"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PA'HS, WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS.—JEREMIAH VI. 16.

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### Poetry.

### BABYLON.

I climb'd the cliff-I crossed the rock-I trod the deserts old— I pass'd the wild Arabian tents, The Syrian shepherd's fold; Behind me far all haunts of men Stretched into distance gray,
When spread before me, lone and wide,
The plain of Shinar lay; The boundless plain of far Linjar,
Where, long, long ages back,
Abdallah read the silent stars, And wrote their mystic track.

Where art thou, gem of the rich earth! City of far renown, The glory of the proud Chaldee, The green earth's ancient crown!
Where lies the lake that, gleaming wide, Gave back thy hundred towers? Where are thy gardens of delight? Thy cedar-shaded bowers? Where, where—oh, where rolls rapidly
Thine ever-flashing river,
Past marble gate and column'd tower,
Guarding thy walls for ever!

There is no voice of gladness here, No breath of song floats by; I hearken—but the moaning wind Is all that makes reply. Solemn and lone the silent marsh Spreads endlessly around, And shapeless are the ruined heaps That strew the broken ground. Sadly, above huge outlines dim, Sighs the lone willow bough— The last last role of Dabylon, Its only music now.

Son of Mandané! by whose hand The doomed city fell— The swift feet of whose soldiery Climbed tower and citadel; Thou foundest revelry and mirth, Thou foundest dance and song, Thou foundest many a banquet fair, And many a joyous throng: Like the death-angel camest thou, When men were care-bereft: And is this lone, waste wilderness The total thou hast left?

Oh, glorious were her palaces, And shrines of fretted gold! Then rose the fame of Merodach, The house of Belus old: And busy life was in her streets, Where countless nations thronged; Light footsteps glided through her homes, And mirth to her belonged But prophet voices murmured, Even in her festal halls; And angel fingers wrote her doom Upon the palace-walls.

At midnight came the Persian, Mingling amid the crowd; He heeded not the beautiful, He stayed not for the proud; False was her fated river, Heedless her gods of stone; He passed-and she was gone! Her place on earth abideth not-Memorial she hath none; Darkness and ruin thou may'st find, But never Babylon!

#### PROTESTANTISM THE SOURCE OF NATIONAL GLORY.

BY THE REV. DR. CROLY.

Every reign which attempted to bring back Popery, or even to give it that share of power which could in any egree prejudice Protestantism, has been marked by signal calamity. It is a striking circumstance, that almost every reign of this popish tendency has been followed by one purely Protestant; and, as if to make the source of the national peril plain to all eyes, those alterhate reigns have not offered a stronger contrast in their religious principles, than in their public fortunes. Let the rank of England be what it might under the Protestant Sovereign, it always went down under the Popish; let its loss of dignity, or of power, be what it might under the Popish sovereign, it always recovered under the Protestant, and more than recovered; it was distinguished by sudden success, public renovation, and increased stability in the freedom and honours of the em-

Protestantism was first thoroughly established in England in the reign of Elizabeth.

Mary had left a dilapidated kingdom; the nation Worn out with disaster and debt: the national arms disgraced; nothing in vigour but Popery. Elizabeth at twenty-five, found her first steps surrounded with the most extraordinary embarrassments: at home, the whole

drength of a party, including the chief names of the ingdom, hostile to her succession and religion; in Scotand, a rival title, supported by France; in Ireland, a perpetual rebellion, inflamed by Rome; on the continent, the force of Spain roused against her by the double stiinulant of ambition and bigotry, at a time when Spain commanded almost all the whole strength of Europe. But the cause of Elizabeth was Protestantism: and

in that sign she conquered. She shivered the Spanish sword; she paralyzed the power of Rome; she gave freedom to the Dutch; she fought the battle of the French Protestants; every eye of religious suffering broughout Europe was fixed on this magnanimous wo-At home, she elevated the habits and the heart of her people. She even drained off the bitter waters of ligious feud, and sowed in the vigorous soil, which they had so long made unwholesome, the seeds of every principle and institution that has since grown up into the strength of empire. But her great work was the estahment of Protestantism. Like the Jewish king, she found the ark of God without a shelter; and she built for it the noblest temple in the world—she consecrated er country into its temple.

She died in the fulness of years and honour; the great Queen of Protestantism throughout the nations; in the memory of England, her name and her reign alike

James the First inherited the principles with the fown of Elizabeth. His first act was, to declare his alglance to Protestantism. From that moment Popery ost all power against him. It tried faction, and failed. It then tried conspiracy, and more than failed. Its conspiracy gave birth to the most memorable instance of hational preservation, perhaps, in the annals of Europe. The gunpowder plot would have swept away the king, toyal family, the chief nobles and commoners of England at a blow. The secret was kept for a year and shalf. It was power betrayed to the last. It was discovered by neither treachery nor repentance, and but on tration.\* They were men of acknowledged ability, some "I would not that ye should be ignorant that all our fa-

England in peace; faction feeble or extinct; the nation ment; in war, finance, negotiation. All their expedimenties that a charitable mode of general expression is prospering in the new spirit of commerce and manly ad- tions returned with shame. The British arms were tar- authorized by scripture, and quite consistent with that venture. No reign of an English king ever opened a nished in the four quarters of the globe.† And, as if to conviction of the judgment, which admits of individual longer or more undisturbed view of prosperity. But make the shame more conspicuous, they were baffled even exceptions. The spirit of the Established Church to-Charles betrayed the sacred trust of Protestantism. He in that service to which the national feeling was most wards all who dissent from her worship and communion, had formed a Popish alliance, with the full knowledge keenly alive, and in which defeat seemed impossible. breathes the same general benevolence, as she manifests that it established a Popish dynasty.\* He had lent England saw, with astonishment, her fleet disgraced be- for all her own members. In this respect, she certainly himself to the intrigues of the French minister, stained fore a barbarian, without a ship on the waters, and finally possesses much of that charity which is "kind, envieth with Protestant blood; for his first armament was a hunted out of his seas by the fire from batteries crum- not, and doth not behave itself unseemly, but hopeth all fleet against the Huguenots. If not a friend to Popery, bling under the discharge of their own cannon. he was madly regardless of its hazards to the constitu-

councils, popular feuds, met by alternate weakness and be its own executioner. It at length made its promised frequently a fatal stumbling-block to the young men who violence, the loss of the national respect, finally deepen- attempt upon the Constitution. A harmless measure enquire wherewithal they shall cleanse their way. It is been so highly conducive to the prosperity and power of England ing into civil bloodshed, were the punishments of his was proposed, notoriously but a cover for the deeper inadmitted that our Church laments those divisions that they deserve the deeper to the prosperty and power of the deeper inthat they deserve the deeper i betrayal of Protestantism. The late discovery of his sults that were to follow. It was met with manly re- amongst professing Christians, which she cannot preerror, and the solemn repentance of his prison hours, pulse; and, in the midst of public indignation, perished vent. But she adopts the only scriptural method of painfully redeemed his memory.

Cromwell's was the sceptre of a broken kingdom. He found the fame and force of England crushed; utter humiliation abroad; at home, the exhaustion of the civil tant Administration." They had scarcely entered on the which is the very bond of peace. The reformers war; new and arrogant faction, and old intractable par-

always regarded. The Jews were punished for their a man had ventured to suppose but a month before, he day can bear our testimony to the solidity of their judgidolatry by idolators, and restored by idolaters. But, would have been laughed at as a visionary. whatever was in the heart of the Protector, the policy of his government was Protestantism. His treasures and yoke of France, and with all its old energies melted away his arms were openly devoted to the Protestant cause, in the vices of its government, was the last to which Euin France, in Italy, throughout the world. He was the rope could have looked for defiance of the universal confirst who raised a public fund for the relief of the Vaudois | queror. But if ever the battle was fought by the shepchurches. He sternly repelled the advances which herd's staff and sling against the armed giant, it was then. Popery made to seduce him into the paths of the late England was summoned to begin a new career of triumph.

England was instantly lifted on her feet, as by the work of miracle. All her battles were victorious; France and Spain bowed before her. All her adventures were conquests. She laid the foundation of her monarchs a prisoner in its hands; and the mighty fabric colonial empire, and extended that still more illustrious of the French atheistic empire, after darkening and discommercial empire, to which the only limits in either tending like an endless dungeon over the earth, scatspace or time may be those of mankind. She rapidly tered, with all its malignant somps and ministers of evil, became the most conspicuous power of Europe; growing year by year in opulence, public knowledge, and foreign renown; until Cromwell could almost realize the splendid improbability, that, "before he died, he would make the name of an Englishman as much feared and honoured as ever was that of an ancient Roman."

Charles the Second ascended an eminently prosperous throne. Abroad it held the foremost rank, the fruit of nexion of national misfortune with the introduction of the vigour of the Protectorate. At home all faction Popish influence, and of naional triumph with its exhad been forgotten in the general joy of the Restoration.

But Charles was a concealed Roman Catholic.† He attempted to introduce his religion; the Star of England instantly darkened; the country and the king alike became the scorn of the foreign courts; the royal honour was scandalized by mercenary subserviency to France; with Holland: the capital was swept by the memorable inflictions of pestilence and conflagration.

James the Second still more openly violated the na-

William was called to the throne by Protestantism. He found it, as it was always found at the close of a Popish reign, surrounded by a host of difficulties; at home, the kingdom in a ferment; Popery, and its ally Jacobihead; abroad the French king domineering over Europe, and threatening invasion. In the scale of nations England was nothing!

But the principle of William's government was Protestantism; he fought and legislated for it through life; and it was to him, as it had been to all before him. strength and victory. He silenced the English faction; he crushed the Irish war; he next attacked the colossal strength of France on its own shore. This was the direct collision, not so much of the two kingdoms, as of the two faiths; the Protestant champion stood in the field against the Popish persecutor. Before that war closed, the fame of Louis was undone, and England rose to the highest military renown. In a train of immortal victories, she defended Protestantism throughout Europe, drove the enemy to his palace gates, and before she sheathed the sword, broke the power of France for a hun-

The Brunswick line were called to the throne by Protestantism. Their faith was their title. They were honourable men, and they kept their oaths to the religion of England. The country rose under each of those Protestant kings to a still higher rank; every trivial reverse compensated by some magnificent addition of henour and power, until the throne of England stood on a height from which it looked down upon the world.

Yet, in our immediate memory, there was one remarkable interruption of that progress; which, if the most total contrast to the periods preceding and following can amount to proof, proves that every introduction of Popery into the legislature will be visited as a national

During the war with the French Republic, England had gone on from triumph to triumph. The crimes of the Popish continent had delivered it over to be scourged by France; but the war of England was naval; and in 1805, she consummated that war by the greatest victory ever gained on the seas.† At one blow she extinguished the navies of France and Spain. The death of her great statesman at length opened the door to a new adminis

\* By the marriage compact with the Infanta, the royal children were to be educated by their mother until they were ten years old. But France, determined on running no risk of their being Protestants, raised the term to thirteen years. Even this was not enough; for Popery was afraid of Protestant milk; and a clause was in-serted that the children should not be suckled by Protestant urses. The object of those stipulations was so apparent, that Charles must have looked to a Popish succession; and the stipulations were so perfectly sufficient for their purpose, that all his sons, even to the last fragment of their line, were Roman Catholics. † He had solemnly professed Popery on the eve of the Restora-

tion.
‡ Trafalgar, Oct. 1805.

change from triumpl to disaster. Disgrace came upon not well pleased, for they were overthrown in the wilder-Charles the First ascended a prosperous throne; them in every shape in which it could assail a govern- ness." From which, and many similar passages, it is

Ill fortune suddenly gathered around him. Distracted already condemned by the voice of the country, it was to and peace; open the mouths of gainsayers; and are the Popish ministry of one month and one year.§

office, when the whole scene of disaster brightened; and were sensible that when once the mind was well in-

Of all countries, Spain, sluggish, accustomed to the Irresistible on one element, she was now to be led step by step to the first place of glory on another; and that Protestant ministry saw, what no human foresight could have hoped to see, Europe restored; the monarch of her | Churchman, Magazine.

It is impossible to conceve that this regular interchange of punishment and preservation has been without a cause, and without a purpose. Through almost three hundred years, through all varieties of public circumstance, all changes of men, all shades of general polity, we see one thing alone undanged—the regular con-

# THE CHARITABLENESS OF THE CHURCH.

both as regards her own boly, and those who dissent the national arms were humiliated by a disastrous war from her communion. With espect to her own memtism, girding themselves for battle; fierce disturbance in thing can be more evident than that the excellent fathers vice Gazette. Scotland; open war in Ireland, with the late king at its of our church understood and clearly expressed the important difference between the outward and visible sign, and the inward and spiritual grace. It is in this judgment of charity that the Church returns thanks to Almighty funeral rites; calling them "dear brethren and sisters;" bliss. We are aware that this very circumstance which usual objection should be urged to justify a schism in the body of Christ. For what is the simple fact? It is that the clergyman and congregation expressed merely a hope ported himself and his family for some time past by sellof the happiness of a departed brother, of whose misery they cannot possibly be certain. Now, if we do not know that any one has actually died in his sins, why hay be very improbable; but as we know that with God while those of the pious and devoted are increasing. that he has shewn mercy to the brother or sister we are employed by the holy apostles themselves, even when "Moreover, brethren," says St. Paul (1st Epis. to Cor.), Ulster.

† The retreat from Sweden, 1807.—Egypt invaded and eva-cuated, 1807.—Whitelock sent out to Buenos Ayres, 1807.— Duckworth's repulse at Constantinople, 1807. All those operations had originated in 1806, excepting Whitelock's, which was the final act of the Ministry.

The granting of commissions in the army. Mr. Perceval

sed this as only a pretext; he said, "It was not so much the opposed this as only a pretext; he said, It was not so much the individual measure to which he objected, as the system of which it formed a part, and which was growing every day. From the arguments that he had heard, a man might be almost led to suppose that one religion was considered as good as another, and that the Reformation was only a measure of political convenience."

titution, must have lain exposed to the first invader.

The consequences were incalculable. Seeming accident

The consequences were incalculable. Seeming accident

The memory of man so sudden a ships in a river, which look like greatthings.—Hume's Hist. James I. things." She does not, indeed, think lightly of schism. But the fair fame of the British Empire was not to be She is aware that "divisions" amongst us injure the best thus cheaply wrested away. The ministry must perish; of causes; are destructive of brotherly love, harmony, counteracting their evil tendency, that of praying to Al-Its successors came in on the express title of resist- mighty God to pour His Holy Spirit into all our hearts, Cromwell was a murderer sot in the high designs of never relaxed, a combination she personal purity of the instrument is not circumstances, and effective and rapid renown; which if level in the public estimation. And we of the present ment. For who in our times attaches a superstitious reverence to any of the rites and ceremonies of our Church? Certainly, no one who has a spiritual perception of her doctrines and precepts; nor does the Church herself authorize or encourage any such abuse of them. The early controversy, however, which was permitted on these points, was, doubtless, overruled for eminent good; having been productive of that genuine and permanent spirit of moderation, tolerance, and piety, for which the reformers and all our divines, who have adhered to their principles have been so eminently distinguished .-

## FULFILMENT OF PROPHECY.

The following remarkable reference to the present state of the Ottoman empire, as a signal fulfilment of prophecy, is extracted from a letter of a correspondent to the Standard :- "It is the opinion of the vast majority of commentators on prophecy that we are now living under the Sixth Vial-The Sixth Angel is now pouring out his vial upon that great river Euphrates; by which east may be prepared,' (Rev. xvi. 12.)—The drying up of a mighty river exactly describes the wasting away of The Spirit of the Established Church is charitable, This filled the cup. The Stuarts were cast out, they Church of England considers as members of the visible able that the 13th of June, 1844, is "an hour, a day, Church, and as such addresses them on all occasions by a month, and a year' (Rev. ix. 16.,) or 391 years and sentenced to wither down into a monk, and that monk the affectionate terms of "Bretlren," "Dearly beloved 15 days from the 29th May 1453, when the Turks took living on the alms of England, a stipendiary and an exile. brethren," and the like; although it is impossible that Constantinople. This renders it probable that the 13th was truly regenerate in the spiritual and saving sense of that the downfall of the Ottoman empire will be the the term. Hence, in our baptismal service, the sign and the thing signified are indiscriminately used; yet, nother the return of the Jews to their own land."—United Ser-

# THE CLERGY OF IRELAND.

The whole Established clergy of Ireland amounts to God for the renewal of the Holy Spirit of every person about 1600, and at the late anniversary meeting of the who has been born again of water. Thus St. Paul public religious societies in Dublin, there were present speaks of persons being "washed with the water of re- between five and six hundred-an indication of their generation." Certainly he did not mean that water ac- zeal which no one will mistake who knows the character tually renewed any one unto salvation, but that it was a and design of these meetings. Of these men I pubsign of the sanctification of the Spirit. It is evident that licly profess my belief that there is not a Church in Briall baptized persons were invariably denominated by the tain, nor perhaps in the world, that could furnish ar apostles, believers, saints, disciples, brethren, beloved, equal number of ministers whose whole deportment is the elect of God, and holy brethren. It is in the same more honourable to their profession. They are sound charitable spirit that our Church admits all her baptized in the faith, evangelical in spirit, godly in their lives, members, who die a natural death, to the privilege of her and faithful, laborious, and successful in their ministry. Hence the outcry against them. I allow it is with them and expressing a hope, whilst their bodies are committed the day of just and righteous judgment for past neglect, to the dust, that their souls will rise again to everlasting yet, let it not be overlooked, their persecution did not commence before the revival of their piety. Had they we think so characteristic of her Christian spirit, is continued as they were, they would have enjoyed their highly censured, and even made a ground of dissent from emoluments of office undisturbed to the present hour, her communion! Yet there seems no just cause why the but their zeal has provoked hostility. Great are their sufferings, but they bear them meekly.

One of the most honored rectors in Ireland has suping the books of his library. They are taking joyfully the spoiling of their goods. They may be called to endure more yet. Be it so. This will not reduce their should we not willingly hope that he has not? To our numbers; for, notwithstanding the persecution, the numapprehensions, indeed, the future happiness of a person bers of the worldly and careless clergy are reducing, all things are possible, there can be no evil in hoping is my full conviction that never was the Irish Church as strong as she is at this moment, for never could she about to bury out of our sight. We see the generalizing reckon on so many faithful ministers before. Her temlanguage adopted by the Church of England uniformly poralities may perish, but the truth which she maintains, that God was manifest in the flesh to save sinners, shall they were fully persuaded of the hypocrisy of some who endure for ever, and she too, while she maintains this had been admitted by baptism into fellowship with the testimony, shall be never overthrown.—From the Speech tion of surrounding nations! How is she cajoled—flattered— Churches to whom they addressed their epistles.— of a Rev. Gentleman before the Presbyterian Synod of duped—her flag insulted, and her subjects—unprotected by her

> For the Church. CHURCH EXTENSION AND OLD COUNTRY GENTRY WANTED IN CANADA.

Where religious ministrations are crippled and contracted, individual character will suffer in a proportionate degree, and the materials for forming a sound public opinion will no longer exist, but will be replaced by others, respresenting a different set of principles and sympathics.—From the State in its relations with the Church, by W. E. Gladstone, Esq. M. P.

The increase of arts, pleasures, and social commerce. was just beginning to produce an inclination for the softer and more | Church doctrine—the orderly example of her Clergy—the prin-

the eve of execution. Yet its success must have been a national ruin. A Popish government was to have been set up. The country, in its state of distraction and destruction an

In reading the History of England we are forcibly struck by the many peculiarities which distinguish her people, and we find, upon reflection, that to some of these are, in a great measure, ascribable the origin and formation of her singular Constitution, and the consequent extension of power, which have made her so

As it has been well said-That it is not at public fetes and amid the splendors of a Court, but in the by-lanes and alleys of a City, that national characteristics can be discovered-so, in English History, if we admire her wonderful Constitution and her high career of power, we must look among the most homebred and unobstrusive scenes for the simple causes which have been productive of these glorious results.

I would here briefly consider two things which come under the designation of national peculiarities, and which apprehend have appreciated and fostered here-would become the means, under the Providence of God, of preserving us from that Maelstroom of democracy which now yawns to engulph us.

These are-First, those rural and somewhat Patriarchal habits, which while they have distinguished them from all others, have added such lustre to the character of the English Gentry; and which the Solomon of English Kings (as he has been, perhaps ranically atome 'de a time when the allurements of the metropo lis were withdrawing them from their Country residences. And econdly, perhaps of primary importance;-The quiet and Christian spirit—a spirit of meekness and forbearance towards en-a spirit of veneration and love for the sovereign anointed of God, and of obedience to all put in authority, -which not only reathes throughout the Liturgy of our Church and is inculcated by her homilies, but lives, an example worthy of imitation, in the character of Her Clergy.

These, acting harmoniously together have produced wonderful results. The diffusion of a large body of Gentlemen of refined feelings and great intelligence and who by their rank in society are, on the one hand, calculated to exercise great influence over the lower orders, and on the other are interested in maintaining that form of Government which invests them with superior privileges has given a settled and steady character to the social frame. The example—the fatherly admonitions—the unsullied and consistent principles of the Clergy, who wherever the Church raises her holy spire have diffused among their flocks a highly elevated tone of moral and intellectual feeling, and taught the inestimable blessings, of "Peace on Earth and good will towards men,"have worked quietly towards the same end.

Thus—the rise and progress of England's prosperity, the vast pyramid of power her people have now raised, will, like the the Ottoman empire is symbolised, 'and the water mighty river, which we see fretting to burst its bounds, but which. thereof is drying up, that the way of the kings of the traced to its source, bubbles quietly from some moss-grown spring -be found to proceed mainly from these, at first obscure, causes.

I am aware that the historian Hume, while speaking of the the Turkish empire in the present day. I believe that rural habits which the English Gentlemen, in the time of James the Ottoman empire will be annihilated in 1872, which I. were compelled to adopt from the antipathy of that Monarch is 'a time, times, and a half' (Dan. xii. 7.) or 1260 to their numerous attendance at Court, ascribes to the immense years from 612, when the Mahommedan abomination influence which they thus acquired the rise of that spirit of liberty of desolation was publicly set up-'The second' or and fanaticism, which triumphed for a time, and had well-nigh Turkish 'woe' will then terminate (Rev. xi. 14.)-At been fatal to the Monarchy. After events show that, although bers, she uniformly adopts the language of charity and the same time I believe that the year 1844, which is this opinion is correct, the excessive opposition which raged at affection, for which conduct she undoubtedly has the ex- only five years from the present time, will be a fatal that time against the prerogatives of the Crown was but the ferample of holy writ. All who make a profession of Chris- year to Turkey .- It is the 1260th year from the Hegira, ment of men's minds. The restoration of the Second Charles, tional trust. He publicly became a Roman Catholic. tianity, by being baptized into the name of Christ, the according to Mahommedan calculation.—It is remark- and the History of England subsequent to that period clearly glish Gentry, to be very wary of the increase of popular power, and on any momentous occasion, when the people and the Crown are at variance, to throw their whole influence into the scale of our reformers could believe that every baptized person June, 1844, will be a fatal day for Turkey.—It appears the Monarch. We, in the present day, who are lovers of order and good Government, regard this very class as a great barrier against the encroachments of a similar levelling spirit which is abroad. We look confidently to their efforts and their influencefor they are working men when there is danger of the disruption of the social frame-for the return to power of the high-minded Conservatives of England.

Again, let us revert to the influence exercised by the Church pon the character of the community. Those who have fived within her pale, and have been conversant with her spirit and the orthodox principles of Her Clergy, will readily acknowledge that much of that conservative feeling in England, which is based upon the precept, "Fear God and honour the King," and which Christianity inculcates, is in justice to be attributed to the Church of England. Who will not affirm that on that Conservative spirit rests the main-stay of England's power? It is not long since a series of events, startling and unparalleled in the History of the world, called it forth in its pristine vigour. It was that spirit, which while it left England in internal tranquillity and created a strong bond of union among her people, left all her energies concentrated, and enabled her, while anarchy and confusion reigned among continental nations, during the time of Napoleon, to maintain the contest single-handed against that mighty conqueror her unnatural progeny in the West-and Hyder Ali in the

Alas! the Statesmen of England and above all, her Ministers, do not now acknowledge the debt of gratitude their country owes to her Church. They do not foster and increase Her influence; but on the contrary they endeavour to undermine it. With heavy hearts we are forced to acknowledge that every fresh concession made to the enemies of the Established Church has brought with it a blight and a curse upon the prosperity of the Empire. England is not now the happy land she once was. The social ties that once endeared the English Country Gentleman to his tenants are well-nigh severed for ever. The once quiet homesteads and happy villages of England, instead of the mirth and rural pastimes—the decorous celebration of national festivals -and the joyous harvest-homes of old-now ring with the noisy brawling of partizanship, and the clamours of agrarianism! And see the consequence. Internal dissensions have caused national weakness and imbecility. How is England sunk in the estimaonce mighty arm-plundered and murdered by midnight as-

In thus cursorily remarking upon the causes of England's past prosperity (the simplicity of which would render them easy of attainment in any Country but especially in one of her colonies) I have had in view the desirable objects of Church extension in Upper Canada, and the promotion of emigration among the middle class of the Old Country people to this Colony.

Here the same Church is established by Law. Here there is a vast field for the labours of her Clergy and few to gather in the harvest. Here are men's minds disquieted and tending to civil strife and anarchy; and nowhere could the soothing influence of