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COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1846.

Poetry.

LENTEN LAYS.\* (From the New York Churchman.)

'Twas within the coasts where Sidon's ancient city stood, That the meek and kind Redeemer, wandered doing good. Doing good was Christ's employment : doing good His bliss Would that we might love our duty even as He loved His!

There a woman, broken hearted with her weight of care, Knelt before Him, offering meekly low and humble prayer. But He turned in silence from her, answering not a word. They must learn to wait for mercy, who would serve the LORD. Spake the people, "send her from us," But He onward went; Saying, "To the house of Jacob only am 1 sent."
Then she threw herself before Him, bowing to the sward,
Prostrate in her attraction in the sward, Prostrate in her utter anguish, crying, "Help me LORD!" But He said "Shall I leave Israel for a stranger's need? Is it meet to rob the children, that the dogs may feed?"
"Nay, not so," she answered meekly but, "Thou knowest

Even the dogs may gain the refuse from the children's board. Prichter than the golden sunlight on Tiberias' wave, than the stars of Heaven was the smile He gave. Sweeter than the forest music of Judea's birds, Gentler than a mother, soothing, feel His holy words. "One such answer calls for mercy on the darkest guilt, Great thy Faith, O woman, be it even as thou wilt, Thou art worthy at My table with My sons to share, Go! with thy Redcemer's blessing : - I have heard thy prayer!

II In the path of deep contrition none hath vainly trod; Therefore let no doubt nor terror shake thy trust in Gon. Not a grief without a blessing helping thee to bear; What though blight be on the rosebud, dew-drops sparkle there!

In the lowliest things around us thoughts of Heaven there are; And in white minutest snow-flake thou canst trace the star, Look on such things, keep thy spirit less in earth than Heaven. While thou askest more, forget not that already given.

This short lesson gives for model, all that mortal needs. Take, for Faith this Tyrian woman: take the CHRIST for deeds. In the grace to this one sinner, dost thou pine to share?
Wouldest thou win God's smile and blessing;—persevere in

Hyde Purk, Lent, 1846.

\* See the Holy Gospel for the second Sunday in Lent.

WONDERFUL ROBERT WALKER, THE CURATE OF SEATHWAITE. (From the Evergreen.)

Robert Walker, or, Wonderful Robert Walker, as he is still called in those parts of the country where he resided, was born in the parish of Seathwaite, in Cumberland, England, in 1709, being the youngest of twelve children. Robert was a sickly infant, and through his boyhood and youth continuing to be of a delicate frame and feeble health, it was deemed best, according to the country phrase, "to breed him a scholar," as it was not probable that he would be able to gain a livelihood by bodily labour. At that period, few of the parishes in the dales were furnished with good school-houses; so most of the children were taught to read and write in the chapel. Robert Walker himself received the rudiments of his education in the same consecrated building in which he afterwards, for so many years, officiated both as a minister and school-teacher. By the assistance of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, he afterwards acquired a knowledge of the classics, and in time became qualified for taking holy orders. After his ordination, he had the offer of two curacies; he accepted that of Seathwaite in his native parish. The value of this Seathwaite in his native partial curacy was at that period (1735) only five pounds tears. He became, when alone, sad and melancholy, tears. He became, when alone, sad and melancholy, he married—his wife bringing him as her portion, a small sum of money, with which they began house- moured. He went to bed about twelve o'clock the keeping. About twenty years afterwards, his situation is described in a letter written by a gentleman who had just visited him, a portion of which we here "I was, the other day, upon a party of pleasure,

about five or six miles from this place, where I met with a very striking object, and of a nature not very common. Going into a clergyman's house, (of whom I had frequently heard,) I found him sitting at the head of a long square table, such as is commonly used in this country by the lower class of people-dressed for a stock, a coarse apron, and a pair of great wooden- FUL, is to this day attached to his name." soled shoes, plated with iron, to preserve them, (what "There is," says Wordsworth, "in the above sketch,

clergyman himself."

ten about a year after the above:resemblance to the pure practice of primitive Chris- required, was performed by himself.

account of himself, as contained in a letter of his own this latter service was eminently dextrous. They, in bear. If we reject their testimony on certain dis-

"Sre—Yours, of the 26th instant, was communicated to me by Mr. C—, and I should have returned an immediate answer, but the hand of Providence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endearding the Sunday evenings being devoted to reading the Sunday evenings of the Church, those who exercised the office of the Sunday evenings of the Church, those who exercised the office of the Sunday evenings of the Sunday evenings of the Church, those who exercised the office of the Sunday evenings of the loss of; though we have yet eight living, all health- but through every other day in the week, through every we must deem them incompetent to testify as to the ful, hopeful children, whose names and ages are as folweek in the year, he was incessantly occupied in work
ful, hopeful children, whose names and ages are as folweek in the year, he was incessantly occupied in work
fact, that certain books were considered in their age
candid an inquirer. Good afternoon, Mr. Clayton. lows: - Zaccheus, aged almost eighteen years; Eliza- of hand or mind; not allowing a moment for recrea- of the Church as the writings of the inspired men, beth, sixteen years and ten months; Mary, fifteen; tion, except upon a Saturday afternoon, when he in- whose names they bear. I say, that if you deem them Moses, thirteen years and three months; Sarah, ten dulged himself with a newspaper, or sometimes with incompetent to testify to the former facts, you must Years and three months; Mabel, eight years and three a magazine. The frugality and temperance esta- in like manner deem them incompetent to testify to months; William Tyson, three years and eight months; blished in his house were as admirable as the industry. the latter: and this, I think neither you nor your disand Ann Esther, one year and three months; besides Nothing to which the name of luxury could be given senting friends would be willing to do. You are, Anna, who died two years and six months ago, and was there known; in the latter part of his life, indeed, therefore, obliged to acknowledge them competent to was then aged between nine and ten; and Eleanor, who died the 23rd inst., January, aged six years and ten months. Zaccheus, the eldest child, is now learning the trade of tanner, and has two years and half accustomed to this refreshment elsewhere; but neighbor that tanner, and has two years and half accustomed for the properties of th was then aged between nine and ten; and Eleanor, when tea had been brought into almost general use, it testify to matters of fact, which came under their own I can read the scripture at home, and comfort myself iny chapel, at present, as near as I can compute it, worn by his family was comely and decent, but as duce their testimony?

gard to the conduct and behaviour of my auditory, time of the decease of this thrifty pair, their cottage those who themselves received a commission from

who not only live in the happiest ignorance of the fol- contained a large store of webs of woollen and linen others, whom they knew to have been themselves neighbour as thyself. I can say my pater noster and making profession of a Christian life, whilst there is good will with one another, and are, seemingly, (I hope it is remarkable that the pew in the chapel in which the established Church, not one dissenter of any de-the established Church, not one dissenter of any de-neatly lined with woollen cloth spun by the pastor's personally conversant. nomination being amongst them all. I got to the own hands. It is the only pew in the chapel so disvalue of £40 for my wife's fortune, but had no real tinguished. estate of my own, being the youngest son of twelve

much obliged and most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT WALKER." to the Bishop, Mr. Walker mentions as a reason for not accepting this nomination, that "the chapels of Seathwaite and Ulpha being annexed together, would be apt to cause a general discontent among the inhabitants of both places; by either thinking themselves slighted, being only served alternately, or neglected in the duty, or attributing it to covetousness in me; all of which occasions of murmuring I would willingly avoid." We have seen that he had at this time a large family of eight or nine children. One of his sons he afterward maintained at Trinity College, Dublin, till he was prepared for taking holy orders, though his salary had been but little augmented. He was like his predecessors in the same cure, school-master as well as clergyman of the parish, but he made no charge for teaching the children of his parishioners: though such as could afford to pay, gave him whatever they pleased.

As a parish priest he was exceedingly hospitable. Every Sunday he had served upon a long table, "messes of broth for the refreshment of those of his congregation who came from a distance, and usually took their seats as parts of his own household."

"He loved old customs and usages, and in some nstances adhered to them to his own loss: for having had a sum of money lodged in the hands of a neighbouring tradesman, when long course of time had raised the rate of interest, and more was offered, he refused to accept it-an act not difficult to one who, while he was drawing seventeen pounds a year from his curacy, declines, as we have seen, to add the profits of another small benefice to his own, lest he should e suspected of cupidity. From this vice he was wholly free. When very young, having kept a diary of his expenses, however trifling, the large amount at the end of the year surprised him; and from that time the rule of his life was to be economical, not avari-

A clergyman (a great grandson of Mr. Walker) has written the following brief account of his last days: 'Until the sickness of his wife, a few months previous to her death, his health and spirits and faculties were unimpaired. But this misfortune gave him such a shock that his constitution gradually decayed. His senses, except sight, still preserved their powers. He never preached with steadiness after his wife's death. His voice faltered; he always looked at the seat which she had used. He could not pass her tomb without though still, among his friends, kind and go night before his death. As his custom was, he went tottering and leaning on his daughter's arm, to examine the heavens and meditate in the open air. 'How clear the moon shines to-night!' He said those words, sighed and laid down. At six next morning, (June 25th, 1802;) he was found a corpse. Many a tear, many a heavy heart, and many a grateful blessing followed him to the grave."

He died at the age of ninety-three, and had been curate of his parish near sixty-seven years. He left behind him a sum of more than two thousand pounds, in a coarse blue frock, trimmed with black horn but- and "such a sense of his various excellencies was tons; a checked shirt, a leather strap about his neck prevalent in the country, that the epithet of wonder-

we call clogs in these parts,) with a child upon his something so extraordinary as to require further exknee, eating breakfast; his wife, and the remainder planatory details. And to begin with his industry: of his children, were some of them employed in wait. Eight hours in each day, during five days in the week, ing upon each other, then in teazing and spinning and half of Saturday, except when the labours of huswool, at which trade he is a great proficient; and bandry were urgent, he was occupied in teaching. moreover, when it was made ready for sale, will lay it, His seat was within the rails of the altar; the com- ceed to the next head under which I promised to conby sixteen or thirty-two pounds weight, upon his back, munion-table was his desk; and, like Shenstone's and on foot seven or eight miles, will carry it to the school-mistress, the master employed himself at the market even in the depth of winter. I was not much spinning-wheel while the children were repeating their surprised at all this, as you may possibly be, having lessons by his side. Every evening, after schoolheard a great deal of it related before. But I must hours, if not more profitably engaged, he continued confess myself astonished with the alacrity and good- the same kind of labour, exchanging, for the benefit for proof of this doctrine. But as they were uninhumour that appeared both in the clergyman and his of exercise, the small wheel at which he had sat, for spired men, they were of course liable to err just as wife, and more so at the sense and ingenuity of the the large one on which wool is spun, the spinner step- much as we are. I should therefore think, Sir, that the and more so at the sense and ingenuity of the ergumn himself,"

The following is quoted from another letter, writmake wolf from the door, as we say; and if he advances to prevent the waste of a moment's time.

Where the policy and good management he keeps are wolf from the door, as we say; and if he advances to prevent the waste of a moment's time.

Where the policy and good management he keeps are wolf from the door, as we say; and if he advances to prevent the waste of a moment's time.

Nor was his industry with the pen, when occasion to the interior appearance and accommodation decent and the interior appearance and accommodation decent and which it had terminated. History or tradition would tell us, who were the last Bishops in the direct line from the apostles—who were the first in the new or his rustic neighbourhood, as scrivener, writing out have appointed them. But nothing of the kind is to the same estimation in which we hold decide and once employed to God's honour, according the readiles, something certainly would be known concerning the time, place and manner, in which it had terminated. History or tradition would tell us, who were the last Bishops in the direct line from the apostles—who were the last Bishops in the direct line from the apostles—who were the last Bishops in the direct line from the apostles—who were the laymen that appointed them. But nothing of the kind is to the readiles, something certainly would be known concerning the time, place and manner, in which it had terminated. History or tradition would tell us, who were the last Bishops in the direct line from the apostles—who were the last Bishops in the direct line which it had terminated. History or tradition would tell us, who were the last Bishops in the direct line with their writings in the same estimation in which we hold their writings in the same estimation in whic the wolf from the door, as we say; and if he advances management of public and private affairs, he acted, in were inspired men; and, therefore, we do not hold a little in the world, it is owing more to his own care, his rustic neighbourhood, as scrivener, writing out their writings in the same estimation in which we hold than to anything else he has to rely upon. I don't petitions, deeds of conveyance, wills, covenants, &c., those of St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. John. Accorfind his inclination is running after further preferment. with pecuniary gain to himself, and to the great bene- dingly, we do not make use of them for the same pur-He is settled among the people that are happy among the many and live in the greatest unanimity and the first of his employers. These labours, (at all times the many and the people that are happy among the people that are He is settled among the people that are happy among fit of his employers. These labours, (at all times pose. We do not deem a single sentence of their people are exceedingly satisfied with each other; and are settled in this country, were often so intense that them, as we would the writings of any other honest deed how should they be dissatisfied, when they he passed great part of the night, and sometimes men competent to testify to matters of fact, with which have a person of so much probity and worth as their whole nights, at his desk. His garden, also, was they were themselves acquainted. For instance, most have a person of so much probity and worth as their pastor? A man, who, for his candour and meekness, pastor? A man, who, for his candour and meekness, tilled by his own hand: he had a right of past rage dissenters, in common with us, receive their testimony their naked assertion, I shall willingly and most fully the things of the world, against which our blessed Sarely on the promises of Christ, on the Holy Scriptures. ness in principle and practice, is an ornament to the now, which required his attendance; with this pastocows, which required his attendance; with this pastoday of the week was observed instead of the seventh. bear with me if I say, the plainness of his dress, the upon a small scale, renting two or three acres, in adas the Christian Sabbath, in the age after our blessed sanctity of his manners, the simplicity of his doctrine, dition to his own less than an acre of glebe; and the Lord's resurrection. In like manner are we all inand the vehemence of his expression, have a sort of humblest drudgery which the cultivation of these fields debted to them for their testimony relative to what

may amount to £17 10s. \* \* \* simple as their diet; the homespun materials were Mr. H.—No! it is impossible. For the only per-"I am situated greatly to my satisfaction, with re- made up into apparel by their own hands. At the sons whose writings we quote, are, without exception,

"It might have been concluded that no one could children born of obscure parents; and though my in- thus, as it were, have converted his body into a macome has been but small and my family large, yet by chine of industry for the humblest uses, and kept his a providential blessing upon my diligent endeavours, thoughts so frequently bent upon secular concerns, which I must ever gratefully own myself, sir, your adverse were reconciled; his conversation was re- terly false. markable, not only for being chaste and pure, but for the degree in which it was fervent and eloquent; his sible, Seathwaite, and Mr. Walker was nominated to fill the was tenderly alive to all the duties of his pastoral of these men, you will bear in mind that they were com- of God's eternal word burning in our hearts. double curacy, but he declined the offer. In a letter fice: the poor and needy 'he never sent empty away, petent to testify to the facts, regarding which they remind those who witnessed it, of a spirit nobler than men should succeed in their ministry. law or custom: they felt convictions which but for such from the pulpit, and to the Christian exhortations that they should love their neighbour as themselves, that they should love their neighbour as themselves, that they should love their neighbour as themselves, the church of Rome had Clement ordained by St. Peter; what cause should either David have had the prophet of God, Nathan, sent of God himself unto him, or yet

> were daily setting before their eyes. and frame of the Established Church. He allowed they committed the Churches themselves." no Dissenter or Methodist to interfere in the instruction of the souls committed to his cure; and so suchad silvered his head, and virtuous piety had secured | quoted to you. o his appearance reverence and silent honour, no one n that vale of peace had come to exemplify the beauty of holiness in the life and character of Mr. Walker."

> > DIALOGUE

BETWEEN THE REV. HENRY HOOKER, A.M., AND MR. CLAYTON, A DISSENTER, ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUC-

(By a Correspondent of The Church.)

No. III.

Mr. Hooker.—I am very glad to see you so soon compiled from various records, then in existence.

nents, or have you seen any reason to question the nportance which I have attached to them?

talk about the identity of Bishops and Presbyters, or

Mr. H.—As I have to answer no objections brought der it, viz. that of Ecclesiastical history.

Mr. C .- Allow me, Sir, before you proceed, to ask, not this a very uncertain ground on which you are

books were included in the canon of Holy Scripture, "He also assisted his neighbours in hay-making and considered by their contemporaries as the genuine We will now furnish the reader with Mr. Walker's and shearing their flocks, and in the performance of writings of those apostles, whose names they severally their turn, complimented him with the present of a puted points, as we are sometimes urged to do, we "SIR-Yours, of the 26th instant, was communi- hay-cock or a fleece; less as a recompense for this must, to be consistent, reject their testimony on all

ed to record as a fact what was not a fact at all?

obstinacy, and discord, would often give way before the some of the apostles, or apostolic men who were in full lived, although they knew it well. What should move (Oraison funèbre de Heuri de Bourbon.) breathings of his good-will and saintly integrity. It communion with the apostles, for his author and pre- Paul so often and so earnestly to write unto Timothy may be presumed also, while his humble congregation decessor. For in this manner, the apostolical Churches and to Titus, having such worthy gifts as they had, if were listening to the moral precepts which he delivered bring down their registers; as the Church of Smyrna, they need not to be warned of their duties? For and to do as they would be done unto, that peculiar as the other Churches also set forth those who were Ezechias the prophet Esaias, either the apostles to be efficacy was given to the preacher's labours, by recol- made Bishops over them by the apostles."

lections in the minds of his congregation, that they were called upon to do no more than his own actions | cond century, says: # "We can reckon up those who one should not learn at another? were instituted Bishops in the Churches by the apos-"He was most zealously attached to the doctrine tles, and their successors, even unto us; to whom also

I could cite many other passages equally pertinent, but these are sufficient to show you, that the Bishops cessful were his exertions, that he had not a single of those days were regarded, and were in fact, succesdissenter, of any denomination, in his parish. Though sors of the Apostles; for surely, the doctrine of a suche avoided all religious controversies, yet when age cession is clearly taught in the passages I have just

Mr. C.—But it strikes me, that, if this succeshowever determined in his hatred of apostolical descent, sion for which you contend really existed, we should could have listened to his discourse on ecclesiastical hear something of the lists of the Bishops who sucistory and ancient times, without thinking that one ceeded each other in the different churches, just as of the beloved apostles had returned to mortality, and you say that you can give a list of the several Archbishops of Canterbury, who has succeeded one another from the time of the Reformation. This would be something satisfactory!

Mr. H .- This too we have. Irenæus says §-We have a list of the Bishops in succession to whom the apostolic church in every place was committed." the apostolic church in every place was committed.

—See page 16. Eusebius, the celebrated ecclesiastical historian, who flourished in the fourth century, and who are represented to the providence; aggravate their sufferings to impatience.

The church thus erected and furnished by royal arms and name, and expressly appropriated to the providence; aggravate their sufferings to impatience.

The church thus erected and furnished by royal arms and name, and expressly appropriated to the providence; aggravate their sufferings to impatience. and who every where asserts this doctrine, gives us a list of the Bishops of Jerusalem, Rome, Antioch, that governs the world, or as if they were the only in and Alexandria, from the apostles' to his own time, things in the universe disregarded by him.

I you;" "Lo I am with you always, even unto the Mr. C.—I cannot say, Sir, that I have; I again end of the world." This ought, in my humble called upon Mr. Bennet, and having stated, as well as opinion, to be a sufficient argument, if there were be had by it in a future state. I could, your arguments, I asked him to be kind enough none other, for the doctrine of an uninterrupted suco meet them; but I must confess that his attempt to cession. But we have this very afternoon seen that do so was anything but satisfactory to me. He would this doctrine was every where received, and that no great way off: which will not let the man enjoy himnot confine himself to your arguments; but began to man could be accounted a minister of Christ who self, for fear he should want several years hence, or sailor king. could not trace back his succession to the Apostles.
I might have also shown you, had I deemed it necessary, and my time admitted of it, that the councils sary, and my time admitted of it, that the councils be the same powerful and good God then as now;

Such was the state of things on the Bishop's late visit. Three or four families only, of Protestants, remain in the place, and the church is in a melancholy state of decay and desolation. Divine service, however, was duly personnel. Elders, in the apostolic age, and other matters, which I might have also shown you, had I deemed it necesin his grave. Wretched folly! As if God would not of the Church held in different ages attest the same and sufficient to provide for thy children, who hath formed. All the Protestant inhabitants attended against my arguments adduced from the Scripture fact. These councils were chiefly composed of Bithe succession could not have ended here. But, we gardly, griping and uncharitable. are not confined to Christian writers in this matter:

> same thing. shorter than usual to-day, yet as I am a good deal of revealed religion, all agree in demanding of us. engaged, and as it may tend to keep each part of the

Mr. H.—Do not mention it: it gives me much pleasure to consider so important a subject with so

> PREACHING. (By Bishop Pilkington.)

Many will say, What should I do at the sermon? I know as much before I go, as I shall learn there

\* St. Clement Epist. ad Corinth. cap. 44. ad. init. + Tertullian De Praes. cap. 32.

Irenæus Advers. Hæres. lib. iii. cap. 3. § Ibid, lib iv. cap. 63. || Euseb. Hist. lib. iii. cap. 4.

sent forth by couples together, or yet to meet in coun-IRENÆUS, who flourished in the middle of the se- cil at Jerusalem, and there to decree hard matters, if

> WORLDLY CARE. (By Dean Stanhope.)

That care is certainly forbidden which betrays a opportunity of prosecuting the former.

Mr. H.—Have you detected any flaw in my argutents, or have you seen any reason to question the lents, or have you seen any reason to question the lents of have you seen any reason to question th and great, than righteous; and is induced to virtue, Can it be wondered that many members of the Church

profane history affords satisfactory evidence to the is, and may be in any of us, such a concern to provide On the other hand, if there be, and no doubt there about to tread? I am informed that Churchmen are about to tread? I am informed that Churchmen are same fact. Taking all these things into consideration, I cannot but deem it very absurd for any man to dination to God, and would not, to gain it all, do any stances, that good work, to which it is considered they are moved by genuine feelings of devotion, with which love tion, I cannot but deem it very absurd for any man to suppose,—as many do suppose, and firmly believe, thing to displease Him: a mind, that disposes us to thing to displease Him: a mind, that disposes us to alty and gratitude for royal favour and bonny may not alty and gratitude for royal favour and bonny may not the mixed and alty and gratitude for royal favour and bonny may not the mixed and alty and gratitude for royal favour and bonny may not the mixed and alty and gratitude for royal favour and bonny may not the mixed and alternative for the mixed and alternative f that there ever has been any break in the successerve God cheerfully, to follow the business of a lawsion. For, surely, (as has been well remarked) if the ful and useful calling, industriously and conscienbe found. All that we have to meet this mass of evi- habitant: a concern, lastly, that permits a man to ention of its opponents, that there must have been a break somewhere,—that the idea of an uninterrupted succession through so many ages is utterly preposter for his future subsistence: is decent in his expenses, friends can bring me something more convincing than their something more convincing than all, and charitable to the poor: this is a concern for ancient, honoured church; and the very sight of it recils of the Church; all of whom testify one and the frugality are recommended, and sloth and profuseness

engaged, and as it may tend to keep each part of the argument by itself, you will excuse me, if I defer the consideration of our next argument till another opportunity. I shall be glad to see you again at an early day: and I hope that I shall then have more leisure than I can command to-day.

Mr. C.—I am sure, Sir, that I have much reason quillity, we are allowed; and of that, which brings disorder and perplexity, and perfectly bereaves us of our peace and of our conduct, we are debarred: in short, God hath so tempered the matter that we may neither despair of his blessing, nor presume upon substitute without it.

Spiritually, the peace and of our conduct, we are debarred: in help us?"

The foregoing statement has, by desire of the Bishop of Newfoundland, been submitted to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and immediately received the most gracious are will appear by the following letter, which our peace and of our conduct, we are debarred: in spiritual privileges and means of grace), "Come over and

DUTIES OF OUR HIGH VOCATION.

that can be said—love God above all things, and thy that to make it a subject of scandal and reproach is ginal erection of which was mainly accomplished by the one of the heaviest misfortunes that can visit us.
"What avail," said a father of the Church, "is a Christian belief united to a Heathen life?" I would put a similar inquiry: What advantage is there in

commissioned, and most of them were also those who my creed, as well as he; and further I know, that in an absence of those substantial duties of which a were appointed to commission others. They, there- the one is contained all things necessary to be asked Christian life is composed? I will tell you what really, too,) sincere Christians, and sound members of the family used to sit, remained, a few years ago, fore, testify to a fact, with which they themselves were at God's hand; and in the other all that is to be brings scandal and dishonour upon religion. Perbelieved: and what can or should a man have more sons make it their boast that they are Christians, Mr. C.—But could not these men have been tempt- than this? These sayings, although they be true, whilst, if we consider their real condition, we find that yet are they most brutish, and nothing else in very they are, in no one respect, what they ought to be. Mr. H.—I think that you will scarcely deem it pos- deed but haughty excuses to cloke our slothful wick- They declare with much self-gratulation, that they are sible that they could have been guilty of such an act, edness withal; and signify plain that we would not Christians, and yet, amongst them you will not meet when no reason can be alleged why they should have in anywise have preaching, because we would not hear with the good father, nor the good master, nor the done so, and when you are informed that they were our faults rebuked, nor yet our minds exercised in good magistrate, nor the good judge; as if all this the kindness of friends, and a cheap country to live in, without grievous injury to the more precious parts of those, who, in nine cases out of ten, sealed their tes- meditation of God and his goodness, of our own sin could be separated from the Christian; or the Christian; his nature. How could the powers of intellect thrive timony with their blood. Surely, men who, like them, and misery. St. Paul to the Philippians saith, that tian was anything independent of this. We are all "By what I have written, (which is a true and ex- or its graces be displayed, in the midst of circumstances had left all to bear reproach and suffer persecution in he was not ashamed to write one thing often to them, of us orthodox in our belief; but many are not faithact account to the best of my knowledge,) I hope you so unfavourable, and when to the direct cultivation of the cause of Christ, and who had daily reason to exwill not think your favour to me, out of the late worwill not think your favour to me, out of the late worpect a martyr's death, would scarcely have placed on foolish virgins and the five wise teacheth plainly, that obedience is due, nor submissive to God who enjoins thy Dr. Stratford's effects, quite misbestowed, for But in this extraordinary man, things in their nature record, as true, what they must have known to be utyea, and fall hard on sleep; wherein is set before us religion into disrepute. Let us preserve ourselves Mr. C.—I should think such a thing scarcely pos- all our natures, whether we be foolish or wise: we from this abuse. As true religion sanctifies us before fall on sleep forgetting God, when we should watch God, let us glorify it before men. A life distinguished About this time the Bishop of Chester recommend- written style was correct, simple and animated. Nor Mr. H.—Then I trust that whilst you listen to the for his coming, though we think never so highly of by the earnest discharge of our proper duties, is the About this time the Bishop of Chester recommended and the plan of joining the curacy of Ulpha to that of did his affections suffer more than his intellect; he testimony which I shall adduce from the writings of ourselves, if we have not the light and burning lamp only means of attaining this end. Let us be such as the Apostle desired, without reproach, and capable What a foolishness is it to think that we can or by our conduct of putting to silence the evil-doers; —the stranger was fed and refreshed in passing that have written, and that, from the position which they shall stand, whereas every one hath fallen that is and let us be such as the world itself would have us unfrequented vale—the sick were visited; and the held, their testimony must be deemed above suspicion. gone before us; or that we shall escape, where every be, and requires us to be, in order that we may escape CLEMENT OF ROME, the companion of St. Paul, one else hath been taken! There is not the best its censure. It is necessary, for either purpose, to distresses and embarrasments in the worldly estate of who is mentioned by him in his Epistle to the Philip- learned man, but he needs often to hear the preachings commence with our indispensable duties, to accomhis neighbours, with which his talents for business pians, and who flour shed about A.D. 87, says: "Our and counsel of others, although he can comfort him- plish them all, to omit not the least of them, to make made him acquainted; and the disinterestedness, imapostles knew by our Lord Jesus Christ that contenself in his private studies and in reading the scripthis fulfilment of our obligations an act of devotion, partiality, and uprightness, which he maintained in tions would arise regarding the office of a Bishop. tures never so well. For as the physician, when he and to regulate our whole life by this standard. To the management of all affairs confided to him, were And therefore having perfect knowledge of this, they is sick, cannot heal himself, nor hath not his judgment make our duties an act of devotion, this is an exalted virtues seldom separated, in his conscience, from re- appointed certain persons, and then gave directions in so perfectly as he had before he was sick, but seeketh principle of conduct which impiety itself will be conligious obligations. Nor could such conduct fail to what manner, when they should die, other approved help at another physician's hand; so the learnedest strained to respect, which will reflect honour upon man living, as long as he liveth, and beareth sinful our faith, will incur no suspicion of hypoerisy, will Terrullian, who flourished about 190, says, in flesh about with him, shall have sinful and froward have in it nothing equivocal which might give occaintercourse could not have been afforded, that, as in the reply to the heretics: † "Let them produce the origin lusts and affections reigning in him, which blindeth sion to slander, will render our light pure, and will practice of their pastor, there was no guile, so in his of their Churches: let them set forth the series of his sight, that he seeth not his own sins, until he be raise us to that eminence of righteousness which has faith there was nothing hollow; and we are warranted their Bishops so descending by succession from the warned of them by others. St. Peter saith he would for its recompense the eternal recompense of the just, in believing, that upon these occasions, selfishness, beginning, that he, who was the first Bishop, may have put them in remembrance of their duty, as long as he and the crown of a glorious immortality.—Bourdalous

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

SCCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Great Placentia .- An account has lately appeared in some of the newspapers, of the Bishop of Newfoundland's first voyage of visitation along the southern and western coasts of his extensive diocese. Among many humbling and affecting instances of spiritual decay and destitution therein disclosed, the state of the Church in Great Placentia is one which appeals strongly to the members greater love for the world, than for Almighty God. of the English Church, and all loyal Englishmen, for And this we may reckon done, by consenting to any unlawful means to promote our temporal advantage; by retaining anything we are already possessed of, at the expense of His favour and a good conscience; by the coast of Newfoundland, in the ship "Pegasus," in the very 1785, and while at Phagarita here. following our worldly affairs with delight, and attending His service with weariness and grudging; or, by wholly perfecting the latter, rather than miss the least wholly neglecting the latter, rather than miss the least scribed himself £50 by way of example and encourageopportunity of prosecuting the former.

2. That concern for the world is forbidden, which puts us upon calling into question the power or the puts us upon calling into question the power or the goodness of God; which forgets to be thankful for mercies already received, and which neglects the daily instances of his bounty to the world in general. And herein do all those querulous and desponding tempers your grieved to general the companion of the companion of the world in general. And herein do all those querulous and desponding tempers apter and handsome set of Communion plate, bearing his royal arms and name, and expressly appreciate the companion of the good work in progress, and available for public worship. His care and concern for the church for the good work in progress, and available for public worship. His care and concern for the church for the ch

that governs the world, or as if they were the only things in the universe disregarded by him.

3. That concern for the world is certainly forbid
Rev. Mr. Harris and the Rev. Mr. Evans, were sent and again, Mr. Clayton. I hope that you have carefully again, Mr. Clayton. I hope that you have carefully and now let me ask you, Mr. Clayton, as a reasonable man, to consider how absurd it is, in knowledge of these facts which I have adduced, to suppose that the succession has ever been broken. For if the winitry has a divine institution. God is pledged.

3. That concern for the world is certainly forbidden, which makes us regardless of our duty and eternity, which places all its endeavours and aims here below, and looks upon the present advantages as its proper happiness. Such as is not content to refer the if the winitry has a divine institution. God is pledged. more for the promises of this life, than either for the sake of its own intrinsic value, or for the rewards to be had by it in a future state.

Can it be wondered that many members of the Church sought or accepted at the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy, the sacraments and other offices of religion, and were joined to their Communion? The church was closed, neglected, and by degrees fell into decay; and the Communion plate, though carefully and honourably preserved, is now only exhibited as a most interesting

These councils were chiefly composed of Bisistory in favour of the Apostolical Succession, I proseed to the next head under which I promised to conslops; and every Bishop must have been consecrated
by three or at least by two Bishops. So, I think
the men, who are feetful and ungesty sordid and night by three or at least by two Bishops. So, I think the men, who are fretful and uneasy, sordid and nigare of great respectability, and mourn deeply over their destitution of the means of grace and religious privileges. they are most anxious to see their church, if not restor-ed, yet preserved from utter ruin. It is, however, quite unworthily be mixed up. The sum of from £200 to £250 would restore the fabric to a sound and secure state, to the sacred rites and services of our national Church, of the promises of Christ, on the Holy Scriptures, and on the early ecclesiastical writers, and the councils of the Church; all of whom testify one and the meeting.

Though, Mr. Clayton, our conversation has been norter than usual to-day, yet as I am a good deal negaged, and as it may tend to keep each part of the gument by itself, you will excuse me, if I defer the

consideration, as will appear by the following letter, which by Her Majesty's command, was addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

PANY, Esq. 383-t DIN -

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