COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1846.

poetry.

"'TIS HARD TO DIE IN SPRING." (From Blackwood's Magazine.)

["A short time after this he was laid upon his sick-bed, when a bright sun reminded him of his favourite time of year, and he said. I shall never see the peach-blossom, or the flowers of spring. It is hard to die in spring. 'God,' he said 'had placed him in a Paradise and he had every thing that could make a man happy.' Yet, eminently calculated as he was to enjoy such blessings, and nervous as his constitution was, he met the nearer approach of death with composure—with gratitude, and resignation to the will of Him whose beneficence had given, and whose pleasure it now was to take awar." -Memoirs of Robert Surtees, Esq., by George Taylor, Esq.]

"Tis hard to die in spring!" were the touching words he said, As cheerfully the light stole in—the sunshine round his bed. "Tis hard to die in spring, when the green earth looks so gay: I shall not see the peach-blossom." "Twas thus they heard

"God placed me in a Paradise!"-so spake his grateful heart, As grateful still from all he loved when summon'd to depart: And blessed he in life and death, to whom so call'd 'twas given Before aught faded here, to pass from Paradise to Heaven.

> VISCOUNT EXMOUTH. (From the Church of England Magazine.) [CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

It would be quite impossible, without going beyond ferred to Osler's account of Lord Exmouth-a book ployed in the latter part of 1796. which will well repay him for his trouble in reading it ship belonging to such a captain; and here he had very early lots his life in an attempt to save that of others. It was Sunday, the weather was bad, that some of the ships of the captain was at dinner with his officers, when a bustle was heard on deck; and on running towards the spot, two men were seen in the water who have when the spot, two men were seen in the water who observe "the word were seen in the water who had, that some of the ships of the captain was at dinner with his officers, when a bustle was heard on deck; and on running towards the spot, two men were seen in the water who had found unhooked, in the state of the soldiers, were forced to return again, having met with every kind of disappointment at the very distingtion of the subject, which has occupied so much of my thoughts of late.

Mr. H.—Where did we leave off, Mr. Clayton?

Mr. C.—The last time that I was here we had being to smile upon them. This is not the first time that I was here we had being to smile upon them. This is not the first time a large minority of success appeared to be beging into the water who have turned aside from the Synnd, under the title of "the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster." At the present time a large minority of success the proper without whose consideration of the state of those bodies into the small wheely into the small wheely in the present time a large minority of the present time a large minority of the Presbyterian ministers, in Ireland are, like their rule, no tewer true, seeben.

Mr. H.—Where did we leave off, Mr. Clayton?

Mr. C.—The last time that I was here we had being the title of "the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster." At the present time a large minority of the presbyterian ministers in Ireland are, like their breathed it to express anything, must have the devotion of its take of Ulster." At the present time a large minority of success the proper with the time of the which, if he intended it to express anything, must have the devotion of Ulster." At the present time a large minority of success the prope third time in that single year that sir Edward had those on board perished miserably.

placed his own life in peril, that he might preserve that of other men. But there is one noble act of this for the English nation than the attempted invasion of tells us that, "It is much to be feared that in many

notice and peculiar praise.

It was in the beginning of the year 1796, when sir Edward was on shore at Plymouth, and was going out to dinner with lady Pellew, that he observed a crowd, and found, upon inquiry, that the "Dutton," a large vessel with soldiers on board, bound for the West Indies, had got upon a shoal, and, having lost her rudder, was beating about at the mercy of the winds and waves. All her masts were gone; and she was lying in a deplorable state, at no great distance from the shore. Having heard this, sir Edward sprang out of the carriage in which he was sitting, and went off with the rest of the people to the beach where crowds were assembling. He could scarcely see how the loss of nearly all on board, between five and six hundred, could be prevented. They had no commander; for the captain had landed, from illness, only the day before-so all was confusion; and, although the officers had succeeded in getting a rope to the shore, by which several of the people had landed, yet this was a slow and difficult operation at a time when each moment was precious; for night was drawing on, and the wreck was fast breaking to pieces. Sir Edward wanted to send a message to the officers, and offered rewards to pilots and others to carry it; but no one liked to venture to board the wreck; so he exclaimed, Then I will go myself!" By means of the rope he was hauled on board through the surf-a very dangerous adventure; for the masts were in the way, having fallen towards the shore, and he was hurt on the back by being dragged under the main-mast; but although the wound was bad enough to confine him to his bed for a week afterwards, he disregarded it at the time, and, as soon as he got on board, declared who he was, and took upon himself the command.-He assured the people that all would be saved, if they would quietly attend to his orders, promising to be

the last to quit the wreck, and at the same threaten-

ing to run any one through the body who might diso-

ble action had been completed, the wreck went to On this occasion the freedom of the town of Plymouth was voted to him by the corporation; the mer- stowed by the general upon any Roman soldier that had saved chants of Liverpool presented him with a valuable the life of a citizen. service of plate; and in the following March he was tuna sequatur."

created a baronet,* and received an honourable addizion to his family arms; namely, a civic wreath,† a stranded ship for a crest, and a motto† signifying a wish that, God assisting him, fortune might follow him in his undertakings; which modest motto he him in his undertakings; which modest motto he him in his undertakings; which modest motto he him in his undertakings; the communion, while the great him as much contempt as his heart could wish.

Iives are commonly sacrificed only when a mistaken humanity shrinks from duty till the proper time for fact, that although the large majority of the people action has gone by. Twice did sir Edward, by his prompt and firm conduct, stop the spirit of mutiny on his journey, and assisted in laying the foundation stone of the first Methodist meeting house; in May, 1739. Some longing or attached to its communion, while the great who superintended this received an honourable addizion as they were before. And it is an extraordinary fact, that although the large majority of the people action has gone by. Twice did sir Edward, by his prompt and firm conduct, stop the spirit of mutiny on only to go to Epsworth and practice his oxford singularities, and he would ensure him as much contempt as his heart could wish. Line say.

Take the finest frigate in France.

Bergeret was for only in perfect the finest things for sense:

Among the pleasant places, where Goth his bit lade cast. They wanted a boat to send a letter to the admiral, was fereward wending by innumerable schisms, is now displayed a part of the sense of the part of the s the harshness of its cruel character?

discontent prevailed among the Bonan catholics very extensively; and, in fact, things were ripening towards the great rebellion of 1798, in which hundreds of protestants were basely murdered by their misguided neighbours and fellow countrymen. France, taking advantage of the state of Ireland, had resolved upon at this principle was a correct one—that time-politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings the success of his conduct time so much of Radicalism, as well in religion as in politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings at this trying time; and the success of his conduct time so much of Radicalism, as well in religion as in politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance. All the success of his conduct time so much of Radicalism, as well in religion as in politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance. All the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance. All the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance. All the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance. All the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance. All the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance of the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance of the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings arreighlance of the success of his conduct tides are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings are politics, that we have reason to look for painful tidings from that once highly ma protestants were basely murdered by their misguided neighbours and fellow countrymen. France, taking advantage of the state of Ireland, had resolved upon sending a large fleet, to land an army in that country, hoping for the assistance of multitudes of the people, and looking forward to the prospect of gaining a value.

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BETWEEN THE REV. HENRY HOOKER, A.M., AND MR.

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DIAL the limits of this sketch, to follow Sir E. Pellew hoping for the assistance of multitudes of the people through all the changes and actions of a life spent in and looking forward to the prospect of gaining a valuthe sea-service, and so the most remarkable only can able province, as well as of causing terror and confube noticed; while, for the other not less amusing and sion among the English nation. It was in checking improving passages of his life, the reader must be re- and opposing these endeavours that Pellew was em-

Sir Edward was stationed off Brest, to watch the After many adventures undergone, and much service French fleet; but, though closely watched, it contridone to his country, sir Edward, in 1796, was com- ved to escape all hindrance, and make its way sucmanding the "Indefatigable"-no bad name for a cessfully to the shores of Ireland; where, instead of ship belonging to such a captain; and here he had landing the troops and taking possession of the councer and crew, were hoisted out, and the two men were bled, yet the English succeeded in saving theirs, while no countenance to the same open avowal of Soc

kind performed by him, which deserves more especial Ireland; for the danger that threatened them was not only upon their shores, but from their own peoplefrom the very men to whom they looked for defence. In 1797 the mutiny of the fleet at the mouth of the of duty, or some powerful interposition of Providence, Thames, called "the mutiny of the Nore" took place; before they come to full maturity, inevitable ruin must and, at such a time of peril, the abilities and power of a man like Pellew were sure to make themselves conspicuous. He could combine firmness and kind- themselves. In some of the most populous districts ness, prudence and courage, in no common way; and, of Scotland, where the middling and lower ranks of the besides this his quickness was astonishing. Nothing like doubtfulness was ever seen in him, "His first of their religious duties, not occasional neglect only, but order," said an officer who long served with him "was a constant derision, and an avowed contempt of these always his last;" and he has often said of himself, that he never had a second thought worth sixpence. In the mouths of most men this would be an absurd boast; but it is an important declaration from one from the 'laver of regeneration'; and men and women whose whole life was a course of success without fail- count the blood of the covenant wherewith they are

ure. While the mutiny was raging at the Nore, the sanctified an unholy thing,' in pure despite of the spi-French were getting ready still larger forces for the rit of grace."* Again, the same writer adds: "Such attack upon Ireland; but this scheme gave their enefifteen cruising-vessels; on board of one of which they found twenty-five priests, who had been condemned for their principles, by the French revolutionary government, to perish in the unhealthy colony of Cayenne. Sir Edward restored these poor men to liberty and comfort, setting them on shore in England, and giving them a supply for their present wants. Among the other prisoners were the wife and family of a banished gentleman (Monsieur Rovère), who had been that nothing has been said or done on our part to proallowed to join him, and were going out with all they had, amounting to £\$,000; the whole of which sir

bey him. His well-known name, with his calmness About this time captain Pellew exchanged the and firmness, united in giving hope and confidence to "Indefatigable," which he had so long commanded, the despairing crowd, who received him with three for another vessel; and, going on board of his new cheers, which were heartily returned by the thousands ship for the first time, he was met by the boatswain, that stood upon the shore. Meanwhile, assistance who said, "I am very glad, sir, that you are come to was brought from Pellew's own ship and from a mer- us; for you are just the captain we want. You have need there is of a revival of religion amongst us; and chant-vessel, so that the ends of two additional ropes the finest ship in the navy, and a crew of smart sai- in general it may be observed, that there is such an were got on shore, and then cradles were contrived to lors; but a set of the greatest scoundrels that ever appearance of indifference or deadness in spiritual be slung upon them, with travelling-ropes to pass for- went to sea." He checked him on the spot; and ward and backward between the ships and the beach. afterwards sent for him to the cabin, wishing to know Each rope was held on shore by men, who watched what he meant by thus addressing him. The boat- plain and numerous to be mistaken by any." And the rolling of the wreck in the waves, and kept the swain had served under him before, and pleaded old ropes tight and steady. With much difficulty, one or recollections in excuse; but, after receiving the retwo small boats were worked near enough to the re- proof which sir Edward thought it needful publicly to mains of the "Dutton" to receive the more helpless give him, he informed his captain that the crew were of the passengers. Sir Edward, with his sword drawn, all but in a state of mutiny, and that for months past directed the proceedings and kept order-no easy he had slept with pistols under his head. A spirit of task, since some of the soldiers bad got at the spirits mutiny was at this time extremely common; and gobefore he came on board, and many were drunk, even vernment seemed more inclined to dally with it than at that awful time, when every fresh wave was threat- to put it boldly down, and then make a fair and ening them with instant death. The children, the searching inquiry into any grievances stated to exist. sick, and the women, were landed first; and nothing This would have been the wisest mode of proceeding, cannot with propriety be introduced into Christian more impressed Sir Edward than the struggle of feel- and it was this that sir Edward advised. His plan ing which took place in the case of one woman, the was, that a ship should be manned with officers and mother of a child only three weeks old, before she with sailors that could be fully trusted, which should would trust her infant to his care; nor did any thing be ready to attack the next vessel that mutinied, and, give him more pleasure than the success of his at- if necessary, sink her in the face of the fleet. The tempt to save it. The soldiers were next got on mere display of such a resolution would most likely Scotland. It is this; that, whilst in other countries, himself, to whom, under Providence, they all owed

their safety; and presently, after this daring and no-* It is almost needless to state that a knight and baronet are both alike entitled to the "sir" prefixed to their names; but differ in this, that the knight bears the title for his life only, while it goes to the baronet's eldest son.

† A civic wreath was a crown formed of oak-leaves, and be-

The motto was, as usual in Latin: "Deo adjuvante for-

him in his undertakings; which modest motto he chose rather than one that was proposed in terms more flattering to himself. It was in the same year (1796), that a beautiful French frigate, the "Virginie," was taken by the "Indefatigable," after a very brave and skilful resistance. Bergeret, the French captain, was much affected at his misfortune, and wept bitterly, when a boat was sent to bring him, as a wept bitterly, when a boat was sent to bring him, as a wept bitterly, when a boat was sent to bring him, as a close of the was informed of the inchest communion, while the great mass of the Presbyterian dissenters, who have emanated from its own bosom, are now its avowed and determined enemies. There is not a single country in Europe which abounds more with sectaries and dissenters and dise to know to whom he had struck his colours; and, boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of to know to whom he had struck his colours; and, upon being told that it was to Sir Edward Pellew, "Oh," said he, "that is the most fortunate man that ever lived! He takes every thing, and now he has taken the finest frigate in France." Bergeret was for some time the guest of Sir Edward and his family, and was afterwards offered in exchange for sir Sidney and was afterwards offered in exchange for sir Sidney and was afterwards offered in exchange for sir Sidney and out to be too true; and that vessel was chosen to take the lead in a proposed mutiny.—

Sir Edward Pellew, was chosen to take the lead in a proposed mutiny.—

Sir Edward was in his cabin dressing, before he went that we sold preach to a people not yet "beguiled by would be among the Indians, and he flattered himself that he would preach to a people not yet "beguiled by would be among the Indians, and he flattered himself that he would preach to a people not yet "beguiled by hill preach to a p whole scheme brought to nothing. The same stern regard for duty, the same strict enforcement of obergard as it is, I conceive it to be by no means as sad, as a few years more will exhibit them. ed was to protect from invasion the coasts of an important part of the British dominions. In Ireland at this trying time; and the success of his conduct time so much of Radicalism, as well in religion as in discontent prevailed among the Roman catholics very shows that his principle was a correct one—that time-

CLAYTON, A DISSENTER, ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUC-CESSION.

(By a Correspondent of The Church.)

No. VII.

Mr. Hooker. -- I am glad to see you again, Mr. Clayton. I trust that you are quite well. Mr. Clayton .- Quite well, I thank you, Sir. I have called again to pursue with you the considera- But this would not do; and when they found it ne-

though his officers persuaded him not to run the risk.

Just then, the ship made a deep plunge, the boat was broken, and the captain left in the midst of the waves, very much hurt, and bleeding profusely, having been dashed against the rudder, and his nostril torn by a hook in the tackle. However, he calmly called for a hook in the tackle hook in the tackle hough in the destroyed the power and the church of the general rule which I have been taking measures for establishing another, to be conducted on orthodox principles, until, follow-have been taking measures for establishing another, to be conducted on orthodox principles, until, follow-have been taking measures for establishing ano hook in the tackle. However, he calmly called for a rope; and, slinging himself to one of those thrown out to him, he cheerfully ordered the men on board to out to him, he cheerfully ordered the men on board to out to him, he cheerfully ordered the men on board to out to him, he cheerfully ordered the men on board to victory was gained, and both ships were much disation.

Indicate the rope in the rectiful of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the rope in the rectiful of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the rope in the rectiful of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the rope in the rectiful of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the rope in the Ireland of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the Ireland of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the Ireland of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the Ireland of the French need from Ireland, sir Edward's ship had an engagement with a vessel belonging to the enemy; and though no other than the Ireland of the tendencies of the Ireland of the Irel haul away. As soon as possible a boat, with an offiheir original formularies; and, as a body, they give
that Socinianism has extended so much in that unbled yet the English succeeded in saving theirs while
happy country

and others; but they generally profess to nond to
their original formularies; and, as a body, they give
happy country saved, as well as their commander. This was the the French vessel became a mere wreck, and most of ism, which we have had to regret in Geneva. Still, the symptoms in the religious state of Scotland are

parts of the kingdom the seeds of irreligion and licentiousness have been so plentifully disseminated, that unless their growth be checked by a returning sense LETTERS TO A METHODIST, by a Presbyter of the Diocese be the consequence. Already," says he, "do the presages of such fatal consequences begin to exhibit people were some years ago exemplary in the discharge duties, have now taken the place. The rites and ordinances of the Gospel are exposed to every species of scorn and ridicule. Children are wilfully withheld

as I have described it," reverting to the general conmies little trouble, for, those that had planned it being displaced from power, their successors thought land in which we live, with respect to the religious that nothing was better than to overturn what they character of a great majority of its inhabitants; very found prepared; so the sailors were discharged, the much resembling the state of things in the Jewish fleet dismantled, nay, some of the ships were sold, Church at the time of our Saviour's first coming in and the mighty affair ended in nothing. During this the flesh, when the true religion was either totally set one year, sir Edward's squadron took no fewer than aside by the infidelity of the Sadducees, or sadly corrupted by the vile hypocrisy of self-conceited Phari-

> Mr. C .- But does not Bishop Skinner therein condemn his own communion also?

Mr. H.-No! he says in the same work: "In the midst of this confusion, this melancholy departure from primitive truth and order, we, of the Episcopal communion, have the credit and comfort of reflecting, mote or encourage such wild deviation from the paths of true religion, the ways of unity, peace and love, Edward restored to the lady, paying from his own which our blessed Redeemer marked out for all his purse that part of it which was the prize of his crew. faithful followers.";

Mr. C .- But is the Bishop the only writer who testifies to such a state of things in Scotland?

Mr. H .-- No! we have the testimony of others to the same fact. The Rev. James Burns, minister of Brechin, says: "It may be necessary to show what concerns, that the need of a revival is very great .-The marks of this indifference or deadness are too then he goes on to specify some of them; as, amongst others, "the neglect of the worship of God in families, which is indeed, alas! very common amongst us." § "It is curious," says another writer, "that in many parts of Scotland the people to this day have a very great objection to hear the Lord's prayer said, or the Scriptures read in public;" and the same writer tells us that "an eminent minister of Edinburgh (Dr. Andrew Thompson) gravely maintained that "the Lord's prayer is a Jewish and not a Christian prayer, and

Mr. C. Why, surely, this is a curious light in which to view that inimitable prayer, and savours somewhat of the modern German divines. Mr. H .- There is one thing very remarkable in

shore, then the ship's company, and lastly the hero have spared the necessity of firing a single shot; for the separated and schismatical bodies are altogether diverse, both in doctrine and discipline, from the Church, with which they refuse to dwell, in Scotland

Bishop Skinner's "Primitive Truth and Order." Intro-Idem, p. 18. † Idem, p. 19.
The "Scottish Christian Herald," vol. ii. p. 728. Lawson's History Scottish Episcopal Church, p. 51.

¶ Lawson, p. 51.

(The remainder of this No. in our next.)

CHURCH BOOKS.

of Maryland. Re-published by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. Church Depository: 7 dd. bound, cloth-(continued.)

No man ever left more ample and complete materials for the biographer than John Wesley. From the 23rd to the 88th year of his restless, bustling life, undeterred y difficulties of situation, or by the harrassing and wearying nature of his multifarious employments, he never led to note down in his diary, in an exceedingly truthful and vivid manner, the most minute account actions and opinions; a striking example of that power and intensity of will in which few of the world's heroes ever excelled him. Our object in the present sketch is

dissenting sect, which he forsook through conviction and joined the communion of the Church of England; soon after, he was ordained, and after having suffered much persecution from the sect he had left, he obtained two persecution from the sect he had left, he obtained two small livings in Lincolnshire. He had three sons, Samuel, John, and Charles, and several daughters. Samuel entered into holy orders, and lived and died a consistent member of the Church; he appears to have been a very pious and learned man, and he totally disapproved of the irregular conduct of his brothers, although he never permitted his feeling of disapprobation to interfere with the mitted his feeling of disapprobation to interfere with the warmest brotherly affection. The whole course of Charwarmest brotherly arection. The whole course of Char-les's life was very nearly being changed, by an offer made by an Irish gentleman of the name of Wellesley, who took a fancy to him, and offered to bequeath him the whole of his fortune, if he would consent to live with him in Ireland. The young man, however, after having him in Ireland. The young man, nowever, after naving hesitated for a time, declined the proposal, preferring his prospects in College, to living in a state of dependence; the favour of Mr. Wellesley was in consequence transferred to a son of Sir Henry Colley, who assumed his name, afterwards became Earl of Mornington, and was the grand-father of the Duke of Wellington.

was supposed to have haunted his father's house, and performed very extraordinary and unmeaning pranks there, laid the foundation of that excessive credulity and superstition, which were marked features in Wesley's character. In early life he gave tokens of that brilliancy of imagination which accompanied him through life, and which was a powerful agent in the effectiveness of his Charter House, whence he removed to Christ Church College. Even at this early age, he appears to have his mind tinged with romantic speculations, he sighed for a still greater retirement than his College could afford, and once was on the eve of accepting the mastership of a small school in Yorkshire, where he thought he could devote himself more fully to spiritual contemplations. After his ordination, he remained with his father as curate for two years; he then returned to Oxford, where ne was appointed Moderator of Logical Disputations, and Greek Lecturer. He was wont to regard with much elf-complacency his logical attainments, whereby he was enabled to detect the fallacies of his opponents," though unfortunately through it he never appears to have been able to discover his own errors. During his two years' absence from Oxford, his brother Charles had gathered round him a number of young men deeply imbued with piety, who made a point of receiving the sacrament weekly at St. Mary's, and assembled daily at each others' rooms for the purposes of prayer and study. Immediately on the arrival of John Wesley, from his being in orders, and on account of his superior age, he was at

rating from the Church, indeed they were more inclined to Popery than to any Protestant schism, which endency led them into excesses of austerity, regretted by Vesley in after life, and which caused the madness of Mr. John Morgan, one of their members. They never received any opposition at Oxford, except from some of the undergraduates, and their conduct in visiting the prisons and hospitals, received high commendation from the Bishop of Oxford. Indeed they appear to have re-tained the regard and good-will of their ecclesiastical superiors, until their inventor conduct and dectained superiors, until their irregular conduct and doctrines, excited opposition.

After a short residence at Oxford, John Wesley had

down without a word." The crew soon returned to prisoner, on board of the Indefatigable. He wished to know to whom he had struck his colours; and, no board of the Indefatigable. But, afterwards, the words of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the appointment, he anticipated that his chief labour to the the lead in contract the struck his colours; and, who without a word." The crew soon returned to their duty. But, afterwards, the words of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and that vessel been pretty well protected from the grievous crime of the honest boatswain turned out to be too true; and the vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and the vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and the vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and the vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and the vessel boatswain turned out to be too true; and the vessel boatswain turned out to be to

has been in Scotland, by those influences, which have hitherto exercised a salutary influence over it in "the establishment" of their fathers. As early as 1721, establishment" of their fathers. As early as 1721, the secession of "the Remonstrants" took place.—Again, about the middle of the century eight congregations withdrew. After this term the Synod of Ulster." At essey in the secessary to re-establish their rule, which required to be amenable to any except the state of conduct, he refused to be amenable to any except satical conduct, he refused to be amenable to any except satical authority, and as for the other counts, he required they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and finding that they should be proceeded with as speedily as possible. After waiting four months, and inconsistent at in his chequered career—the attempt to consecrate Bishops for America. In the Methodist of presumption when about to depart from Savanmah. After having made the place too hot to hold him; through the ceremony of shaking the dust from his feet, which, if he intended it to e

Communications.

(From a Correspondent of The Church.)

not to draw inferences, or to deduce principles, but merely to give an outline, derived from works of authority, of the chief events of a most eventful life. The father of John Wesley belonged originally to a

John Wesley was born in the year 1703. It is probable that the faney of a goblin, which during his youth, He received his school-education at the

At this time they had not the remotest idea of sepa-

who was daring in his theories, was very timid and subject to impressions of bodily fear. During his passage home, he appears to have been in a very gloomy and unhappy state, his want of success in his Mission preyed on his mind, he compared his own unhappy sensations with the tranquillity of the Moravians, who were occupied and had no leisure for morbid fancies, and he came to the conclusion that his troubled mind was caused through his tunity, "for time," he said, "has shaken me by the conclusion that his troubled mind was caused through his not having a full and perfect assurance of his acceptance with God. Upon his return to London, Wesley became a zealous friend and admirer of Peter Bochler, a Moravian Missionary, at that time preaching in London. When Bochler, however, declared to him, that his faith must be instantaneous.* instantaneous,* as well as a free and direct operation of the Holy Spirit on his mind, his reason revolted, and prowith misgivings as to the perfectness of his fancied assurance, he determined to proceed to Hernnouth, in Germany, the head-quarters of Moravianism, in the hope that system. He quarrelled with the Moravians, and the reach was made still wider, by a strange notion which Wesley had now imbibed, of the possibility of a man attaining sinless perfection in this world.

In the meantime, Charles Wesley had become a convert to the doctrine of Bochler, even before his brother, and had collected a small congregation in London, who were well disposed to place themselves under the ministry

Among the original fifteen Methodists of Oxford, there was a youth named George Whitefield, who surpassed all the others in the fervency of his zeal and warmth of derotion. He was admitted to orders, and, after the return of John Wesley, he was appointed to the mission of Georgia, which appointment he accepted, although Wesley, after having resorted to his usual method of divination, declared he had better not leave England. After an absence of three months, he returned in time to co-operate with the two Wesleys, who had been in the meantime

on Friday obligatory on all their disciples. Preaching in the open air was now commenced, and the extravagant by human agency?"

Without entering into all that is expressed or implied. enthusiasm which was displayed by the converts, surpassed any thing that had ever been heard of since the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious charged by the care and the spurious charged by the care and the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and fanaticism displayed at the ancient of the spurious miracles and the spurious miracles an heathen shrines. The most fearful howlings, gnashing tions: 1. God having charged himself with the

In 1739, Whitefield requested Wesley to join him in of infallibility. Bristol, where he had been preaching very successfully. On the reception of this request, he tried his wonted divination by the Scriptures for favourable omens, but all the texts he stumbled on were dismally discouraging, full of allusions to death hurial and sufferings accordingly the

* The great danger in the use of the word instantaneous, as ap-fied to conversions, is, lest what does sometimes happen incidentally o sinners and unbelievers, should be considered as the exclusive way if salvation, thereby omitting the most common dispensation of the Almighty, wherein the seed sown at baptism grows up, and is After a short residence at Oxford, John Wesley had an offer of the living his father was about to resign; this he declined, remaining inflexible to his father's solicitations and the reasonings of his brother Samuel. He feared to undertake the spiritual care of so large a parish,

Of savation, thereby omitting the most common dispensation of the another of the living his father was about to resign; this he declined, remaining inflexible to his father's solicitations and the reasonings of his brother Samuel. He feared to undertake the spiritual care of so large a parish,

Of savation, thereby omitting the most common dispensation of the morning grows up, and is transient feelings and raptures are wont to supersede the testimony of Scripture and conscience. In the words of a modern divine, "Westeyamism for justification by faith, has substituted assumed of their subject matter, must give them an extensive circulation."

formed him that they could not tell whether he was a Protestant or Papist, as they had never heard of such a religion before.

The most erratic, however of all his actions, was his behaviour to a Miss Causton, to whom, after a long courtship, he proposed marriage, and was refused; shortly after, the lady married a Mr. Williamson. Not withstandium his religion, he continued to keep a close with which he noted the event in his journal; "Non eam reliqui, non dimisi, non revocabo," withstandium his relaction, he continued to keep a close.

his expectations of evil from the licentiousness of a wicked

the assistance of some other prelates.

Charles Wesley was much dissatisfied with his brother's assumption of Episcopal power, and, on hearing of it; wrote the following epigram:-

" So easily are Bishops made, By man's or woman's whim, Wesley his hands on Coke hath laid; But-who laid hands on him?'

But at this time Charles Wesley had withdrawn himself from the Methodists, and beco ship by the authorities of the Moravian premier, at the Church; he saw the schismatical nature of his cruyery time he was carrying out the ultraism of his Church ther's proceedings, and did not scruple to declare that he views. From them he obtained the custom which he practised through the whole of his life, of referring the died in the 80th year of his age, endeared to all who difficulties, whenever they occurred to him, either to trial by lot, or to a system of divination, by studying the tendency of the first verse he might chance to meet with in opening the Bible.

Wesley, like almost every other man we have heard of, who was daring in his theories, was very timid and sub-

The approach of old age did not at all diminish the restless energies of John Wesley, he continued his labours to the very week of his death, which took place March 2d, 1791, in the 88th year of his age. A few weeks before he wrote a long letter to America, in which he enjoined

interment, and there lay in a kind of state becoming the person, dressed in his clerical habit, with gown, cassock and band: the old clerical cap on his head, a Bible in one voked the rebuke from Bochler, "Mi frater, mi frater, excoquenda est tua philosophia!" But after some more struggling and self-tormenting, Wesley at length forced upon his venerable features, was that of a serene and heavenly smile. The crowds who flocked to see him his own account that his conversion occurred on the 24th were so great, that it was thought prudent, for fear of accidents, to accelerate the funeral, and perform it between ome person was reading Luther's preface to the Romans in his presence. Being still, however, "sawn asunder" could not be kept entirely search and several income. could not be kept entirely secret, and several hundred persons attended at that unusual hour. Mr. Richardson, who performed the service, had been one of his preachers his troubles would there be speedly dispelled. But he was disappointed, nor did he gain much internal peace until his great energies, which had long been rusting, obtained full employ in the founding and managing of his rectant. He was disappointed to the speedly dispelled. But he service, 'Forasmuch as it hat a pleased Almighty God to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother,' his voice changed, and he substituted the word father; and the feeling with which he did this was such that the congrealmost thirty years. When he came to that part of the feeling with which he did this was such, that the congregation who were shedding silent tears, burst at once into loud weeping.

So ended the career of John Wesley, a character to which there are few resemblances to be found in history, he was ardent; enthusiastic, and strictly in earnest in his religious sentiments, but marred his many noble qualities by that headstrong self-sufficiency and want of deference to authority which has unhappily caused thousands to self-excommunicate themselves from the Church, the only appointed ordinance of God for the salvation of man,

THE CLAIMS OF ROME TO INFALLIBILITY CONSIDERED .- No. I.

Mr. Editor-My attention was lately called to this important subject by reading an article in Brownson's Review, (published at Boston), for October, 1845, intituled, attaining a great popularity. Up to this period they were permitted the use of several Churches, but having given much offence by the sort of new birth they were preaching, as necessary to salvation, the privilege was withdrawn. Wm. Law, Wesley's ancient monitor, now wrote to him a letter of admonition, in which he told him "that the head can as well amuse itself with a living and justifying faith in the blood of Jesus, as with any other notion, Reformers, separated themselves from what had been the and the heart, as being the seat of self-love, is more de-The Archbishop of Canterbury command, to reconstruct the Church upon its primitive ceifful than the head." The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London also gently remonstrated with him on the tendency of his proceedings, but without success; he felt his power over the mass, and would not bend to the authority of any one.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Riskop of London also gently remonstrated with foundation, and after the primitive model? Is not this what they tell us? But if they had believed that the Son of man came to minister and not to be ministered unto; that Almighty God had instituted His religion for the appropriate of the primitive model? Is not this what they tell us? But if they had believed that the Son of man came to minister and not to be ministered unto; that Almighty God had instituted His religion for the While the Wesleyans were thus gradually estranging themselves from the Church, they actually quarrelled with Bishop Gibson for not approving of the re-baptizing of dissenters, and endeavoured to make the weekly fast on Friday obligators on all their dissiples. Presching in

of teeth, blasphemous ravings and frightful convulsions, maintenance of the Church, can never suffer it to need of teeth, biasphemous ravings and inightful convensions, hitherto the inheritance of pagan imposture, were now the usual accompaniments of Methodist conversions.—

The Love-feasts, also, from the frantic scenes enacted Church is infallible. And the Reviewer, throughout his during their progress, gave great offence to sober-minded review of Professor Park, in the same number that the Church has, from God, the unqualified warranty

allusions to death, burial, and sufferings, accordingly the not contained in them, or perfectly in harmony with their contents." At page 466, that the Church "simply teacher At page 466, that the Church "simply teaches what she has received, and been commanded to teach, and which she has no authority to alter, add to, or take from." In the July number, at pages 373-4, he admits of the free