COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1845.

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THE KINGDOM OF CHRIST. (From the Church of England Magazine.) "His dominion shall be from sea to sea, and from the flood unto the world's end."—PSALM IXXII. 8.

O word of truth, to cheer The waiting pilgrim's ear;
A light to trusting faith for ever given: Stretching from sea to sea That kingdom yet shall be, Tinging the clouds of earth with rays from heaven

Lo! to each distant shore, With darkness brooding o'er, ssage of eternal life is borne:
O'er India's idol fanes, Where darkness ever reigns, Soon shall be ushered in the glorious morn

Where sculptured fragments lie Beneath the glowing sky; Where dark oblivion spreads a murky pall, O'er-mastering time holds sway, And slowly to decay The heathen temples each to ruin fall!

Tribes of the desert far, Behold, the Morning Star With beams of ever-living truth shall shine; And spread the tidings of that peace divine.

For he shall ever reign, And death and sin and pain Shall cease: his promise ever sure will be.

Hasten, O Lord, the hour

When all shall own thy power, And humble waiting souls may thy salvation see.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT. (From Alison's History of Europe.)

The system of government in the East, from the earliest times, has been the same: we have no need to turn to modern travellers for a picture of the social system; it is to be found sketched out in the books of the Old Testament, and faithfully portrayed in the pages of Xenophon and Herodotus. Rank and authority are every where personal only: power is annexed to office, not to families; and depends for its establishment and continuance solely on the will of the sovereign. The throne itself is seldom found to tors has commonly, for several generations, secured cession has been followed, and the most energetic and audacious, whether of legitimate or illegitimate birth, has usually, without opposition, seized the diadem. The people, with that disposition to passive submission which in every age has characterised the inhabitants of Asia, submit without a murmur to a change of dynasty. The victor, generally in a single battle, his brethren. The Rev. Edward Winslow communiwhich have enjoyed the throne for centuries, are con-

decustomed to the more stable order of things in the peculiarly affecting at this time." Western world. The extraordinary adventures, the sudden elevations and as sudden depressions of human - high estimation in which Mr. Thompson was held:life portrayed in the Arabian Nights, are not the brilliant creations of Oriental fancy; they are the faithful ministers of the sultan, men who had formerly been these troublesome times. trained to the humble duties of street porters; a shoemits to the stroke of fate; the ruler of millions of and safety. subjects, the master of thousands of soldiers, quietly "As to myself, in particular, the scarcity and dearthe ranks of their father's successor.

each of which have added something to the national maining parishioners." wealth, or gained something for the public rights.— Copy of part of a letter, dated Quebec, July 20, The virtues or the vices, the weakness or the energy, 1778, from Colonel John Peters to the Rev. Mr. of the sovereign on the throne, though by no means Peters, in London, viz.:unimportant elements in the national fortunes, seldom

growth of civilisation, the marvels of opulence, have this suits not with their plan." been far more rapid than in the western world; but, A statement sent home by the Rev. Mr. Weeks, finitely more swift in its progress. Though the voice length: of reason, matured by the lessons of experience, canbeen slower of growth, so they will be more durable making his escape to Halifax. in existence than the Oriental dynasties; and that the When I was in that part of the country, I bap-

Eastern world.

But, for the same reason, corruption, when it does spread through the vitals of the state, will be more deeply rooted in Europe than in Asia; and if degeneracy does overtake society in its last stages, it will be far more universal in the West than in the East. Nothing is so remarkable in the Asiatic states as the simplicity of manners and habits which prevails beyond the male of those who actually any the transitions sultan's favour. That they speedily are corrupted by the possession of wealth, and that the descendants even of the bravest men become so utterly degenerate as to be incapable of contributing any thing to the defence of the state in a few generations, may be considered as decisively proved by every period of Asiatic history. But the great bulk of the people, as they could have somebody else to enter them and officiate structure of language, a compression of thought and of share in none of the advantages of wealth and power, besides those perjured villains, who had broken their expression, and above all a vivid impress, an audible petitions: so they have at no period been generally affected by its corruptions. If a traveller enters an Asiatic town, be find the result of the period size of the period been generally affected by oaths of allegiance, and their promises at ordination.

"The church at Newbury Port is much in the same of the personal presence, nearness of, and immediate intercourse with him who is the object of property of the personal presence, nearness of the personal presence cords and the early narrative of Herodotus. In Europe, on the other hand, as political power and opuclasses of society, and communicated in consequence, deed, his people have greatly increased his salary, but contrasts still more with that which is sometimes heard during the periods of public virtue, a far greater de- he hath by it lowered himself in the esteem even of -the rhetorical ambitiousness of language, and mulgree of durability and vigour to political prosperity; the rebels themselves. There is scarcely one loyal tilying of thoughts irrelevant; the true "battologia," so the seeds of corruption, when they do spread, will person in that rebellious town. be in proportion more generally diffused, and degene-

(From the British Magazine.) [Continued from our last.]

This mention of the death of the Rev. Mr. Thomphigh testimony which was borne to his character by

"April 10, 1776. "Of our number, one of the worthiest, my much The same instability and precarious tenure of power Christian office to his remains on the 2d December are to be found in a still greater degree among the past. He continued firm to his principles to the last. inferior depositaries of authority. If the chances of In the support of them, and of his duty to the church,

And Dr. Caner refers, though more briefly, to the "Boston, January 14, 1778.

Mr. Wiswall, late missionary at Falmouth, takes picture of the continually occurring changes of fortune charge of this letter, which is intended to acquaint in the Eastern world. A barber may there any day the Society with the death of their faithful and very become a vizier: a vizier, if he escapes the bowstring, worthy missionary, Mr. Thompson, of Scituate. It may often esteem himself happy if he can become a is said that his death was partly owing to bodily disbarber. The education of all classes is the same; for order, and partly to some uncivil treatment from the this simple reason, that none can foresec with tolerable rebels in his neighbourhood. The parish are earnestcertainty any material difference in their destiny in ly desirous of being re-supplied, but I can hardly life. Nothing is more common than to see, as chief think any gentleman would undertake the mission in

"What views Mr. Wiswall has in going to England maker often becomes the high admiral of the Turkish I cannot say. He has no parish, indeed; the town fleet. The descents from greatness are still more ra- of Falmouth being burnt, and his people in consepid than the ascent; wealth often attracts envy, and quence scattered abroad. Possibly he may apply to cupidity on the throne seldom fails to find pretexts the Society for some favour. If so, I must say that for confiscating the riches which the oppression of he has been a diligent and prudent minister, and a subordinate functionaries had extorted from the cultivators of the soil. When the inevitable hour ar- Indeed, we all of us labour under so much distress, rives, the victim of imperial cruelty or vengeance sub-

stretches out his neck to the bowstring; his exorbitant possessions, the object of so much envy, are confiscated to the treasury, or handed over to a more for- hope for a support there; but as I see none, I am tunate successor; and bis children erelong are found obliged to submit to the evil of the present day as labouring with their hands in the fields, carrying water well as I can. The wealthier part of my parish have in the streets, or bearing lances as private soldiers in provided for themselves by removing to England, or Improvement, and the spread of opulence in Eu- risen to an exerbitant price, my salary is diminished to elsewhere; so, while the few necessaries of life are rope, are the slow growth of successive generations, an insufficiency, through the poverty of the few re-

produce a decisive influence on the destinies of the College, in New Hampshire) in conjunction with state. The public tranquillity depends on the bravery Deacon Bayley, Mr. Morey, and Mr. Hurd, all justices and virtue of the higher ranks; the public opulence of the peace, put an end to the church of England in upon the industry and frugality of the lower. But in this state, so early as 1775. They seized me, Capthe East, almost every thing turns upon the energy, tain Peters, and all the judges of Cumberland and the talents, and activity of the sovereign on the throne. If he is possessed of martial qualities and shining abilities, the fortunes of the state are speedily raised to (Connecticut), and confined us in close gaols, after Church for the purposes of their worship; but the shortly after the great secession from the Establishindolence, or lost in the pleasures of the harem, exterhal disaster and internal dilapidation as speedily ensue. til we abjured the king, and signed the league and The vigour of a great monarch wielding the despotic covenant, similar to that in Noll's time, excepting and we were to fight the word, our ecclesiastical affairs wear a very name as a mighty Free Church preacher. Of the every department: order is maintained by the satraps and the ministerial troops. Many falling sick, some died; but the dissenting ministers, by their mean and ser and governors of provinces, each trembling for the one of which was Captain Peters' son. We were revile compliances, have incurred the universal reproach preservation of his own authority: industry and promoved from the gaol and confined in private houses at preservation of his own authority: industry and promoved from the gaol and confined in private houses at of their people, and are now held by them in utter tracted from certain points in the history and characperty are protected among the poor: multitudes flock our own expense. Captain Peters and myself were contempt. They are now despised by those very men from the adjoining states, to share in the protection guarded by twelve rebel soldiers, while sick in bed, who have made them the tools and instruments of of vigour and justice: warriors crowd from all quarters to state in the protection and we paid dearly for this honour, and others fared their tyranny and rebellion. And were independence in the control of the control ters to follow the standards of victory and plunder. I soon recovered from my indispoline with the first apportunity and field to Internal triumph, external success, thus rapidly accusition, and took the first opportunity and fled to
sition, and took the first opportunity and fled to
showed them, I am convinced their regignations with the Erown, expressed by God's providence having so
showed them. the immense moveable or floating population of Asia, Summer, Paplin, &c., in close confinement, where they specific and sickness enough. My flight speedily causes an extraordinary influx of inhabitants had misery, insults, and sickness enough. My flight into the principal cities of the empire. The whole was in 1776, since which my family arrived at Monhistory of the East, from the earliest ages, is composed treal, and inform me that many prisoners died, that of the East, from the earliest ages, is composed by the successive elevations of dynasties or individuals by the successive elevations of dynasties or individuals. Captain Peters had been tried by a court-martial, and with a flag, and am to return in a few days. by the efforts of the possessors of the throne, and their ordered to be shot, for refusing to lead his company I trust the Society cannot be unacquainted with the persecutions the leveliets have endured in New Engas uniform decline, and ultimate extinction, from the deagainst the king's troops. He was afterwards reland. I have have by the committees confined as generacy and effeminacy of their unworthy successors. prieved, but still in gaol, and that he was ruined both land. I have been by the committees confined as In Europe, alike in ancient and modern times, a great in health and property; that Cosset and Cole were prisoner, in the town Claremont, ever since the 12th degree of stability has been communicated to the ac-Quirements of civilisation, the conquests of power, and the annual ment, and had undergone more insults than any of the the rage of the people. I have constantly kept up the accumulation of wealth; and although the progress loyalists, because they had been servants of the Soof nations has been interrupted by casual vicissitudes ciety, which, under petence (as the rebels say) of pro-

on the other hand, the catastrophes to which they contains many interesting particulars of the condition have been subject have been much more rapid, the of many of the churches and congregations of New degeneracy by which they have been undermined, in- England in the year 1778. It is therefore given at tion; some were banished; and many dead."

"The Church of Pownalborough, on Kennebec, is not as yet affirm that the European communities, with not much diminished. Mr. Bailey, having been long all their advantages of religion and knowledge, have persecuted, is now treated with a little less severity. eradicated from their bosom the seeds of mortality, it When I came away, they had not tendered the oath may with confidence be affirmed, that as they have to him. Should they do it, he determines to attempt

causes of decline, common to humanity, have been tized many children, and married several couples. combated in the Western by far stronger principles of The church at George Town is made up of several vigour and renovation than have ever appeared in the wealthy farmers who are noted loyalists. I offered to in such, of selecting the most appropriate words, and They were all obliged to pay taxes to the dissenting ministers, and they dared not dispute it.

he finds the manners of the people and simplicity of state in which it hath been for some years past. Upon jet of prayer, which contrasts strongly with the cold domestic life nearly as they appear in the sacred relence have descended far more generally through all to his flock, but he was disappointed. For this, in-

foundation of the family of a first LABOURS OF THE EARLY MISSIONARIES least, the common offices of humanity. For the rebels, if I may so speak, comes so far short of the tone and

they are ready to suffer and die for each other.

tributed anything to his subsistence.

"Mr. Clark, of Dedham, on account of his health, excessively deaf, so that he cannot perform divine service. Some refugees and inhabitants of Newport

times was large. Almost all the young people of any note in the town flocked to it. And there was no to a very flourishing state, but the breath of rebellion swelling words of vanity," in prayer, and which often Taylor, in a chapter on "praying with the Spirit," terrified by the threats of the rebels, were afraid to tion, a very uncertain interval indeed. attend it, and others, growing disaffected to government, spontaneously left it. There were only about fifty families on whose fidelity I could rely, as they were still attached to our constitution both in church and state. For near a year after independence was which the half hour of devotional exercises is filled up, declared by the congress, they generally attended divine service in the church, where I constantly used the Liturgy till the general assembly made a law against our brethren, but simply to solve a difficulty, After this I frequently visited my flock from house to souls. In saying this, I speak as one who has been house, instructed their children, comforted them under sometimes induced to attend on such ministrations,

in their religion and loyalty. for the king and royal family &c. being omitted. The strengthened by every such attendance. Of these my

From the Rev. Ranna Cossit :-"New-York, Jan. 6, 1779.

"I arrived in this city last Sunday, by permission, of fortune, yet a long period of prosperity and greatness has been imparted to national existence, and its
decline has been owing to a succession of causes which
have gradually underwised and at last dried up the

cruelly distressed with fines for refusing entirely to calling of Abraham, and for the promise that in him the heart's holiest aspirations, rests upon the bosom fight against the king. In sundry places where I and in his seed all the families of the earth should be of that stream of devotional language, which bears us, used to officiate, the church people are all dwindled blessed, "foreshewing that the Saviour Jesus was to from the lowest prostration of self-humbling and conaway. Some have fled to the king's army for protec- come in the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, fession, to mingle our hearts and voices with the an-

(To be continued.)

THE SPIRIT OF PRAYER.

(By a Correspondent of The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.) Sir,-I do not use this phrase, "the Spirit of Prayer," in any fanatical or mystic sense, but simply as expressive of that just perception, in the devotional mind, of the most fitting subjects for intercourse and communion with the gracious Lord, and the facility, preach to them, but they were afraid to suffer me. aptest language for giving those subjects utterance in prayer or praise. Now it is a matter of general acknowledgement, that the spirit of prayer, as so defined, "At Falmouth, in Casco Bay, I used to preach fre- has, in modern times, greatly declined in tone and quently, even after the church was burnt. The con- expressiveness, from that by which the devotional regation was small, but exceedingly well disposed, compositions of the earlier days of the Church were being enemies of the rebellion, and friends to govern- so eminently distinguished. If any one feel inclined ment ine church at Portsmouth is in a ruinous condition, the windows broken, and many of the pews the earlier formularies, and let him compare its earnest shattered. There are several good families which confessions and supplicatory collects and sacred songs belong to the church still. A clergyman who was and solemn offices, with any modern books of family supposed to have abjured the king offered to preach devotions, or with the most carefully composed prayers there. The warden, who was a rebel general, and in the worship of Dissenters, that he may be convinced commissary of the province, refused him, saying the f its justness. There is in the former an honest doors of the church should never be opened till they ernestness, a sober fervency, a simple and inartificial suaded to leave out the prayer for the king, &c. By tons, and studied doctrinal inferences, which often tle redundant trifling and wordy impertinence in prayfollow the hereditary line of descent, the natural attachment of marks in the families of their herefactachment of marks in the families of their herefacaway almost to nothing. He is very much broken by
lition by the phrase "vain repetitions." How is it, years and infirmities, and especially by the ill treat- tien, we may ask, that in an age in which there is asafter having made an ineffectual attempt to starve him spirit of prayer in the times that are gone by? It into compliance with their humours, now have some his struck me, in thinking over this matter, that the compassion for his grey hairs, and suffer him to re- wrole problem may be explained by one simple soluthe same trial to bring me to their terms, but it proved enfeebling of the power of supplicatory composition, sellor. got liberty of the rebels to go to Newport. He is Dissenters, "an edifying prayer." "He makes a very ing, in this series of devotional admonition. had subscribed about 30%. for his present support. timate of a new minister. It is this fantastic notion of his own Times." In speaking of that popular inconfined for some time on board of the guard ship, by of the Book of Common Prayer, for instance—so rarely Elder. which his health was much injured, and his voice so found in those of later days. It is this looking askance at the effect to be produced upon the hearers, ion, seems to have come in very much with the Puri-

> sionally upon the public ministrations in those Chris- by Burnet, in his before referred to History. tian communities in which extemporaneous or privately composed prayer is used, and to note the manner in which the half hour of devotional exercises is filled up, in order to learn that this view is not taken up to give occasion for an idle taunt or a railing accusation against it, when it was judged best for me to desist and, perhaps, to convey a lesson in a matter of the Mr. Macgilerist shut up his church at the same time deepest spiritual concernment to the Church and to their troubles, and endeavoured to encourage them not, certainly, for this particular object, but by other incidental motives which have occasionally arisen, and "Trinity church, in Boston, is still open, the prayers assuredly my impressions on this subject have been king's chapel is made use of as a meeting-house by recollection might furnish many particular instances a dissenting congregation. The French had received confirmatory of such impressions; one I may here ter of Joseph. Among others was an exceedingly arranged, that the very despotism and absolute rule the children of Israel. My business, however, is with the prayer. The chief devotional exercise was one of praise almost throughout, of which the manner and style (without, of course, vouching for precise words) was of this kind. It began at the beginning:-

"We praise thee, O God, that thou didst at the first

to enlarge the blessing and the covenant of Abraham them song of rejoicing angels, in the Book of Common to all the nations and kindreds of the earth." In like Prayer. How strongly can those who unite in it, in Moses, and for the king-promise to David, with the primary condition of social worship, which extempo-Daniel, and other places, were prayed over and ap- which is in Heaven." It is thus that our very famiplied, and then the strain of devotion passed to the liarity, by frequent repetition, with its thoughts and time of fulfilment, when all the particulars of accom- language-with such thoughts and such language, plishment were similarly made the subject of praise. which has been so much cavilled at-constitutes the didst send forth thy son, Jesus Christ, made of a wo- use the thought of a valued friend and aged Christian, man, to fulfil the promise to the first woman, made long since departed,) through this very familiarity, the under the Law, to fulfil the promises to the fathers | words of the Liturgy cease at length to be noticed by under the Law, born of a virgin, &c." and so ou .- the devout heart as the vehicle of its spiritual inter-Such was the particular devotional exercise at which course; and our public worship assumes to such all was present on the occasion referred to, and which the free and unfettered movement of private mental I believe to represent a very large class of the extem- prayer, seeming released, as it were, from the trampraneous or composed prayers of that school of de- mels of language for its outbreathing and utterance. votion to which I have above alluded. This we may call the prayet didactic—having special bearing on the instruction of the hearers in some particular series of Scripture truths. There is another kind of prayer, a modification of this, of which I once heard a specimen from a very distinguished minister in the North of Ireland. It may be called the prayer expository. It was a long exercise, and went over many particu-

fiery anointings to purge away their iniquity, and to sanctify their thoughts and words, to make them meet and ready to go forth whithersoever thou wouldest send them."

the dress which you, in vestry, provide and clothe me with. I am your minister, and you furnish me, according to the directions of the Church with a sur-And again:

"We pray for thy Church, that thou mayest make her to be like the woman clothed with the sun, and with the moon under her feet; that is, that the Sun of Righteousness, the Saviour, may clothe her with his own righteous-ness, and shine forth gloriously from her, and that all those lesser lights of earth, which are bound to this world, and shine only in its darkness, its glory, and multitude, and pomp, and rejoicing, may be subject to her, and looked down upon, and trodden under her victorious feet."

Though he has no family but a wife, yet he is in great of instructing by prayer, which, I am persuaded, takes road from Scotland which was called "The Whigga-

The church of Marblehead before these unhappy which has filled our modern devotions with scriptural tans, and certainly gave to extemporaneous prayer its arguments and theological inferences, and indirect great popularity among that class of politico-religionpersuasions addressed to man's understanding; and ists. The manner and temper of it have been charactestimony of their love and esteem which they were has given a taste for ostentations eloquence and tenot ready to give me. It grew up under my ministry dious circumlocutions, and sometimes for "great after his own gentle and tender fashion, by Bishop made it wither away in a very strange manner. Some, makes the boundary line between sermon and supplica
[I think, for I have not the tract before me) his "Defence of set forms of Liturgy;" and its beginnings It were only necessary for any one to attend occa- have been well described, as an eye and ear witness,

> of to God, as they were acceptable or odious to them. This grew up in time to an insufferable boldness. The way that was given to it, when the King and the bishops were their common themes, made that afterwards the humour could not be restrained, and it grew so petulant, that the pulpit was a scene of news and passion. For some years this was managed, with great appearance of fervour, by men of age and some authority, but when the younger and hotter zealots took it up, it became odi o almost all sorts of people, except some sour enthusiast

ceit of extemporary prayer being praying with the Spirit.' It is an humbling, but yet an instructive fact, that the transgression of our first parents, thou didst give to them, in the day of their fall, the promise, that the seed of the sorment in the work of the sorment in the day of Ministry, in order to compel them to take a high tone not to sin against them. Therefore it is, that I dewith France on that politically delicate subject.

that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Lord's supporters of all the were, and had been, the only supporters of all the except two Sundays that we could not procure any of Noah from the Florid to be the head of a new race.

Noah from the Florid to be the head of a new race. Sources of prosperity. But in the East a very differed and loyalty that is, or ever was, in New Engwine. The numbers of my parishioners and commuof Noah from the Flood, to be the head of a new race | such an instrument, what a deep tranquillity of when I came here, but few disciplined Churchmen,

rent progress presents itself. The rise of power, the land, they would have for once spoke the truth; but nicants in Claremont are increased, but I have been of promise. In like manner praise was given for the thought, what a retirement within the sanctuary of manner God was praised for the prophet-promise to the true spirit of prayer, feel realized to them that application of these promises to Christ, the Prophet raneous prayer can never bring with it :- "If two of and King. After the same fashion all the chief pro- you shall agree on earth as touching any thing that mises and prophecies of Christ, in Isaiah, Jeremiah, they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father We praise thee, that, in the fulness of time, thou very excellence of our public worship; and that (to

CLERIC. ULTON.

THE PRACTICAL BLESSINGS OF CHURCH UNITY AND OF UNION IN THE CHURCH. (From a Speech by the Vicar of Learnington.)

A great deal had been said in the western country lars; but at this moment I can only recall two of its about surplices, and a great deal of excitement was created there, which it was happy to perceive never "We pray thee, O God, for thy ministers, that thou came hither. Leamington was too near Yorkshire mayest send forth the seraph from thy presence, to take a living coal from off the altar, and to touch with it the the west. (Laughter and cheers.) I may, perhaps, lips of those who are appointed to minister in holy things; that is, that thou mayest send thy holy Spirit to take from be permitted to say a few words about the surplice. that is, that thou may est send thy tony spirit to take from the altar of the Cross, of the blood of Christ, and with its Why do I wear it? My chief reason is, because it is

cording to the directions of the Church, with a surplice, and none other, and therefore I wear none other. And what can be more simple, decent, or proper?-Does not Scripture itself allude to being clothed in linen pure and white, which is the righteousness of the saints? But I have another reason for wearing this canonical dress, which I shall explain by reminding you of an ancient story. It is on record that Themistocles the Athenian, once said, "Strike me, but It were a child's thought to suppose that these and hear me!" Now, I can say more—strike me, if you such expositions were chiefly intended for communion will, but hear my betters. When I enter the pulpit, with Him whose word the Scripture is and who need- and you see me in a church dress, then conclude that main unmolested. The rebels at Marblehead made tien. The strong impression of my mind is, that this eth not that any should instruct him or be his counson seems to require the insertion, in this place, of the abortive. My secret friends are more powerful than this paralysis which seems to have come over the devotional spirit in these latter times, has had its origin to me as bearing on this matter, and which I intro- you, then, to hear not me, but my betters; for, in my is instantly saluted as sultan by all the satraps and cities of the empire: the stroke of fate is implicitly following terms:—

"Mr. Sergeant's parish at Cambridge is wholly in one common source—and this is the chort to make the purpose of exerting a single expression of the devoit broken up. The elegant houses of those gentlemen prayer, not merely a simple expression of the devoit old have given to me, as food for your souls and mine.

Rest assured that my doctrine is not mine, but expression. who once belonged to it are now occupied by the affections, as a matter solely between God and the illustrate the fact, that the people among the Dissenrebels, and Mr. Inman, a man of fortune and figure, soul of the worshipper, but a vehicle of spiritual insigned without regret to the obscurity from which they loved friend and neighbour, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, and speedily lost among the multitudes of of Scitnate it has pleased God to remove from his own farm academical dress, may do so on fitting occasions withing looking at many devotional compositions of the Church, but then they provide of Scituate, it has pleased God to remove from his station by death. I was called to perform the last Station by death. I was called to perform the last had been one of the king's council in that province. Christian office to his remains on the 2d December.

Christian office to his remains on the 2d December.

As we were coming out of the place of their own dress, and not the parish; on the contrary, you provide me with mine and none of the king's council in that province. "I have not the happiness to know any of the people at Marshfield and Scituate; but though at the a painful guarding against any expression which might worthy man, an Elder of a neighbouring congrega- shall I wear. When I came to Leamington various distance of fifty miles, I have received privately many perchance involve a acctrmal error, that it seemed tokens of their esteem, which they never would have on the chief object, in the mind of the well acquainted, saluted him, and after a few words of their esteem, which they never would have on the chief object, in the mind of the well acquainted, saluted him, and after a few words of on theological questions, but they made these very opinions the test of orthodoxy, and split themselves dynasty on the throne, the favour of a sultan, the casultan, the casultan the chief object, in the mind of the substantial evidence of a truly christian temper, as he price of a sultan, the casultan, the casultan, the casultan, the casultan, the casultan the favour of a sultan, the casultan, the price of a minister, or the accidents of success, still also did under a long and painful exercise from bodily more rapidly place or displace the rulers in the cities infirmities. It may with justice be said that he was a long and painful exercise from bodily into parties about matters which should never separate men one from another. One had his psalm. more rapidly place or displace no perverted or exaggerated view, but the acknow- about them."—"Well your reverence," replied he, schisms were many. Let me beseech you, brethren, ledged character of a large portion of modern—both "I must allow he did not touch them much in his to rally under no mere opinion, but only under the "Mr. Fayerweather, having an excellent glebe of extemporaneous and composed—forms of prayer, may preaching; but though he didn't say a great deal banner of the bride—the Church. Look up at our 100 acres, and having no family, meets with no diffibe gathered from that very absurd and anomalous exagainst them in his sermon, he gave them a bonny wee Church, part extends to the north, and part to the pression, which has passed into almost a conventional nip in the prayer." There is, therefore, not only the south, and part to the east and west; let me invite phrase of approval with Dissenters, and with some prayer didactic and the prayer expository, but there you from every quarter under heaven to be at peace among ourselves who have no little sympathy with is also the prayer controversial and the prayer reprovhouse, and in unity worship Him, who, in Christ, is edifying prayer"—strange and incongruous as it sounds This last character of extemporaneous prayer re- the Father of us all. Our respected preacher has is no unusual expression among such, of their high es- minds one of an expression of Burnet, in his "History referred to the "Catholic" Church. I also wish to warn you not to misunderstand this term, Some need, and merits compassion from all. He was taken away that simple and pressing earnestness of appeal, mor's Raid," he says: "They (the ministers) came they of Italy have no right to any such; and to deny up last year, and tried at the same time I was, and that tone of personal and near intercourse with God, up marching at the head of their parishes, with an Catholic piety and Catholic truth to the Church of his lawyer deceiving him by going out of town when in his attitude of hearing and answering our wants unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way." England, is to sin against the evidence of our senses he ought to have been in court, he was, without the and self-humbling and spiritual aspirations, so striking This "praying with an unheard-of fury" goes some- and holy scripture also. I seek not now to speak least colour of evidence against him, condemned, and in the language of the earlier formularies—of those thing beyond the "bonny wee nip" of my friend the against either the Church of Italy or of Spain, or of France, or, indeed, any other Church, but simply to claim true Catholicity for our own. (Loud cheers.) Let us, brethren, look at home, and keep our garments pure and white, and bless God, that we have a Church evangelical in her doctrine, and apostolic in her orders and constitution. Let us pray for grace to live up to the privilege she secures and gives us, for none of us can live above and beyond the holiness she inculcates, and the good works she provokes us to accomplish in His name, who alone is her righteousness and strength. I remember a story I was told when a boy, namely, that a labourer's almost infant daughter, was seen to take every morning, her breakfast of porridge without of doors. This caused her to be watched, and she was observed to sit down near a wood, and divide her breakfast into two portions, part of which she ate herself, and the other part a serpent familiarly partook of; and at times, when the serpent at all intruded upon the portion the child marked out for herself, she immediately hit him with her spoon, exclaiming - "Keep your own side of the dish." The serpent was killed. But let me The serpent was killed. But let me apply this, I merely mention it to say to all foreign Churches, -"keep to your side of the dish," (Laughter and

who thought all their impertinence was zeal, and an effect of inspiration, which flowed naturally from the confriend, at whose house I always received much of kindfriend, at whose house I always received much of kind+ ness and hospitality amongst his interesting family, has a daughter, whose nurse, after trying many expeprayer was in those days made the great instrument riments to please her, but failing in all, at length expolitical agitation; humbling because it shews us claimed,—"nothing will satisfy you, Miss." The into what base uses the highest acts of our Christian other immediately replied-"I do not want to be saproprietors having notice of this, persuaded Mr. Parment there by that body which calls itself "The Free unwise or the designing; instructive, because it presses of morbid feeling, I fear, predominates in certain chiland spiritual condition may pass, in the hands of the tisfied." (Renewed laughter.) Now this latent spirit on us the value of being restrained, in our public dren of our Church. They do not, in fact, want to ministrations, to the wisdom and sobricties of solemnly be satisfied. Let me tell such, that, in understanding, gloomy aspect at present in that part of the world; preaching, or sermon, it is not here my purpose to tively sanctioned forms of prayer, not to be accommo- worthies that fought for our Church, and died rejoicing speak, further than to remark in passing, that it was, dated to the varying tastes and tempers and passions in her communion, they will check, I trust, in their of changing times and parties. Let us not deceive present erroneous spirit, and putting away childish ourselves; the spirit of Puritanism is not dead, as things, will learn to bless God for a Church which afmany seem to imagine, although the temperament of fords true freedom to all, and has produced in this ingenious allusion to the indications of the divine dis-a less impassioned and more philosophic age doth country a greatness and dignity from which it will, I pleasure at the ultra-tory policy of that patriarch, in doubtless contravene its more extravagant and unserupulous outgoings. Even in this matter of making ever, I shall only say, that the more I know and learn prayer an agency for popular excitement, there creep of the principles of the Church of England, the more which this policy had created, or greatly strengthened, extemporaneous systems, tokens, not a little intelliout upon us, now and then, from the recesses of the I love her, and the more I admire her genuine cathogible, that such methods of moving the collective mind allows to all a conscience; and rest assured, much as in directions not specifically spiritual, are still alive I value her, for her manifold blessings, I believe that and active. It has been whispered abroad, that there in none does she protect us more than in this—a true were indications sufficiently ominous of this same and genuine liberty of conscience:—and hence it is, spirit, in a late scheme for what was called, "a con- that I have never presumed to make any alteration. cert of prayer;" and that, whatever the simpler sort even in public worship, in matters which I know her might feel respecting it, its originators had chiefly in to sanction, until I am sure and certain I also carry view popular agitation—the stirring of the public with me the minds and consciences of my people.—

layed putting up the eagle, but now you all know that