to humble itself with prayer and fasting: in victory and kings, queens, princes, and other governors over men being drop from the bosom as drop the withered leaves around us! prosperity, to appear before God with thanksgiving. She their subjects: but all kings, queens, and other governors, has honoured his name. She has trusted in his arm. She are specially appointed by the ordinance of God. And as Gospel, and contemplate that inheritance of endless glory has promoted his worship. What have been the fruits? God himself, being of an infinite majesty, power, and wis-Through the horrors of an universal war she felt the secu- dom, ruleth and governeth all things in heaven and earth, as things, let us not deceive ourselves with the hope that this rity of peace. With all Europe arrayed against her, she the universal monarch and only King and Emperor over achieved a triumph, whose naval and military glories, though all, as being only able to take and bear the charge of all; so meetness for eternity. "The way, and the truth, and the the brightest in the page of history, are surpassed by its hath he constituted, ordained, and set earthly princes over life" which is revealed to us, forbids either a slavish devotion moral grandeur. Uncounted millions have been poured particular kingdoms and dominions in earth, both for the to a fleeting and decaying world, or a nurturing of princiinto her lap till she became the treasury of the world. avoiding of all confusion-which else would be in the world, ples and passions which heavenly grace opposes. "Deny-What nation, save Israel in the days of its faithfulness, if it should be without governors-and for the great quiet ing ungodliness and worldly lusts"-" putting away all bitwas ever so highly honoured, so signally blest? And shall and benefit of earthly men their subjects; and also that the terness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil-speak-

individuals: it consists in the performance by the State of committed to their charge, should resemble his heavenly go- foot of time is hurrying us on the period when there shall be its public duties, upon the same religious principles which vernance, as the majesty of heavenly things may by the basegovern the Christian man in his private conduct. The ness of earthly things be shadowed and resembled. And for tion of "the glorious appearing of the great God and our distinction is the same with that which exists between na- that similitude that is between the heavenly monarchy and Saviour Jesus Christ." tional and private integrity, and national and private ho. earthly kingdoms well governed, our Saviour Christ in sunnour. Individuals may be honest, while the State pursues dry parables saith, that the kingdom of heaven is resembled its objects by trickery: they may respect themselves, while unto a man, a king. And as the name of the king is very logies, we present our readers with the Valedictory Address their Government disgraces itself: but the example of the often attributed and given unto God in Holy Scriptures, so Government is of incalculable power whether for good or doth God himself in the same Scriptures sometimes vouchevil. When it places character before every other conside. safe to communicate his name with earthly princes, terming ration, it gives a general high tone to private virtue. Na. them gods: doubtless for that similitude of government tional events command universal attention; for they have a which they have, or should have, not unlike unto God their that nothing but a knowledge of our real situation is needed grandeur, and permanency, commensurate with the interests King: unto the which similitude of heavenly government, principles upon which she rests her honour, and history that country and people, over whom he reigneth: and the gives the example to posterity.

ment of God by the State has a power beyond all private ef. is he of God's wrath, and punishment by God's justice, unto their posts, -but the people of England once awakened, forts and example. The influence of individuals generally that country and people over whom God for their sins hath the high-principled, the religious, the Conservative people extends but a little way; but the State can grapple with the placed such a prince and governor. For it is indeed evident, fills but his own circle; but that of the State is felt through. maintenance of all virtue and godliness, and consequently of doned either to bandits and plunderers on the one hand, or out the Empire. Good men rejoice at the accomplishment the wealth and prosperity of a kingdom and people, doth to anarchists and infidels on the other. of their desires, and vice shrinks and pines to see virtue stand and rest more in a wise and good prince on the one prosperous and honoured.

### THE SPIRIT OF LOYALTY.

From the London Quarterly Review.

The spirit of loyalty is one of the latent attachments. In ordinary times the subjects speak little of their sovereign; think little of him; you may suppose care little for him .-But let that sovereign make a progress into some unvisited province of his dominions-to Edinburgh or to Glasgowand you will hear its accents in the shouts of his people; or let an aged monarch lie on his death-bed, and you will not have far to look for the signs of their grief. Now, it is not for us to square this loyal spirit by the new political multiplication-table. The principle is there; and if you would understand human nature, or its best motives, you must not overlook it. It is evidently connected with what is right: for where it is absent-as in the English Repub. lie beyond the Atlantic-you certainly miss essential quali- brought home to every heart from the appropriateness of the ties of the English blood. It is noble, as was the shout of the Hungarian nobles, when their empress, beset by over. leaf." The sweep of the winds and the blight of the frost whelming foes, deserted by her other subjects, presented to have well nigh stripped the forest of its verdant clothing; them herself, and her infant heir: 'Moriamur pro Rege and the leaf, as it quivers lonely and desolate upon the bough, nostro Maria Theresa; - Let us die, they said, for our exhibits as it were the hectic tinge of decay-Prince, Maria Theresa.' It is strong, or the Tyrolese peasant would not have made good even his Alps against Napoleon; firing balls of stone from fir-tree cannons, or discharging his rifle from the ramparts of waggons, which the the Tyrolese make such sacrifices rather than submit to winter's approach, when one wide mantle of snow will crown German government to another, which might rule them as world. well, and did, in fact, we foar, rule them better?' The true answer, we believe, is this: that all real attachment is not In the desolation which it brings upon the plants and flowers only of an enduring character, but contains, if we may so which a little ago looked out so gaily upon the genial sun; express ourselves, its own principle of self-maintaining vi- we have an impressive remembrancer of our own mortality, sight of this suggestion. tality. We mean, that it is not only a force, which is not | -proof, striking and homefelt as the funeral knell, that the easily worn out or exhausted by time, and therefore a lasting human tabernacle is frail and fragile too, and must soon one; but that if there were any danger of its decay, man yield to the 'effacing fingers' of time. But there is a hope tion to an individual object, that it has once been shared with rection; and these yearly successions of revival to decay in that object. Once given, in short, it has been given for bet- the herbage, the plants, and the flowers, are a token-con-

# WANT OF PATRIOTISM.

ral nature, who can stand on the soil of his country, and call bernacle which must so long have its habitation in the grave. up the image of its constitution, and gather round him a let us not forget the moral decay and death which, as the guardian host, beneath whose lessons and inspirations he is effect of man's first disobedience, are the lot of us all. Of living-its sages, and heroes, and kings, all the line of a this unhappy blight upon the purity and perfection of that noble ancestry, and the wonders of their deeds-and can re- divine "image and likeness" in which man was originally member that this ancestry is his, and this inheritance created, the faded leaf of autumn is a touching remembranachieved for him, and can then turn away without a thought, cer; while the resurrection of the vegetable world in the that he owes a duty even to the memory of the past, -that spring affords consolatory token of that moral change, that generations may have died and their monuments have moul- renewal of spiritual life, which, through the "second Adam," dered in the dust, but that a spirit has been left in the land, is effected in the hearts of true believers. The "new creabefore which, as reasoning creatures, with hearts of flesh ture in Christ Jesus"—the real Christian—becomes a "tree and blood, we are bound to bow down and serve, not ser. of the Lord's planting, that bringeth forth fruit in his seavilely, not blindly, but with deep reverence, with affectionate son, and whose leaf shall not wither." gratitude, with filial faith, and with most earnest zeal .- And while we contemplate that future life and those fu-Professor Sewell.

# DUTY OF SUBJECTS.

the Holy Scriptures, it is most evident, that kings, queens, blast, is a picture of the frail and fading character of those and other princes—for he speaketh of authority and power, appendages and trappings of life in which we are wont to Mr. Hughes, Druggist, Port Hope. A few copies will also be it in men or women-are ordained of God; are to be pride ourselves and rejoice. The tempests of adversity are obeyed and honoured of their subjects; that such subjects as sure and as blighting as the storm which withers and as are disobedient or rebellious against their princes, disobey sweeps away the summer's pride; and when the Christian God, and procure their own damnation; that the govern- pilgrim looks out upon the faded grandeur and the prostrate ment of princes is a great blessing of God, given for the glories of nature, let the traces of blight and sear with which commonwealth, specially of the good and godly-for the his eyes are met, serve to quicken his steps for a country and comfort and cherishing of whom, God giveth and setteth up a home where there is to be no more variableness nor decay! princes-and, on the contrary part, to the fear and for the Nor while we mark the 'quiet autumn,' should our hearts by the Church in Upper Canada "to make known to the punishment of the evil and wicked. Finally, that if ser- be strangers to the dewy stillness which it presents. While vants ought to obey their masters, not only being gentle, but it inculcates deadness to the world's fascinations—the decay such as be froward; as well, and much more, ought subjects of the aspiring worldly hope—the blight of ambition's dayto be obedient, not only to their good and courteous, but dream,-let the soul be tranquillized to the serenity which also to their sharp and rigorous, princes.

vine worship. In distress, the Nation has been accustomed climbing up of their own accord to dominion, that there be rit of worldly strife, the desire of contention and revenge, we now cast away the fear of our Protector and Benefactor? princes themselves, in authority, power, wisdom, providence, National religion is distinct from the collective piety of and righteousness, in government of people and countries they involve. Every one feels himself exalted by the glo. the nearer and nearer that an earthly prince doth come in further and further that an earthly prince doth swerve from part, than in great multitudes of other men being subjects; and, on the contrary part, the overthrow of all virtue and godliness, and consequently the decay and atter ruin of a realm and people, doth grow and come more by an undiscreet and evil governor than by many thousands of other men being subjects."--Homily on Disobedience and Wilful Rebel-

#### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1838.

In the chilliness and decay presented by the 'quiet autumn,' there is much that meets with a response in the human heart, affected, as it must be, by the chances and changes of this fluctuating and trying world. While the present season of the year exhibits the earth stripped of its beauty and naked of its honours, the truth of our own fragility is similitude which the season offers, that "we all do fade as a

> "beauty with that fearful bloom, That hue which haunts it to the tomb."

The faded magnificence of summer is spread like a pall over the dull and fruitless earth; sombre clouds and chilling wives drew up for help in the face of the enemy. Here, we mists enwrap in gloom the landscape around us; and the admit, it may be fairly asked by the philosopher, 'Why did whistling blast with the sleety shower reminds us of stern transfer their allegiance from Austria to Bavaria, from one the solitude and complete the desolation of the vegetable

The 'quiet autumn' has, then, its melancholy associations rs it a sufficient ground for the maintenance of affec- and a joy mingled with the solemn melancholy of these feel life immortal.

sent season helps to inculcate; but in anticipating the re- try, " his heart is in the right place." That man, indeed, is guilty of a deep sin against his mo- newal to life and strength and beauty of the frail human ta-

ture joys, which no vicissitude shall affect and no decay shall touch, let the conviction of the perishableness of all earthly things be deepened and quickened by the aspect of gloom and dreariness which the natural world now wears. The "Rom. xiii. 1; 1 Pet. ii. 13 .- By these two places of seared leaf of autumn, torn from its stem and whirled by the

While we look with consolation to the promises of the inheritance will be ours, unless, in time, there be acquired a ing, and all malice"-" living soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world,"-then may we, while the noiseless

After some little delay, for which we must renew our apofrom the Deputation of the Church in Upper Canada to the of our Church personally under the attention of about two people of England and Ireland. It develops forcibly and satisfactorily the effect of the zealous and untiring efforts of the gentlemen who composed the Deputation, and it proves bridge, and Dublin have given public proof of their persuain the mother country to enlist the fullest warmth of her is necessary to the well being of the national Zion. The sympathies in our behalf, and to awaken there an energy and members of both Houses of Parliament have been supplied rious character of his country. He cherishes the high his regiment, the greater blessing of God's mercy is he unto a liberality which will convert our moral desert into a land of spiritual bloom and rejoicing. Our proper guardians may nads ." and from many I have received unequivocal testihave slumbered—the sentinels who were placed to watch for So with national religion. The practical acknowledg. the example of the heavenly government, the greater plague our security and to guard our welfare, may have slept upon of England-will soon testify that their transatlantic fellowmost gigantic evil. The christian example of an individual both by the Scriptures and by daily experience, that the subjects and fellow. Christians are not to be recklessly aban-

> We know not the exact population of Upper Canada, but we believe that it scarcely reaches what is supposed by Mr. Bettridge to be its amount, namely 500,000 souls. Be this have travelled little less than six thousand miles. From as it may, it is but a statistical inaccuracy, caused by the absence of data, by which to arrive at exactness of computation, and it affects neither the fairness nor the soundness of Devon, Dorset, Somerset, Gloucester, Wilts, Hants, Surrey, the argument which has been deduced from it. We believe Berks, Warwick, Suffolk, Lincoln, and York; in other at all events, that it could be shewn that fully 100,000 souls in this Province, desirous of the ministrations of the Church of England, are either wholly debarred from, or have but a very unfrequent opportunity of participating in, the ordinances of her communion.

An index of the feeling which pervades the unsupplied adherents of our national Church, is partially revealed in the Address to the Lord Bishop of Montreal from the inhabitants of the township of Sophiasburg, which we publish to-day. -Spirited and striking in itself, it clearly represents the glaring injustice of withholding from the supply of that crying and general destitution, the means which have been so amply provided for that object. The reply of the Bishop conveys, in all its force, the melancholy fact that while thousands are calling for the bread of life through the ordinances of the Church, there are no means at hand for its supply.

We can believe that a petition like that from the inhabitants of Sophiasburg, conveyed from every spiritually destitute portion of the Province to the British Parliament, would tion to our Colonial destitution. (I cannot refrain from retell with an influence which the reiteration of the same sentiments here could never produce. The zeal of a Mr. Pakington in the House of Commons, or of our vigilant and faithful prelates in the Lords, when backed by representations of spiritual need, thus simply and forcibly expressed, would tell with a weight and be followed by a success which the simple exercise of that zeal, however earnest and ably directed, could never be expected to bring about. When the quiet of the country is again restored, and the devices of the marauders who are threatening the devastation of our homes, are frustrated, it will be well that our unsupplied fellow-Churchmen throughout the Province should not lose

individual who once occupied a prominent position in our gent appeal to His Grace the Primate to obtain such a letter provincial politics,-Mr. Robert Gourlay. We do not, of tion, and for the observance of the duties implied in affecting. The world of nature experiences its periodical resuropinion and practice developed in this communication; but be considered expedient to anticipate, by my own private efwe could not, in so appropriate an organ, deny a place to forts, this public appeal. ter for worse, for poorer as well as for richer, till death do firming the revelations of the written word—that the human the expression of what he terms "a debt of gratitude to the part; & this principle of constancy, whether in the family or form which moulders in the grave will have its spring-time Church." Whatever may have been the political peculiariin the state has always been admired, as a most noble quality. of renewal also, and on the resurrection morning rise to the ties of Mr. Gourlay, we have good grounds for believing that, as regards the grand and, to a true British subject, the un-This is one of the high religious lessons which the pre- alterable principles of loyal affection to his Queen and coun-

> mirable Proclamation of our respected Lieutenant Governor mittee meeting, I observed, in my "History," that the society on the present state of the Province, by giving it entire in our columns to day. It needs no comment from us: every reader will appreciate, and we trust catch the noble spirit by which it is pervaded. England-our country-our firesides-our altars-all "EXPECT THAT EVERY MAN WILL DO

> We have published in pamphlet form several hundred copies of "PLAIN REASONS FOR LOYALTY," and of "THE CHURCH AND THE WESLEYANS," from the pen of our correspondent crificed to the public good, the ministrations of their appointed 'Alan Fairford.' These may be had at the stores of Mr. Alderman Dixon and Mr. Rowsell, Toronto, or will be transmitted to order, at the rate of 1s. 3d. per dozen.

The Newcastle District Committee of the Society For PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,-have just received a small supply of cheap Prayer-Books, (edition 1838,) which are for sale at the store of B. Throop, Esq., Cobourg, and of be placed for the same purpose in the hands of the Rev. T. S. Kennedy at Darlington.

#### VALEDICTORY ADDRESS OF THE DEPUTATION FROM THE CHURCH IN UPPER CANADA.

Having been deputed, with the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, "of England and Ireland, the destitute state of her mem-"bers in the Canadas, and, with their permission, to take "It cometh therefore neither of chance and fortune, as Let the turbulence of unruly passions experience a conge. "excite in their hearts a desire, as they have the ability, to thirteen thousand five hundred Clergymen from the Church

Before Judges administer the law, they publicly attend di. they term it, nor as the ambition of mortal men and women, nial calm—and let the temper of animosity, the jarring spi. "assist us in supplying the spiritual wants of our people, " and in building up a branch of the United Church in those "extensive provinces;"-and being now on the eve of my return, it will not, I trust, appear inopportune, briefly to state the results of our mission :

The lamented indisposition and subsequent demise of our beloved Bishop (of Quebec) rendered a direct communication with his Grace the Primate indispensably necessary to our proceedings. I have felt it my duty to maintain uninterrupted that communication, by transmitting to his Grace copies of every letter of importance which I have either written or received. It is scarcely necessary to say that his Grace has unceasingly manifested the liveliest interest in our cause. From the other Archbishops, and from many of the Bishops, we have received similar assurances of sympathy, and full permission to preach and hold public meetings in their dioceses. We have presented our humble memorial to our most gracious Sovereign the Queen. To the Imperial Legislature our petition for relief has been submitted, which in the House of Peers gave rise to an animated and interesting discussion. With her Majesty's Government I have used every legitimate effort to procure a Bishop, and some alleviation to our spiritual wants. We have brought the state thousand of our Clergy, and one uniform expression of interest has been the result. The Universities of Oxford, Camsion that the prosperity of the colonial members of the Church with a Copy of the "History of the Church in Upper Camony that the subject is considered by them as worthy of most serious consideration. Several members of both Houses have openly espoused the interests of our deserted Zion. Many of the first newspapers and periodicals in the land have directly, and ably, and gratuitously, advocated our wuse, given publicity to our proceedings, and drawn attention to ur printed statements. About three thousand copies of our "History" have been circulated, and nearly two hundred thousand Appeals. We have preached and held public meetings, in more than one-half the dioceses in England, and many of the places we have visited, petitions have been presented to Parliament. I have now openings in Cornwall, words, abundant occupation for another year: but I am induced to decline any further proceedings for reasons which appear conclusive to my own mind :--

First,-I believe that the great object of our mission has peen attained; information has been circulated, and the public attention has been consequently drawn to our destitute state. Relief, therefore, cannot long be delayed.

Secondly,-The "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" has taken up the cause of the British North American Church in good earnest, has pledged itself to send out forty Missionaries; is now occupied in holding meetings, and sending preachers throughout the country; and, as I understand, purposes to employ a Clerical Secretary in every diocese, in order, that by a systematic parochial arrangement, the energies of the Church may be called into action. No real lover of his Church can read the published account of the proceedings at Willis's rooms, in June last, without unfeigned gratitude to God for the prospect of a speedy alleviamarking here, on a most unaccountable mis-statement which has been put into the Bishop of London's Speech, viz., that we, in Upper Canada, "have already built three hundred and sixty churches, at an expense of £200 each." I have written, and preached, and printed, and pleaded, that WE WANT that number of Churches. Such an error ought not to have appeared under the authority of the Society.) I should fear now, under this altered and most encouraging position of the Society, lest the prosecution of my individual labours in England, might be interpreted into an interference with the plans of the Society.

Thirdly,-It is now certain that a "Queen's letter" has been granted for collections in all Churches and Chapels .-the proceeds to be distributed by the "Society for the Propa-We publish to day a letter lately put into our hands by an gation of the Gospel." About a year ago I made a most uror Upper Canada exclusively. We shall doubtless have

Fourthly,-The "Upper Canada Clergy Society" has increased the number of its missionaries. I trust the auxiliaries and agencies which I have formed and established for the society will be diligently visited. I understand from the treasurer and secretary that the committee are resolved to carry on the labours of the society with every possible energy. I am anxious to give publicity to this statement, in-We feel it a duty to assist in the promulgation of the ad. asmuch as under an erroneous impression received at a comwould cease to exist as soon as the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel" had succeeded in effectually relieving the spiritual necessities of the Province.

Fifthly,-My own flock in Upper Canada have reiterated the expression of their desire, to which expression my Diocesan, the Bishop of Montreal, has given the sanction of his assent, that I should return to my labours amongst them. They have patiently endured an absence of eighteen months: and few parishes in England could have more cheerfully sa-

On taking leave of our numberless friends in England, I may be permitted briefly to place before them, and the public generally, the actual state of spiritual destitution of Britain's population in Upper Canada, the vast majority of which are of the poorer classes, and consequently utterly unable to procure spiritual instruction for themselves. Upper Canada is equal in extent to England and Wales, and is partially inhabited throughout this entire extent of country. The roads are always bad and frequently almost impassable. The population exceeds 500,000. The efficient Clergy, (I say efficient, for many have spent their years and strength in their "labour of love") amount to about sixty. To judge aright of our destitution, it may be neccessary to speak of Eng. land's spiritual riches. The population of England may be estimated at fourteen millions, and the Clergy at fifteen thousand. Assuming the facilities of communication to be "Archbishops, Bishops, and Dignitaries of the United Church | equal in both countries, our proportion of Clergymen, according to the relative state of the population of the two countries, should be six hundred. We have, therefore, sixty "such steps as might be found most expedient to interest our attempting in a sphere occupied in England by fifteen thouthe pensive aspect of nature seems so touchingly to inspire. "brethren, both of the Clergy and Laity, in our favour, and sand, to do the work of six hundred. Or thus; take away