city of Baltimore have nominated the following ticket for the House of delegates—John L. Carey, Chas. M. Cazier, S. H. Tagart, Wm. H. Watson, and Dennis M. Sweeny, Esqrs.

SENATOR KERR. We noticed a few days since the absence of Mr. Kerr. Senator from Maryland, on the vote on the tariff bill. Since then we have learned that his absense was occasioned by sickness in his family; but that he would not leave his post until he paired off with Senator Wilcox, who was opposed to the Tariff. Under such circumstances he stands perfectly justified. Had he been present he would have voted for the tariff bill.—Balt Clipper.

THE DISTRIBUTION QUESTION.—The Whigs of the House of Representatives yesterday succeeded in getting through the Committee of the Whole and sending to the Senate, a bill to repeal the provision of the Land act of last session which suspends the operation of that act in the event of duties being laid upon imports at a higher rate than 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. They have thus made a noble reply to those of their enemies who accuse them of truckling to abused power, and to such of their friends as seem to understand them as having yielded the principle of the Distribution act in their recent vote for the pending Tariff bill. Should the bill unhappily not become a law in consequence of a further intervention of the Presidential veto, the people have at least the security of the solemn pledge, tendered by this bill, that, whenever the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government shall be of the same Whig politics—that is to say, at the first session of Congress after the 3d day of March, 1845—the restrictive provision in the Distribution act will be repealed, and the provisions of that just and wise act be allowed to take their full effect.

It is remarkable that the bill, which passed yesterday, to repeal the provision in the Distribution act, received a majority of votes larger by ten than that by which the Distribution originally passed; the majority for the original bill being eight votes, and that for the bill passed yesterday eighteen votes.—Nat. Intel.

ONE OF THE GUARD.—The Indianapolis Journal says:—The Whigs of Indiana are at last under great obligations to Mr. Proffit, though he may not be much gratified nor they grateful for the favors conferred. The shameful conduct of this deserter of his principles, and traitor to his friends, had the effect of bringing out a full vote in his district, and a Whig ascendency in the State has been thereby maintained.

VERMONT SUGAR.—The singular fact is stated in the Montpelier Watchman, that next to Louisiana, the State of Vermont is the greatest sugar producing State in the Union! The amount of maple sugar produced in 1840 was over 2,559 tons being over 17½ pounds to each inhabitant, allowing a population of 291,948 At five cents a pound, this is worth $255,-962,20. The Watchman states that this quantity is very far below that produced the present year, and thinks it may be safely estimated that the sugar produced this season will at the low price of five cents, be worth one million of dollars.

For the Easton Gazette.

Mr. Graham:—In reply to the communication of J. H. drawn forth by a brief article bearing the heading of "a voice from the tomb," in which he maintains that Mr. Wesley did actually ordain, and moreover justifies the act on his part, we forward for publication in your paper an extract from a letter of his to Mr. Asbury bearing date, London 20th Sept. 1788, the whole of which may be found in the 2d vol. of his life by More. In this letter Mr. Wesley writes as follows—"There is indeed a wide difference between the relation wherein you stand to the Americans, and the relation wherein I stand to all the Methodists. You are the elder brother of the American Methodists; I am under God the father of the whole family. Therefore I naturally care for you all in a manner no other person can do. Therefore I in a measure provide for you all; for the supplies which Dr. Coke provides for you, he could not provide were it not for me; were it not that I not only permit him to collect, but support him in so doing. But in one point, my dear brother, I am a little afraid both the Dr and you differ from me. I study to be LITTLE, you study to be GREAT; I CREEP, you strut along; I found a SCHOOL, you a college, nay and call it after your own names! O beware! Do not seek to be something! Let me be nothing and Christ be all in all. One instance of this your greatness has given me great concern. How can you, how dare you suffer yourself to be called a Bishop? I shudder, I start at the very thought. Men may call me a KNAVE, or a FOOL a RASCAL, a SCOUNDREL, and I am content, but they shall never by my consent call me a BISHOP. For my sake, for Gods sake, for Christs sake, put a full end to this. Let the Presbyterians do what they please, but let the Methodists know their calling better. Thus my dear Franky I have told you all that is in my heart; and let this when I am no more seen, bear witness how sincerely I am your affectionate friend & brother. JOHN WESLEY."

From this extract it will readily be seen that Mr. Wesley disclaimed the title of Bishop in the strongest terms, and as a necessary consequence by such disclaimer openly acknowledged, that he possessed no authority to ordain inasmuch as that authority belongs to no one in the visible church but him who is properly and rightfully named a bishop. Now it is readily granted that the terms bishop, presbyter and elder in the New Testament designate the same order of men. This no one denies who has attentively read the sacred volume. But then it is also equally well known that the order of men so designated by these terms never possessed the power of ordination and of course never exercised it. This power was vested in the apostles alone. And when in the course of nature they passed away, it descended to their successors the Bishops, who from that moment with becoming modesty declined continuing the term Apostle and adopted that of Bishop as expressive of their Apostolic rank and order; and it is by this ter... that the first order of the ministry has ever since been recognized and are now known. In refusing to be called a Bishop therefore, which Mr. Wesley did in the most positive manner, he virtually abandoned all claim to the possession of any authority or right to ordain, and what he declined doing in England out of respect to the national church to which he belonged, he could no more do in reference to a distant land to which the jurisdiction of the said church did not extend. As to his saying that Lord King had convinced him that bishop and presbyter meant the same person and therefore that he had a right to ordain, his own ordination by one of the Bishops of the English Church is proof enough what his convictions were at least at one period of his life relative to this much misunderstood and much bandied term, and as to the Lord Chancellor himself it is a fact that he recanted all that he had written upon this important subject after the appearance of Mr. Slaters reply entitled "an original draught." It would be not a little singular therefore to justify a proceeding by a work the author of which as a man of candour had readily acknowledged to be defective as soon as another better informed in the matter had exposed its errors. To save Mr. Wesleys character accordingly from the inconsistency to which it must be exposed if J. H. will contend that he did exercise the power of ordination and moreover that he had a right to do so, the extracts which we give of his sermon delivered but two years before his death, had better be considered as the more correct exhibition of his views in relation to this matter, and thus the appointment of Dr. Coke, &c. may be regarded in the light of simple recommendation to the grace and protection of God without any intention of making use in a very solemn proceeding of what really and truly did not belong to him. In this view of the subject it will readily be seen how far the whole Methodist connection both in this country and in England have departed from the line of conduct marked out for them by Mr. Wesley. He never designed, if his own words are to be believed, that they should separate from the Church, but only endeavor to excite a more ardent spirit of piety within her bosom, and so "keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace." What then, in this delicate and critical state of circumstances, is the proper course to be pursued? It is as we should say in kind respectful language, to abandon the idea immediately of a separate and independent establishment, to re-unite themselves with the pure branches of the Catholic Church which are to be found in both realms, and thus arrest the further progress of a schism which rends the seamless garment of the Saviour and constitutes so melancholy a departure from "faith once delivered to the saints."

C. C.