COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1845.

## poetry.

VILLAGE SCENES AND REMINISCENCES. HENBURY CHURCHYARD.

Lone nooks there are for pining care, And secret shades for weeping sorrow, And pleasant slopes for wan despair; Blest haunts where grief true joys may boorrow. And pensive thought perchance will lean Beside some river calmly flowing; Where moss and ivy thick are growing.

The forest's universal hymn, Thanksgiving in one bosom raiseth; And in cathedral cloisters dim: In silent joy another praiseth. em solitude's recess The fittest place for holy feeling,-Another would his God address Where congregations vast are kneeling.

Go, listen to the thunder's roar,
Or view the weakest insect flying;
God's might and majesty adore,
His care life's meanest wants supplying. Then stretch thy thought and nightly You host of worlds in ceasless motion; And higher yet ascend, O man;

Still climb in faith's sublime devotion!

Or hither come, and patient sit
In this cool shade,—or slowly wander;
Here is a sanctuary, fit
For man o'er solemn things to ponder.
Once sought this loved retreat with me One whom stern death alone could sunder; Awhile we talked beneath you tree; -

But now she sleeps the green turf under!

Ah! there's indeed the ivied wall, With tablets few, brief notice courting; The same as when we dared to scrawl Our names with others,-idly sporting. The roses clambering up you tower, With honeysuckle sweet entwining,-

Ah me! 'twas so that sunny hour When love was o'er my pathway shining. And she is gone !- but wherefore turn To private grief, for one short minute? Oh! thus to hang o'er Sorrow's urn Hath still some consolation in it! But as I think what numbers lie In pale decay's cold vestment shrouded,

Vain 'twere indeed that mortal eye Should still with friendship's tear be clouded. Hath ever mourner to this scene

In sorrow's frantic moment hastened? Not long he lingered here, I ween, But grief became subdued and chastened. Dear churchyard, yes! thy holy calm Toucheth at once the pulses' fever, Poureth into each wound a balm, And resignation teacheth ever-And here should meditation learn

To soar above earth's petty troubles; Not with undue regard to yearn O'er joys departed,—broken bubbles! Here let the dead in silent speech Address each heavy-hearted mortal, "Would'st thou the throne of mercy reach, "The grave fear not 'tis but Heaven's portal!

"Leave earth! above its trials rise; "Or bear them with all meek submission "E'en now, where Death around thee lies, "Kneel, and pour forth thy soul's petition. "Twas never meant that thou thro' life "Should'st roam, a speculative dreamer,
"With every wayward will at strife;
"But kneel, and own thy great Redeemer:"

Yes! good it is to linger here, Shunning a world of noise and folly, With meek-eyed evening drawing near, Fit time for thoughts devout and holy. Still for my friends and monitors, Let these the righteous dead be given; And when in ignorance frailty errs, My hope still reses in pandoning in

Sa Bristol Journal. Stapleton Road, June, 1845.

BISHOP WATSON AND GIBBON THE HISTORIAN. (By the Rev. J. S. Memes, LL.D.)

During the winter 1775-6, appeared the first volume of Gibbon's Roman History. The 15th and 16th chapters of that elaborate production (as every reader knows) contain a covert attack on the Christian faith. The rapid progress of a religion, whose purity and gentleness, self-denying principles, and sin-dehouncing requirements, drew upon its professors the hatred and persecution of a proud world lying in wickedness, had always been held an evidence of its divine origin, God protecting that which was His own. Gibbon was the first in this country who ventured, in a systematic argument, to assail this truth. He does so insidiously. Pretending to admit the supremacy of a heavenly power accompanying the first preaching of the Gospel, he so manages his statements, that the unwary reader finds himself insensibly conducted to the conclusion, that the necessary operation of five secondary causes, assumed by the historian, are sufficient to account for the speedy propagation, and final reception, of Christianity, as the established worship of the Roman Empire.

While joining heartily in the general admiration of the eloquence, learning, and industry, displayed in other portions of the work, the friends of religion and morality were preparing faithfully to do their duty, in detecting the sophistry, and exposing the tendency of these two chapters. But the method which most of the objectors had resolved to pursue, as appeared from their subsequent productions, turned chiefly upon discussions which required elaborate investigation .-Meanwhile, time was passing, and an injurious impression had begun to fix itself upon the minds of many, that the historian's reasonings could not be impugned. At this crisis, Dr. Watson's attention was directed to Mr. Gibbon's chapters by the late Sir Robert Graham, as unanswered, and in the latter's opinion unanswer-

On this hint the reverend champion buckled on his armour, and in one month, during the summer vacation of 1776, produced the "Apology for Christianity," the first and the best refutation which has yet appeared of the most artful attack to which Christianity in these days has been exposed. "My answer," modestly remarks its author, "had a great run, and is still sought after, though it was only a month's work in a long vacation. But if I had been longer about it, though I might have stuffed it with more learning, and made it more bulky, I am not certain that I should have made it better." The work was published in autumn, but before it actually appeared, a copy, by the author's directions, was sent to Mr. Gibbon. The latter acknowledged this mark of courtesy in the following note: "Mr. Gibbon takes the earliest opportunity of presenting his compliments and thanks to Dr. Watson, and of expressing his sense of the liberal treatment which he has received from so candid an adversary.-Mr. Gibbon entirely coincides in opinion with Dr. important point of history are now submitted to the verse with, great pleasure. Public, they both may employ their time in a manner much more useful, as well as agreeable, than they can nist without making an enemy. Mr. Gibbon shewed fore determined to resist the temptation of justifying, severity towards every other, and the marked courtesy in a professed reply, any passages of his History which of his notices of the work before us, were so conspi-

acquaintance. "Bentinck Street, Nov. 2, 1776."

a parent's partiality for an offspring which has justy declaration of my belief; but my temper is naturally excited the admiration of all who have seen it; and open, and it ought assuredly to be without disguise to Dr. Watson would be the last person in the world b a man whom I wish no longer to look upon as an wish him to conceal any explanation which might tent antagonist, but a friend. I am, &c.

The mutual courtesy which these two eminent mel thus manifested towards each other personally, appear to have been so far misunderstood by "some dought polemics," as Dr. Watson calls them, that they ever affected to doubt the sincerity of the apologist, from appeared in 1796. It is a proof of the acuteness of versary, himself a most dexterous master of the same weapons, and trained, too, in a school of ferce, whose science wanted only a good cause to render its pupils

invincible; but, wanting this, with all their skill they are vulnerable. Lausanne! and Ferney! ye have been the abodes Of names, which unto you bequeathed a name: Mortals who sought and found, by dangerous roads,

A path to perpetuity of fame.

They were gigantic minds, and their steep aim
Was, Titan-like, on daring doubts to pile
Thoughts which should call down thuncer and the flame Of Heaven-again assail'd-if Heaven the while, On man, and man's research, could deign do more than smile.

Of Gibbon, individually, the coequal with Voltaire

The other deep and slow, exhausting thought, And hiving wisdom with each studious year,
In meditation dwelt, with learning wrought,
And shaped his weapon with an edge severe,
Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sucer,— The lord of irony -

To such an assailant on the citadel of faith, Watson stood forward, just such an opponent as the good would have wished, and the bad must have feared .-He, too, had drained the springs of thought-had, with untiring industry, gathered in almost every field the treasures of a various learning, and could "shape his weapons" of defence with an edge as trenchant as his adversaries. But while thus similar in preparation he was different in temperament; for though "deep," he is "clear," and so far from "slow," that he rushes like an avalanche upon the unawed intruder on the sublimities of revelation, overwhelming him amid the brightness of those truths to which he is stubbornly blind. From the admission in the opening of the first letter, "Yes, sir, we are agreed, that the zeal of the apprehend.

the reader, Dr. Watson adopted what has been termed vaturally and properly occupied, for the most part, the popular statement of the argument. But in speak- with the state and progress of his mission; but not ing thus of the "Apology for Christianity," we must unfrequently he makes allusion to those political profound learning. It is the production of a vigorous bency. mind rapidly but clearly unfolding its habitual convicHe tells us of the means taken to excite the pasand seems to have meditated revenge merely because squadrons of France and Spain. The colonial empire tions on points of great research and intricacy, with- sions of the people by the most inflammatory publiout perplexing the reader with the remoter steps, or cations, and of the constant inculcation of the duty of the place on which to build Oxford church. more abstract demonstrations, by which these contract of public affairs here is sions had been attained. It is a generous display of 1770, he says, "The face of public affairs here is leach have had still better success; scarcely a single equal to that of all the British West India islands put wealth, without any congratulatory accompaniment of melancholy. Altar against altar in the church, and the self-denials, cares, labours, and anxieties, under- such open, bold attacks made upon the state as, I bethe same controversy have generally adopted an oppolike since the reign of King Charles L." site method, but not, we think, with a similar success, These were the signs of the coming storm. as regards at least the great body of Christians. subsequent letters bring us acquainted with the effects of erudition, and, it must be acknowledged, have suc- September 19th, 1776, Mr. Graves writes thus:ceeded in establishing the charges brought against Mr. Gibbon, of misquoting or misrepresenting his authori- my two churches have been shut up; still I go on to ties, by loose commentaries, false glosses, and insidious baptize their children, visit their sick, bury their dead, learning of their opponent, foreign to the question .- ly cut off." The inquiry is not - Are the sentiments Gibbon's own? cond hand? but-Are they correct and to the purpose? house and glebe, because he refused to open his work of Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, is honou- dence. It appears that he was still personally in rably distinguished for research and firm yet polished much estimation with his parishioners, who continued

form of learned objection. The success attending the very first appearance of six years. his defence of that Christianity, which he loved in principle, and whose charities he exemplified in his treatment even of its opponents, must have afforded great satisfaction to our author. He had answered a gainsayer, without making an enemy, and men of all parties united in approving his performance. Of these from Dr. Jebb, as at once just yet discriminating:-I am delighted with your Apology beyond measure; various parts suggested to me new lights, which have guided my mind with respect to some difficulties, which I never expected to have seen so completely removed. It will no doubt increase your already high reputation; but it will do more; it will, I trust, rehove the prejudices of many well disposed Deists, and be the happy means of converting them to the truth. The liberal sentiments which every where prevail in it do you the highest credit. The elegance, simplicity, Watson, that as their different sentiments on a very and accuracy of the style, give myself, and all I con-

We have said that Dr. Watson refuted an antagoamphitheatre of controversy. Mr. Gibbon is there- his reply to those who had assailed his History. The an ardent desire for the restoration of peace :-

privilege of inserting in a future edition, some occa- SIR,—It will give me the greatest pleasure to have provinces. sional remarks and explanations of his meaning. If an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with any calls of pleasure or business should call Dr. Wat- Mr. Gibbon: I beg he would accept my sincere thanks that have arisen with our parent country, and the proceedings as were now going on, or, at least, that it startling povelties. son to town, Mr. Gibbon would think himself fortufor the too favourable manner in which he has spoken mode of oposition to the supposed late unconstitumight serve as a monument of their stedfast loyalty lit purports to be a geological work, and, like all oppressed. nate in being permitted to solicit the honour of his of a performance, which derives its chief merit from to the supposed late disconstitutional acts of the British legislature, grow every day in the worst of times. I complied with the proposal such works, it is open, I think, to one grand objection to the supposed late disconstitutional acts of the British legislature, grow every day in the worst of times.

proving the work in the very points at issue:—"t | who do not think with me upon this, of all others, the spirit of peace, unity, and concord." would be very extraordinary if Mr Gibbon did not fel most important subject. I beg your pardon for this

Edward Gibbon, Esq. Seventeen years afterwards, this letter was pub- the well-being of the Church. lished in the miscellaneous works of Gibbon, which explanation and the motive. The passage, however, concord." bats is by no means singular. The disbelief of Christo render the best men the most unhappy; for they tel December 29th, 1775. would feel most keenly, that without the assurances exhibited in the Gospel promises of reconciliation and renewed nature, a future life would be more an object son's proposition-if we reject the revelation of Chris-

IN AMERICA. (From the British Magazine.) [Continued from "The Church" of July 4.]

RHODE ISLAND. Christians was inflexible," to the closing line in the shire, and brother of the missionary of New London, duty of peaceableness and quiet subjection to the king about fifty; at the latter, twelve.

In the execution of this task, in the work now before His letters, like those of the other clergy, are

more abstract demonstrations, by which these conclu- loyalty and obedience by the missionaries. In April,

They have generally addressed themselves to points of the revolution upon the church and the clergy.

"Since independency has been proclaimed here, notes. Still the force of these erudite performances, and frequent their respective houses with the same as Dr. Chelsum's, Mr. Burgh's, Mr. Davis's, and other freedom as usual; and add, with gratitude, that their "Examinations," is weakened, from deficiency of that benefactions to me since the above period have been masterly combination of details into condensed con- great, and far beyond what I ever experienced from clusions, for which Dr. Watson's work is so remarkable. them before, founded upon their commiserating sense observation, respecting the plagiarisms and shallow family—a wife and seven children—were now entire-

In 1782, he informed the Society that he had been but-Are they true? not-Are his quotations at se- expelled by a vote of the vestry from the parsonage-Among these learned answers to the Historian, the church in conformity with the principles of indepenrefutation. The reader who has attentively perused to shew him much kindness, but he refused, in his both Watson and Hailes, will be abundantly provided public ministrations, to comply with the requirements against the cavillings of infidelity, whether they come of the republicans, and was therefore obliged to leave

The Rev. Marmaduke Browne, missionary at New-

of that colony were baptized.

it might perhaps be easy to clear from censure and cuous, that Dr. Watson felt himself called upon to can well be expected in this time of general concern of the sufferings of the loyalists in Connecticut, and a remarks in your widely circulating journal; misapprehension. But he still reserves to himself the acknowledge the politeness in the following note:— for their civil and religious privileges through the list of the names of those who were known to be such

threatening aspect upon the interest of religion, and excellency, besides making a particular representation trovertable things, in the first place, probable, but not er's discourse, one half of his powers are gone, and he

To this letter Dr. Watson replied in course of pot, I have no hope of a future existence, except that which the well-being of the church in this province. May of our sufferings, I enclosed a list of the names of proven; secondly, things neither proved nor probable; expressing the pleasure he should have in cultivating is grounded on the truth of Christianity; I wish not to it please God to avert impending judgments and dis-Mr. Gibbon's personal acquaintance, and concluding be deprived of this hope; but I should be an apostate pose government to grant such redress of just grie- known to be loyalists, in Derby and Oxford; and I possible. with the following well-expressed compliment, which from the mild principles of the religion I profess, if I vances as may quiet the minds of his majesty's sub- also gave it as my opinion that several thousand men nevertheless, elegantly implies the possibility of in- could be actuated by the least animosity against those jects in these remote parts, and pour down upon us a in the three western counties of the colony would passages :-

Stamford, 5th April, 1775.

ated people who persecute me in particular, and dis- yield me some comfort and sensible relief." turb the peace of the whole British empire. As soon as the sparks of civil dissension appeared, which have since been blown up into a devouring flame, I did (as I hought it my duty) inculcate upon my parishoners, The Rev. John Graves, vicar of Clapham, York- both from the pulpit and in private conversation, the

The following passages, extracted from the letters to prosecute, to disarm, and effectually to subdue the waters of the ocean extend. of the Rev. E. Dibblee, in reference to the same en- tories here. At this critical and very alarming crisis, Possibly do by exhibiting a single combat in the this about three years afterwards, when he published grossing subject, breathe a spirit of moderation, and some of my most respectable parishioners came to me, and desired that I would transmit in writing to his "Stamford, Connecticut, 29th Sept., 1774. excellency Governor Tryon, (who, we were informed, "My parish remains in as peaceable quiet state as was about to repair soon to Great Britain,) an account in Derby, hoping, as they said, that it might contrib- Creation, which I understand to have attracted notice quantity of stimulus taken into the stomach, on the "The consequences of those unhappy disputes ute somewhat towards putting a stop to such violent beyond its merits, principally because it abounds in Sabbath, will incline to drowsiness. The digestive

forthwith join the king's army, in case such army "If we take as the uttermost bounds of the solar should come over to reduce the colony to obedience system the orbit of Uranus, we shall find that it occuand subjection to his majesty's government, and afford pies a portion of space not less than 3,600,000,000 "We view with the deepest anxiety, affliction and protection to their families, their wives, and children. miles in diameter."—(P. 1.) concern, the great dangers we are in by reason of our My letter was despatched on Monday, and (as I have Saturn is not more dense or heavy than cork." unhappy divisions, and the amazing height to which since been informed) conveyed safe. On Tues- (P. 31.) the infortunate dispute between Great Britain and day, in prosecution of the business of the week, a "Mercury is twice the density of the earth."these remote provinces hath arisen; the baneful influ-number of minute men and soldiers seized upon one (p. 31.) ence it hath upon the interests of true religion, and of those few persons to whom I had communicated the knowledge of my letter, and carried him before in this book, may be true, but as they are entirely "Dur duty as ministers of religion is now attended the committee of inspection, who, in order to find out without proof, no conclusions can be properly drawn with peculiar difficulty—faithfully to discharge the something either thought, said or done, either by him from such premises. Geo. III. that he alluded to the passage marked in duties of our office, and yet carefully to avoid taking or by others, which they might construe into a crime, In the catalogue of things pronounced to be certain, the verbal suavity of the Apology, "and were angress of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and were angress of the suavity of the Apology, and the suavity of the Apology of the Apo with him for not having bespattered Gibbon with a such a way, but without offence, as naturally induced portion of that theological dirt, which the preceding age had so liberally thrown at antagonists." Invector and so liberally thrown at antagonists." Invector and so liberally thrown at antagonists." Invector and so liberally thrown at antagonists. There are mountains in the moon equal to the subtraction of the point of the preceding subtract disputes, as I thus my required of him and insisted upon it that he should but which are neither proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the point of the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the point of the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the point of the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the point of the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the point of the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable, I include such as possible to the proved nor probable to the proved nor age had so liberally thrown at antagonists." Invective never aided the cause of truth, more particularly tive never aided the cause of truth, more particularly to him. This he declined and refused to do for who cherished an expectation of a future state, though the cause of truth the contrary. We can only pray Almight put to him. This he declined and refused to do for who cherished an expectation of a future state, though the cause of truth they insisted he should do it, and at in diameter (p. 39.), with a pit 22,000 feet deep." refigious fruth. In this, therefore, Dr. Watson does they rejected Christianity as an imposture; and I they rejected Christianity as an impost an impost a rejected Christianity as an impost and I they rejected Christianity as an impost an impost a rejected Christianity as a rejec not indulge: he writes like a gentleman addressing his equal; but with a fervency of argumentation, and other earnestness of interrogatory, occasionally with a keenearnestness of interrogatory, occasionally with a keenness of elegant sarcasm, which leave little room for complaint on the score of forbearance towards an advance of the religion than they had hitherto done." His soever else may hinder us from gody unto an advance of the cause soever else may hinder us from gouly unou and in consequence of their question which, and inconsequence of their question him, disclosed the contents of my letter. quent determination of the committee to apprehend miles in direct thickness."-(p. 51.) can appear "odd," for such was the King's remark, No apology, perhaps, need be made for the length and take me immediately, I had the good fortune to There are very many other assertions in this work only on a hasty perusal, while the error which it com- of the following extract. It is instructive in many be forthwith informed by my friends, who, alarmed at equally improbable and equally improbable equally equally equally equally equally equally equally equally equally eq ways, both as shewing the utter disregard of individuthe danger I was in, advised and urged me to fly im- of which appear to be written in jest to try the extent tianity, indeed, does not, nay, cannot, obliterate the al ights and property by the professed champions of mediately, and make my escape; and perceiving that of human gullibility, but I pass them over to consider impress of immortality wrought into the very being of liberty, and the stedfast loyalty of both the clergy there was no other alternative now left me, but either those most important declarations which are neither the soul by its Creator. But without the facts of and lay-members of the Church of England. Such to do so or else to suffer imprisonment, if not death, proved nor possible:-Christianity—facts which it alone can ascertain,—of loyalty, which has its foundation in the divine com- I resolved upon the former, which I have since, (I what value is that natural principle? An eye with- mandment, has been proved in more than one revolu- hope securely) effected. But at this time I received (p. 30.) "previously to the formation of stellar and out light—an ear amid everlasting silence—a glorious tien, and was also most conspicuously displayed at such a severe shock of adversity and affliction as falls, planetary bodies must have been an universal fireinstinct throbbing under the dark impulse of unascer- the time of the insurrection in Canada, in 1837, I believe, to the share of but few unhappy mortals. — mist." tained desire: and, as respects the conscience, at best but an opinion floating between the extremes of bare but an opinion floating between the extremes of bare against their sovereign, not one was found to be a years old, when I hoped to have spent my remaining without fuel?—how could there be mist without moisin "this bad eminence," the same poet has, with probability and absolute denial, as moody passion or member of our Church. Such examples may, per- years in an agreeable manner, in peace and tranquility ture?—and could this fire and moisture exist together admirable discrimination, thus delineated the intellectual pride impels. In ethics, the principle is has, gradually convince successive ministers of the with my family, parishoners, and friends, and vainly without destroying the one the other? a theory unsupported by a single induction, and con- criwn on whom they can most surely place depend- imagined that death only would make any lasting se- But, says our author (p. 40.), "The primary contradicted by sense; a contingency which, as in a posi- eme for maintaining the connexion between the colo- paration, I was forced to flee from home, leaving be- dition of matter, according to the nebulous hypothesis, tion in physics unsupported by experiment, may un- nis and the mother country. The statement is ex- hind a virtuous, good wife, with one young child was that of a mass in which the component molecules settle and retard, but never advance or generate, know- tricted from a letter of the Rev. Richard Mansfield, newly weaned from the breast, four other children were probably kept apart through the efficacy of heat, ledge. In morals, it is a baseless vision, serving only wlom we have before had occasion to cite, and is da- which are small, and not of sufficient age to support and portions of this agglomerated into suns." themselves, and four others which are adults; and all But, I ask again, how could molecules of gaseous "After having resided and constantly performed of them overwhelmed with grief and bathed in tears, matter kept apart or expanding in a universe of fire prochial duties in my mission, full twenty-seven and but very slenderly provided with the means of agglomerate into anything? years without intermission, I have at last been forced support, whilst I myself could entertain but very faint of dread than of desire. Hence the force of Dr. Watto fly from my churches and from my family and home hopes, if any at all, considering the badness of the gradually contracted by cooling." in order to escape outrage and violence, imprisonment times, of our returning back to them in safety But But could anything cool in a universe of heat? tianity, we must renounce also the rational hope of and death, unjustly meditated of late, and designed I hope to be able to maintain some fortitude of mind Our author himself, seeing the impossibility of such against me, and have found a temporary asylum in under adversity, and to improve the virtues of patience cooling unless he gets rid of some of the all-prevading the loyal town of Hempstead, pretty secure, I believe, and resignation to the disposals of the Divine Provi-LABOURS OF THE EARLY MISSIONARIES at present from the power of those violent and infatu-

## COLONIAL ACQUISITIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN. (From Alison's History of Europe.)

Such was the termination of the maritime war be-

is mighty, and the advocate able. Not for a moment have been impelled by an earnest sense of duty to reare we suffered to be in apprehension as to the issue. sign his living for the purpose of labouring in a com-When the argument is direct, it is demolishing, break- paratively wild and dreary country. Two years after the same. That my endeavours and influence have to universal dominion on their respective elements, ing down at once the premises and conclusions of the his arrival, the parishioners wrote to thank the Socie- had some effect appears from hence, that out of one and in the establishment of the colonial empire of ories of all the geologists, whether in the publications sceptic. Or, as is frequently the case, if the princi- ty for sending so zealous and worthy a clergyman. hundred and thirty families which attended divine Great Britain on a scale of grandeur which embraced of Professor Buckland or Sedgwick, or any of their with a clearness which no sophistry may elude, and was used to interest the former place being the service in our two churches, it is well known that an the whole earth in its arms. No such result could disciples; they uniformly and invariably begin with a service in our two churches, it is well known that an the whole earth in its arms. No such result could disciples; they uniformly and invariably begin with a service in our two churches, it is well known that an the whole earth in its arms. No such result could disciples; they uniformly and invariably begin with a service in our two churches, it is well known that an the whole earth in its arms. No such result could disciples; they uniformly and invariably begin with a service in our two churches, it is only to represent the interest of the palpable absorbing to the palpable absorbing t with a clearness which no sophistry may elude, and was at the former place being with a simplicity which scarcely any mind can fail to government, and that they detest and abhor the contest; still less could it have been hoped for amidst any other rational origin of the world than the followpresent unnatural rebellion, and all those measures the multiplied disasters with which its progress was ing:which have led to it. There are, indeed, five or six attended. The maritime forces of England and professors of the Church of England in Derby, who France were very nearly matched at the opening of catastrophe guided by Almighty power, caused some have plunged themselves deep in the violent measures the war; united to those of Spain, the latter were new combinations and altered the crust of the world, carrying on here; but this is manifestly owing to the superior. Gibraltar was only revictualled during the making dry land of what had been the bottom of the be careful to remember, that its plan is popular only toubles by which the peace of the church was so influence of one man—namely, Captain John Hol- American war by the nautical skill of Lord Howe; sea; but the material remained the same—as it was as it exhibits the result, without the ostentation of and Plymouth beheld, for the first time in English at the beginning, so it is now, and so it will be till disgust against me and his brethren of the church, history, its harbour blockaded by the triumphant time shall cease to be. we did not gratify some private views he had about of France in 1792, though not equal, was a fair rival to that of England. In the West Indies, she possessed "The worthy Mr. Scovil and the venerable Mr. St. Domingo, an island then yielding colonial produce Person to be found of their several congregations but together at this time; in the East, her flag or that of what hath persevered stedfastly in their duty and loy- ber allies waved over the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle the self-denials, cares, labours, and anxieties, under-gone in realizing this opulence. His successors in lieve, the English annals do not furnish us with the the colony of persons who are professors of the church, cas, midway stations apparently set down for the ful practice of sleeping in the sanctuary of God. One Two who are not entitled to the same character. transit of the commerce of the East to the European reason why persons sleep in the church is, that during "I had borne only about an equal share with the shores; while on the Continent of Hindostan, her the week their energies have been overdrawn by a rest of the church clergy of the load of scurrility and influence almost equalled that of England herself, and constant application to labor. The Puritans had a reproach which was plentifully heaped on the heads on the banks of the Tumma a force was organized, custom of closing their labors on Saturday at an early of all the friends to peace, of being called a tory, a under French officers, superior to any which British hour so that the system might be invigorated, and be papist, and an enemy to my country; and there was energy could bring to bear against it. What was it, enabled to attend to the duties on the Sabbath .-some little abatement of this last summer, when the then, which subverted this vast and growing colonial Would it not be well for many to adopt the custom seven thousand soldiers raised by our colony were empire; which gave to the arms of England, amidst at the present day, for it not unfrequently happens, most of them employed under Washington near Bos- continual European disasters, a succession of maritime that a man of business in closing up his affairs for the ton; but we feared greater violence at their return, triumphs, unparalleled in the days of Marlborough or week runs into the "small hours" of the sabbath. and the event has proved that our fears were but two Chatham; and led to the total destruction of the Another reason is that many on entering their well-founded; for as soon as they returned, several co- Asiatic and American possessions of France, at the very pews, take as comfortable a seat as possible, with a Most of them, too, indulge in a severity of personal that the necessary means of supporting my large lonels and other officers of the militia collected from time when Napoleon's forces had acquired universal view of taking their rest, and look about for a pillow different towns a great number of soldiers and min- dominion on the Continent of Europe? Evidently the or something else, to enable them to be more perfectute-men, for the declared purpose of distressing and French Revolution on the one hand, and the constancy ly "at home." But the great reason is they do not subduing the Tories, an opprobrious epithet which of England on the other; those mighty agents which feel an interest in the exercises of the church. It they industriously fix upon all the friends to peace, at once dried up the maritime resources of the one rarely occurs, that any person, however talented, can order and government. They set out and proceeded, country, and quadrupled the naval power of the other; keep an audience enlisted in his discourse, who preachfirst to Newtown, where they obliged the Rev. Mr. which poured forth a host of ardent democrats on the es to one congregation for a number of years. A Beach, the select men, and other principal inhabitants plains of Europe, and set forth the British fleets con- stranger's voice will attract their attention, partly beof the town to remain for some time under a strict quering and to conquer on the waves of the sea; which cause they want to have some chance to criticise his guard at the bar of their new made and self made tri- nursed in England the heroic spirit of Conservative discourse. It is like placing a man who is accustomunal; they urged them, not without threatenings, to freedom, and extricated in France the irresistible ed to the stillness of the country, near one of those sign the association prescribed by the Congress at energy of democratic ambition. Even if the contest great thoroughfares in our cities, where the constant in the shape of popular declamation, or assume the his house, and resign a cure which he had served with he had serve advantage to the congregation for a period of twenty- most of them did refuse it, they took up, in some tish Empire, though overshadowed at the moment by him sleep. The thing is impossible. If all who promeasure satisfied, with a bond and large pecuniary penalty, not to take up arms against the colonies, not now appear to the reflecting eye to have been on the port, in the same island, gives similar testimony to to encourage others to do it, and not to speak disre- ascendant. England, by wresting from her rival all to, there would be no sluggards in the house of God. that which was cited in the letters of Mr. Graves, specifully of the Congress. They then seized upon her colonial settlements, had made herself master of It is an insult to the name of that great Master whom both as to the violent proceedings of the sons of liber- what guns and powder were to be found, and having the fountains of the human race. In vain France re- they profess to serve and honor. ty, and the loyal and orderly conduct of the churchconsumed and destroyed a great deal of private procounted the fields of European fame, and pointed to
What would be thought of that gentleman or lady, men, and he concludes with an observation of much perty they departed, and went to the neighbouring the world filled with her renown, the Continent sub- who, at a fashiouable party, should at the height of expressions of approbation, we select the following from Dr. Jebb, as at once just yet discriminating:—

government would pay more attention to the welfare they repeated what they had done before at civilisation, the abode of departed greatness, which is sensible to the pleasure around them? or the person where they repeated what they had done before at civilisation, the abode of departed greatness, which is the sensible to the pleasure around them? The property of the person they repeated what they had done before at civilisation, the abode of departed greatness, which is the pleasure around them? The property of the person the person the person the person the person that the property of the person the pe of the church of England in North America than it has hitherto done, it being the opinion of many, who has had a second or a seco do not pretend to the spirit of prophecy, that a disre- mon county gaol, nine respectable persons, some of on the infant seats of civilisation; her seed was monstration? They would be deemed wanting in gard to this will be, some time or other, attended with them the most wealthy and principal freeholders of spreading over the future abodes of mankind. The common politeness. If such conduct is reprehensible consequences fatal and pernicious. They think a rethe town, merely because they refused to sign the beconquest of the world which had been, however supeat a party, is it not ten fold more so in the sanctuary? ligious establishment necessary to preserve the peace forenamed association of the Congress; but they afand quiet of a country, which the church of England terwards thought fit to release them upon their giving effect the settlement of the world which was to be. to God, for their feelings are not enlisted in the work is so far from being in these parts, that it is little bet- a bond similar to the one at Newtown. When these There was to be found the ark which bore the fortunes of their Divine Master. Those who sleep in Church extraordinary things had been newly transacted in the of humanity; there the progenitors of the Greece, and do not show proper respect for themselves, and set a ter than in a state of persecution."

extraordinary things had been newly transacted in the In another letter of the same year he states the In eighbouring towns, the committee of inspection, our the Rome, and the Europe yet to come; there the most unworthy example.

The state of the state lamentable fact that not one-third of the inhabitants of that colony were baptized.

The state of the atmosphere—dead air in the tongue which was to spread the glories of English church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the pride of English descent as far as the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the church—caused by not being properly ventilated dugenius and the church—caused by not being properly venti

> GEOLOGICAL INFIDELITY. (To the Editor of the Times.)

SIR,-You will oblige me by inserting the following Such occurrences are however, rare.

I have lately perused a work called ustiges of the person accustomed to much exercise, and the same

In the first category may be included the following

All these things and innumerable other assertions

"The nebulous matter of space," says our author

"These suns," he says, "threw off planets, which

form the present sun.-(p. 31.)

But the old difficulty remains. These molecules of light gaseous nebulosities would constantly expand in the heat, and as there was no possible external pressure to unite them, they could never concentrate to form anything.

The above hypothesis, Sir, is the basis of all the last, he does not permit his antagonist once to escape was appointed to succeed Mr. Checkley, at Provi- and to the parent state; and I am well assured that tween England and Napoleon; thus was extinguished arguments contained in this book; and as it is an him. We are throughout made to feel, that the cause dence, in Rhode Island, in 1754. He appears to the clergy in general of the clory of the last remnant of the colonial empire of France.— empty bubble, I will not trespass on your columns to

God made the world much as we find it; one great

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, W. COCKBURN, York Deanery, June 9. Dean of York.

SLEEPING IN CHURCH.

(From the Whitehall Chronicle.) We propose to give a few words upon the disgrace-

The state of the atmosphere-dead air in the ring the week, has a great effect upon persons slightly disposed to morbid drowsiness. Too much pains cannot be taken in keeping churches properly supplied with pure air. We knew a person who actually fell asleep during a discourse on the death of his son.-

Diet, in many instances, has a great influence on a organs have become affected, and the whole system

the elegance and importance of the work it attempts more and more serious and alarming, and bear a very and request they made to me, and in my letter to his -it assumes as facts proved, established, and incon- unless the audience manifest an interest in the speak-