# COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1845.

## poetrn.

THE SISTER ANGELS. (From Fraser's Magazine for June.)

Beautiful thought! as we wander on Through dark and stony fields of strife, A guardian angel travels too, Sowing his Eden-seeds on life.

And, sweet to think, that Angel sees In cloudless light our Father's face;\*
Breathing sometimes in mortal eyes A faint reflection of the grace.

From Heaven two humbler friends are sent, With staff and lamp our path to guide; Faith's ling'ring hopeful eye, may trace BLESSING and TRIAL side by side.

Idly the musing scholar marks The sunless figures on a dial; Save on the shaded face of Trial.

Blessing and Trial ever travel Time's road of pleasure and alarm; Blessing on Trial a lustre throwing, While Trial on Blessing sheds a charm. Sometimes Blessing, sometimes Trial,

About the pilgrim's step is seen; One leaves a summer glow to cover Her sister with its golden sheen. When the twylight shutter whispers That Trial the threshold stone has crost, The mild-eyed angel, Blessing, sprinkles Her precious spikenard on the lost.

Some sweet and holy comfort rises, The mourner's room a perfume fills; And the dear face, by faith transfigured, fliumines all our tearful ills.

The faint eye droops before thy glory, Oh, dazzling mystery of Love!— That we from thorns should pluck our roses. From flood and tempest hail our dove!

They who to lonely seas go down, Where merchant-galleys groan and reel, And the fierce billow, thund'ring past, Hisses against the smoking keel:—

Rare visions oft they gaze on; tinging
The surge that drives the wand'rer home,
A purple light the water colours, Painting a rainbow on the foam. †

So when from Fortune's louring hills, With fire and cloud the blast descends, And Hope's vexed ship from wave to wave, Like some tost pine-tree shrieks and bends;

Blessing's white footstep trembles o'er The swelling storm of fear and night, And in the foaming track of Trial Kindles a rainbow of delight.

Nor sea alone, but sounding forest, Vapory hill-top, flow'ring glade, Their trial-hour in winter shade. And, look, those shades are only curtains,

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Let down by Nature fold and fold, To light with clearer beam the pageant Crowding her wondrous stage of gold.

Blame not the poet, then, if gazing On stream and wood, in joy or gloom, He learns from grass or flower the lesson That sun and rain wake richest bloom. Full well he knows the veil of Trial

O'er Life's dark theatre is drawn, That Blessing's sunny wings behind May flush the darkness into dawn.

For Blessing's smile is sweetest when And even Trial to hearts grows dear.

When blessing dries her streaming cheeks. Though green the spot where Blessing pitches Her radiant tent by fount or wood, With brightest zone she comes to meet us,

In wither'd bower where Trial stood.

### KING GEORGE THE THIRD. (By Wm. Roberts, Esq., A.M.)

On the accession of George the Third, the world beheld the phenomenon of a youthful prince, of an animated character, in the midst of a brilliant court, gard to whatever most becomes the Christian gentle- important, of the British colonies-may find accept-

seldom disgraced the name of Englishman; and yet, true gentleman, by virtue of that mimicry of courage we are enabled to do, without much trouble of rewicked as he was, and destitute of every property of the vernment, and the old and villanous trick of throwing which are now published relative to our colonial embefore the common people as their game the dignities and decencies of life, he not only drew after him for a while a reprobate rabble of adherents, but contrived 1842. to steal from the public the temporary fame of a po-

an incidental importance. point; but the secret of his art was his dexterous use of antitheses, a certain temerity of diction, and the country," without detestation and disgust?

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ment of his domestic circle, his gentle and pious We, unhappily, 'in omnia alia abiimus.'" ment of his palace, dark, alone, and silent, but not without success, would again at their Master's word,

example of a prince who entered upon the kingly of- those to whom he came.

scenes of a long and harrassed existence, firm in his not be neglected and unthought of. ornament of the church and the empire.

most regal gift—the pattern of a virtuous life. He the name which he gave to his new abode, both show this imperfect arrangement." Note.—Mr. Le Bas, the late Principal of the East India College, and was more than king, by the much cronsider it a cause for thank a beautiful passage on angels in one of his Discourses:—"Our my mathy with what is an squared, of the lists of the bissed of histories to God, that in this neglected land Christ wern in people encircled his throne with an own is squared, of the lists that heaven is people encircled his throne with an own in England the earn and from them the glorious splendour to this countenance is redicted back. So that we may conceive to the land, but of the country for nine melancholy years, when the special and control in Newtoning and a downy. The care and function of the Propagation of the Gospel for 1828, may give us some idea, not only of the lamentable spiritual destibute of his people encircled his throne with an own in the propagation of the Gospel for 1828, may give us some idea, not only of the lamentable spiritual destibute of his people encircled his throne with an own in the propagation of the Gospel for 1828, may give us some idea, not only of the lamentable spiritual destibute of his people encircled his throne with an own in the propagation of the Gospel for 1828, may give us some idea, not only of the lamentable spiritual destibute of his people encircled his throne with an own in supprensed; when the glorious and county for mine melancholy years, when such pious thoughts, as were won to work the propagation of the Gospel for 1828, may give us some idea, not only of the lamentable spiritual destibute of his people encircled his throne with an own soul destinate of the propagation of the Gospel for 1828, may give us some idea, not only of the lamentable spiritual destibute of his people encircled his throne with an own soul learned to the propagation of the Gospel for 1828, may give us some idea, not only of the lamentable spiritual destibute of his people encircled his throne with an own sim laboured many in the Propagation of the Gospel for 1828, may give us some idea, not only Matthew xviii. 10.
this phenomenon, a description may be found in any popular science.

Matthew xviii. 10.
The Bas, the late Principal of the East India College cautiful passage on angels in one of his Discourses.—"Our considered land Christ in the Propagation of the Gisppel for 1828, may give us cleared; when such pious thoughts, as were wour or considered land Christ the Propagation of the Gisppel for 1828, may give us cleared; when such pious thoughts, as were wour or considered land Christ the Propagation of the Gisppel for 1828, may give us cleared; when such pious thoughts, as were wour or considered land Christ the Propagation of the Gisppel for 1828, may give us cleared; when such pious thoughts, as were wour or considered land Christ the Propagation of the Gisppel for 1828, may give us cleared; when such pious thoughts, as were wour or considered land Christ the Propagation of the Gisppel for 1828, may give us cleared; when such pious thoughts, as were wour or considered land Christ the Church and the Roman law, it of his influence and example.

## THE CHURCH IN NEWFOUNDLAND. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

and with few restraints imposed on him by the prevailing habits of the age, entering into the conjugal and I hope that an attempt to show its present con-

ance with yourself and some of your readers. have been made in former days to extend the heard," he says, "that one of our ministers, once num knowledge of God in that bleak country. And this which consists in petulant opposition to a mild go- search to ourselves, by the help of the various books pire, and more particularly Sir R. Bonnycastle's very interesting and valuable account of Newfoundland in

We need not go further back than the 16th century. litical martyr. The memory of the man is well nigh Robertson and Pinkerton do, indeed, say something of Worn away: his name, and his libels, and his ribaldry a visit of Eric, Bishop of Greenland, in 1227, to those. would all rot together, but that the connection in inhospitable shores, to convert the inhabitants. But which his paltry existence stands with some impor- we cannot look upon this as any thing more than the tant constitutional questions has given to his memory legendary history of a remote age. No traces of the pious labours of this holy man, and his devoted fol-To the scurrility of Wilkes was added the malice lowers, are left, and all that the story can serve for of Junius. Who this Junius was remains still un- now is to encourage the minds of those who love to known: what he was his writings declare. His style regard themselves as links in a golden chain let down may be mentioned as displaying much brilliancy and from heaven to earth to draw men upwards, with the pleasant thought that the feet of Saints may, haply, have walked over the ground which they now tread, play of verbal ingenuity. In attacks upon authority, and the prayers of saints may have gone up from those however legitimate and gentle, the vulgar are always very spots on which they now seem at times to labour ready to accept paradox for depth of thinking, inso- in vain; and when they think thereon, they call to lence for integrity, and unsparing abuse for certainty mind our blessed Lord's words-"And shall not God of knowledge. Who can read his horrid delaration, avenge his own elect which cry day and night unto that "as long as Wilkes should continue active in his him, though he bear long with them? I tell you that hostility to the administration, and to be a thorn in he will avenge them speedily." (St. Luke, xviii. 7, the king's side, he would deserve the support of his 8.) And in the strength of this promise they go on their dreary way with fresh courage and energy.

But enough of these bad men. The probability is, However, we may date the first authentic knowthat neither Wilkes nor Junius was ever a thorn in ledge of Newfoundland at 1497. In that year it his Majesty's side. If it was so during the short pe- seems certain that Cabot not only discovered the isriod of juvenile susceptibility, after a few years not a land but lauded upon it, surveyed its harbours and scar remained to show where the thorn had entered. coasts—saw its inhabitants—perceived the capabili-Subsequent trials of more affecting interest and sharper ties of wealth and greatness which were contained in suffering awaited the virtuous king; and through all its bordering seas, and other natural resources-and was he carried safe, and with him his country, by the went back to Henry the Seventh with a cargo of dignity of his character and the firmness of his princi- spoil, which might prove to that prudent monarch the ples. While all around was vaccillating, and Europe probable advantage of securing to the crown of Engappeared to be on the verge of a vortex that threaten- land so rich a dependency as this new countryp roed the destruction of every stable principle of govern- mised to be. Although we cannot suppose from the ment, and every element of religion and morality; short stay which he made there, that Cabot could while philosophy, falsely so called, was severing the have attempted to plant the cross in that frozen clime soul from its Creator, and writing its edicts in the -(and this we generally find to have been the first blood of its victims; Great Britain's king, with sober aim and foremost thought of the travellers of those courage and magnanimous purpose, pursued his right days)—it is certain, from the fact of his giving the onward course through good and evil report; rose name of St. John to the island off the main land, beearly, visited first the house of God, and after the cause it was first seen on St. John the Baptist's day, regular despatch of business divided the day between that he was neither ashamed of holy things, nor nemanly amusements, frugal repasts, and peaceable, glectful of any opportunity, however slight, of remindpure, and home delights. Age crept upon him, re- ing those around him that there were other matters

daughter, was taken from him, and his reason lasted From 1497 till 1527, we read of Newfoundland of the island.\* only to receive her soft farewell, and mingle his bles- being resorted to by the ships of several nations a gentle change from peace to glory. It was his whose name, "Dominus Vobiscum," would lead us to which is in heaven." boast that he was a British-born prince: it was our infer that it sailed with some higher purpose than

him with his former self, when, besides discharging The only interesting incident of his expedition that that was little enough.

foundland, it never seems to have occurred to those The account which the historian of New England gives of the state of things with respect to religion in Newfoundland at this time, may convey to our minds ration, 'that otherwise they would contradict the main known person in the assembly cried out, 'Sir, you are mistaken! You think you are preaching to the people at the bay. Our main end was to catch fish.' Truly, twere to have been wished," adds the narrator, "that something more excellent had been the main end of the settlements in that brave country."

All this time for seventy years, we hear of nothing but squabbles among the different nations for the right of fishing, and reports of the corrupt and degraded foundland on Sunday, April 28th, 1844. manners of the persons whom they employed. To poses for which Newfoundland was thought to have on your pages in the next number. been created; and whether the people who dwelt there had souls or not, or whether Christ died to redeem those souls, seemed to be a matter of indifference with the various branches of the Church in our own

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to St. John's; and from his letters to the Society, describing his great

\* Life of Dr. Arnold, vol. ii. p. 206. † "The Hawk, schooner, was the munificent gift of the Rev. R. Eden, rector of Leigh, Essex, to the Bishop of Newfoundland. Some time was necessarily occupied in adapting it to the purposes of a church ship, for the use of that diocese. With this object the lower deck, with the exception of that part rerved for the Bishop's cabin, has been fitted up so as to answer the purposes of a small floating church. en erected, while the Bishop himself may be engaged in visiing larger stations, which have a church on shore already

"On the 12th of August, the Bishop of London having previously visited the vessel and given a parting charge to those who were about to sail in it, the Hawk proceeded on her voyage own the river, carrying a flag bearing the arms of the See of Newfoundland. This flag, it is hoped, will be often greeted by the fishermen of Newfoundland, and the inhabitants of its coasting villages, as conveying to them a glad summons to at-end the worship of God, which will thus be carried to many a

The Hanck arrived at St. John's on Sunday, Sep. 15, after a prosperous voyage of only sixteen days from Torquay."—Quarterly of S. P. G., No. xxxii.

manners of a Christian gentry, the decorous offspring and during the long period from 1630 till 1705, we colony; and those who had the cause of God and the beauty and necessity of holiness, he is led to make can find no mention of a single effort being made in welfare of the souls of men at heart, saw that it would good and pious resolutions of serving God with greater the solemn kiss, and the joining of hands. After the Newfoundland to declare "the only name whereby not do to leave so large and increasing a portion of the purity for the time to come; when he finds a sudden united prayers of the congregation, and the parting men can be saved." Ships went every year to the Church void of that polity and government which are impulse upon his spirits rousing him up to the percoast, and returned to their several countries, laden absolutely necessary to its efficiency. First of all, an formance of some important duty, which he had bewith the wealth which they had gained there, but Archdeacon was appointed by the government at home, fore neglected; or an unexpected check stopping him of myrtle. Though Tertullian severely condemns the It is always interesting to trace the progress of the though very much of the food which was eaten on fast and the Rev. Edward Wix was selected to fill the of- in the midst of his course, when he is rushing on wearing of garlands of flowers, the Church generally fice; and his most touching journal of a Six Months' blindly and impetuously to the commission of some does not appear to have had any scruple in adopting Visitation still further enlightened the minds of men heinous sin; when in his devotions he finds his attenand I nope that an attempt to show its present condition and to guess at its future fortunes in Newpersons to remember the inhabitants of that land, or
persons to remember the inhabitants of the Church there.

Total and significant emblem of rejoicing and virgin purity. Even
tion fixed, his affections inflamed, and his heart melted
on the subject of the needs of the Church there. Englishman, and maintaining a fixed and solemn refoundland—one of the most ancient, as well as most the people employed in procuring the produce of it.

Then, in 1839, a bishop was appointed, to whom the within him; when, whilst the voice of God's minister this rigid father says, "Marriage also crowneth the within him; when, whilst the voice of God's minister the people employed in procuring the produce of it. government allowed the salaries heretofore paid to the preaching the saving truths of the Gospel sounds in bethrothed." Allusions to the same rite occur in two Archdeacons of Newfoundland and the Bermudas; his ears, he is sensible of an inward voice speaking Gregory of Nyssa. A prayer on the imposition of the and Dr. Aubrey Spencer was consecrated to the bi- with greater force and efficacy to his soul, to his uncounter. A more wicked man than John Wilkes has first of all, give a rapid sketch of the efforts which an exact picture of its deplorable condition. "I have preaching to a congregation there, urged them to apeight to twenty-five. Readers and school-masters and comfort; when "light rises up in the" midst of were appointed in almost every station; Sunday- "darkness"; when there is given unto him "beauty in the Latin liturgies. There is a mention of this theological seminary of future missionaries was established at the capital. More than twenty churches the like occasions he is sensible of the presence and were erected, and many buildings already consecrated aid of God's Holy Spirit, whose "grace" alone is "suffor divine worship were enlarged and repaired. Such ficient" to all these purposes, and whose "strength" is blossoms still form a part of the bridal attire. were the external appearances of improvement in the thus "made perfect in his weakness." short space of time that Bishop Spencer occupied the = See of Newfoundland. In 1843, Bishop Spencer was translated to the See of Jamaica, and the Rev. Ed- (From Bishop Sanderson's Sermon, "Of Conformity and ward Field, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of New-

For a review of the proceedings and prospects of yield fish and to nurture seamen were the only pur- the Church under his superintendence, I will trespass

### MAN'S NEED OF GOD'S SPIRIT. (By Bishop Smalridge.)

He, who is not convinced of the absolute necessity In 1705, we read of Mr. Jackson being sent by the of God's grace to invigorate his obedience to the divine laws, must be a perfect stranger to himself, as well as to the Word of God; and must have been as poverty, his large family, and the various difficulties in careless an observer of what passes within his own which he was plunged, we cannot suppose that much breast, as of what is written in the Holy Scriptures. good could have come from his labours. It was at a When one gives himself leisure to take a survey of his own faculties, and observes how dark-sighted he is in the perception of divine truths; with what reluctance he sometimes chooses what his understanding plainly represents to him as good, and refuses what With his own conscience directly pronounces to be evil; how apt his affections are to rebel against the dictates By such an of his reason, and to hurry him another way than he ngement, the vessel will often be rendered available for knows he should, and in his sober mind, very fain olding divine worship off some of the retired settlements in would, go; when he sets before his thoughts the great variety of duties commanded, and of sins forbidden, variety of duties commanded, and of sins forbidden, and the perverseness of his own depraved nature, which gives him an antipathy to those duties, and a strong inclination to those sins; when he reflects on the power and cunning and vigilance of his spiritual enemies, always alluring him to sin, and seducing him from the practice of virtue; when he weighs with

\* A more full and particular account of the blessings brought by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to Newfound-land at this time, may be found in Mr. Anderson's History of desolate spot, hitherto but seldom cheered with the enjoyment of the means of grace."—Quarterly Paper of S. P. G., No. xxxi the Colonial Church, just published. An excellent book, and full of valuable information to those who are interested in comdaring the progress of Christianity with that of colonization The name of Avalon was given to this settlement from the ancient name of Glastonbury, where Christianity was first preached in Britain.—Sir R. Bonnycastle.

See vol. i. chap. xi. for a very good account of the steps which have been taken at different times to extend the Church of Christ in Newfoundland; which, if it had been seen in time, would have made the present sketch wholly unnecessary. See vol. i. chap. xi. for a very good account of the steps which

laxing the ties of earthly grandeur and disengaging to be thought of besides the worldly gains which time when the Church did not take an adequate meahis soul for heaven. Weak and weary, and bereaved might accrue to themselves and their employers from sure of its duties and responsibilities; and therefore forsaking every kind of wickedness, in order to secure obedience of inferiors be shown towards them, if not of sight, he yet preserved a heart unchanged, a moral this new discovered island. How forcibly does Dr. we cannot be surprised that the arrangements made a good title to the promises of the Gospel; when he in these indifferent and arbitrary things? For things courage unsubdued. Still at the sunrise, though it Arnold touch upon the importance of giving sacred for administering God's word and sacraments to our takes a view of those particular obstacles which hinrose not to him, he was at his orisons, and according names to new countries, when in a letter\* to Mr. people beyond the seas were scanty and mean, and the der him in the exercise of several graces, and of the bound to do, whether human authority require them to the sincere worship of our ancestors taking his Gell, he says—"By all means, if possible, stick to persons found to carry them into effect, in many points strong temptations which prompt him to the commis- or no; and things absolutely unlawful, as prohibited audible part in the service: still his duty to his peo- your idea of naming your place Christ College. — poorly furnished for so high and holy an undertaking. sion of several sins; when he considers the aptness by God, we are bound not to do, whether human auple succeeded to that which belonged to his God and Such a name seems of itself to hallow Van Dieman's All the religion we hear of in Newfoundland at this of human nature to grow weary of performing the thority forbid them or no. There are none other his Saviour; still his family felt his tender care, and Land; and the Spaniards did so wisely in transplant- time consisted in the periodical visits and services of same things though in themselves never so pleasant, things left then, wherein to express properly the oberepaid it with their accustomed homage. The orna- ing their religious names with them to the new world. two or three missionaries from the Society for the and its still greater disposition to grow faint, when the dience due to superior authority, than these indifferent Propagation of the Gospel at the principal settlements actions continually to be repeated are burdensome to things. And if a father or master have power to preflesh and blood; when he compares the necessity of scribe to his child or servant in indifferent things, and In the meantime the colony was improving, trade perseverance with the difficulty of it, the prevalence such restraint be no way prejudicial to Christian lisings with her dying accents. Half in heaven, and for the sake of the fish; but whether any of those increasing, the people multiplying; but, alas! reli- of things present and sensible with the weakness, berty in them; why should any man either deny the separated from the taint of all earthly communion, he ships brought to its desolate coasts the "fishers of gion was at the very lowest ebb. There was enough wherewith those objects affect us that are absent and like power to Church governors, to make ecclesiastical tarried the Lord's leisure, living in the deep retire- men," who, though they had toiled many a long night to bear witness for God, and to condemn those who spiritual; when, I say, a considering man puts all constitutions concerning indifferent things, or interment of his palace, dark, alone, and silent, but not forgotten. His example was still instructive, his sha"let down the net for a draught," we have no tidings though there may have been even then some "hidden" Narrow is the path which leads unto everlasting life," And again, secondly, men must understand that it is dow ruled, the nation still heard, and was edified in at all. There is no voice, nor sign to enable us to saints," as there have been always in the darkest and that without illumination from the Spirit of God an error to think ceremonies and constitutions to be hearing, that his grey hairs were not descending in hope favourably. One vessel, indeed, did sail from places, they do not seem to have made any decided he shall not be able rightly to discern it; that "strait things merely indifferent; I mean in the general. For sorrow to the grave; that his aberrations were holy, England in this year (1527), for the express purpose effort so to "let their light shine before men that they is the gate" which opens an entry into heaven, and that howsoever every particular ceremony be indifferent, high, and happy, and that God was preparing for him of the discovery of the northern parts of the island, might see their good works, and glorify their Father he cannot, by the force of his own natural strength, and every particular constitution arbitrary and alterawithout new power given him from above, and the se- ble, yet that there should be some ceremonies it is ne-We find that, in 1772, Methodism was introduced cret influences of God's Holy Spirit adding force and cessary, necessitate absoluta, inasmuch as no outward happiness that he was a Christian gentleman upon the throne.

In the account given as by the late Lord Offord of the last ten years of George the Second's reign, the last ten years of George the Second's reign that the last ten years of George the Second's reign that the last ten years of George the Second's reign that the last ten years of George the Second's reign that the la

warm and breathing, and none could think of him in schemes too vast, for his having a chance of realizing of the Gospel, which did what it could; and, with its pable of being subdued by our own unassisted reason; what may be used? the whole Church imposing the the deep seclusion of his palace without contrasting them, with the means and agents at his command, and they did not think the succour of any supernatu- use, or a few brethren requiring the forbearance of the active duties of a prince, he threw around him the now occurs to us is, that when he returned to Eng- In 1820, a feeling of the deplorable state of the or for the maintenance of their integrity and virtue. indifferent for use, or for forbearance? awe of his virtuous example with such prevalence of land, he left the colony in charge of William Colston, colony was awakened in England by Mr. Codner and But the sober Christian hath learned from the Scripeffect, as to decide the character and sentiments of his who took a much juster view of the real difficulties other, who had been eye-witnesses of the difficulties of the real difficulties of the brief space in which he administered the affairs of the of relgious instruction, and of the public worship of selves to think," much less to do, "anything as of We who have seen him through the changeful colony, the glory of God and the souls of men would God; and, in consequence, the Newfoundland School ourselves, but that our sufficiency is of God"; that Society was instituted, which did its best to remedy "it is God which worketh in us both to will and to were so clearly interwoven with the every day occurpurposes on the side of God, his conseience, and his Captain Whitburn was sent out to Newfoundland the evil, by sending schoolmasters, and setting up do of his good pleasure"; that it is "by the Spirit," rences of public and private life, that the young Chriscountry, living without favourites, or mistresses, or by the Government of England in 1615, to correct school, in some of the principal stations of the island. we must "mortify the deeds of the body," if we would tian bride must have found her way beset with endless flatterers, a parental king, for more than half a centu- some abuses which had been committed in the Fish- But a society is not the Church, nor are schoolmasters "live"; that it is God, who by his Spirit "makes us difficulties. Even the choice of the day and the seary, not a spectacle of exorbitant greatness, but a ery; and again, in 1618, to superintend a small colo- men "on whom a dispensation of the Gospel is laid" perfect in every good work to do his will, working in son of the year were generally determined among the princely model of practical excellence, owe individu- ny, which Dr. Vaughan, a Welsh gentleman, had to preach with authority the Gospel of Christ: and us that which is well-pleasing in his sight." The heathens by their allusion to some idolatrous custom. ally a debt to his memory, which the bosom of a planted there. But from his account of both expe- when we say that something higher and devout Christian being thus satisfied of It was not lawful for an Athenian virgin to marry till Briton exults in acknowledging. Through many a ditions we cannot gather that much was done to pro- wanted, we have the authority of an eye-witness, who the necessity of God's grace, both from his own expe- she had been presented to Diana and Minerva, to proa storm he stood unshaken, as a column on a hill, a mote religion; except, indeed, that he mentions that thus touchingly laments the want of ordained minisconspicuous mark and monument to his subjects; and crimes of a very cruel and heinous kind were common; ters: "But I am ashamed of speaking of any wants the vital influences of this Spirit from the promises abhorred. Prayers and sacrifices were likewise offered when the capital of that column was shattered by a that little or no regard was paid by many to the sanc- when I remember the grand distress, the terrible want made to him in the Gospel, will not be over-curious to other deities, to whom it was usual to consecrate stroke which no strength can resist, the venerable tity of the Sabbath; and also that the Lords of the of all, he want of churches meet for Christian wor- to inquire into the secret and unconceivable manner some of the hair. Before the marriage could be ruin still continued, while it stood, to be the pride and Privy Council addressed a letter to the Archbishops ship, the want even of the homeliest churches; and, of its operation. He will choose rather to feel these solemnized, the auspices were consulted; and, if any of Canterbury and York, by which we might infer that much nore, the want of men to officiate in them. For influences than to understand or explain them, and unlucky omen appeared, the contract was dissolved, as Junius, in his celebrated letter to his sovereign, some steps were taken for advancing the Church in I see that many irregular and slovenly practices pass will not doubt of that power, which, though he cannot displeasing to the higher powers. claimed for an English gentleman the privilege of be- that colony, which they were so earnest in forming. unnoticed when the schoolmaster becomes the minis- give an account of as to the manner of its working, he ing to a certain degree vicious; but the young king On Lord Baltimore's expedition to Avalon, we ter; and it is plain that the fishermen, simple though plainly perceives to be great and marvellous from its consisted of a double ceremony, viz., the marriage prothought otherwise, and conferred on the nation that need not dwell. His reason for quitting England, and they be, are not simple enough to be contented with mighty and wonderful effects. For when, in reading perly so called, and the espousals or betrothing, which

the Holy Scriptures, he finds the those the th mber of the clergy in the island was increased from sure of any grievous affliction he feels unexpected joy schools were everywhere originated or revived; a for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of

# AUTHORITY OF THE CHURCH. Non-Conformity.")

iberty, it is so slender a conceit that it seems to be- would be. tray in the objectors a desire, not so much of satisfac- The ring, according to Clement of Alexandria, was all indifferent things is in the mind and conscience: pledge of the investure of authority, and of the honouobservance for order's sake, and to impose upon him tive of the owner. a necessity of obedience: which one distinction of The office of groomsman, or attendant of the bridetian liberty, what were it else, but even to bring flat house, preside at the nuptial banquet, &c. Anabaptism and anarchy into the Church, and to over- After the conclusion of the ceremony, the bride immediate power and authority of fathers, masters, the house of her husband; nor was it deemed unsuit-

profligacy entailed upon the nation by the court and personal example of Charles the Second, is admitted In 1579 we read of a patent being granted to Sir feet and vicar-apostolic, Dr. O'Donnel. And as we Peter, "Save me, Lord, or else I perish."

in 1786, the Roman Catholics sent out their first presupported by foreign help, he will cry out with St. yet ex hypothesi, and) necessitate convenientiæ. Other-feet and vicar-apostolic, Dr. O'Donnel. And as we wise, since some ceremonies must needs be used, every to have come down undiminished to the moment of Humfrey Gilbert for settling in America, which was recount these things, can we forbear lamenting that Some philosophers of old flattered the pride and parish, nay, every man would have his own fashion by wise, since some ceremonies must needs be used, every the late king's stepping upon the throne. But there followed by his expedition to Newfoundland; and Christians should be so divided? What a sight to vanity of men, by teaching them that they wanted himself as his humour led him; whereof what other are two or three passages in that work of profane gos- from all we hear of his character—from his tranquili- the poor, ignorant dwellers on those dark coasts must nothing to make them virtuous, but only a firm and could be the issue but infinite distraction and unorsip, profligate egotism, and infidel banter, which affect ty in the midst of a storm at sea—from his pious an- it have been to see so many differing teachers all na- steady resolution of being so; that this resolution derly confusion in the Church?—And again, thirdly, to cast ridicule upon the early piety of the young swer when reminded of the danger they were in— ming the name of Christ! And well might they have they themselves were masters of, and might exert at to return their weapon upon themselves [the Puritans]. prince. That writer lived long enough to see, if he "We are as near to Heaven by sea as by land"— asked, Is Christ divided, as you his followers are? their own pleasure. They confidently boasted that if every restraint in indifferent things be injurious to could have seen, how royally devotion sits upon the from his determination not to forsake his little comkingly character, and how it sparkles above all the pany, with whom he had passed so many storms and made no real efforts for the promotion of religion. that they need not ask of the gods to be virtuous, nor by their negative restraint from some ceremonies, wear gems of the diadem. He lived to witness the return perils—we must think that, if he had been allowed to Though most of the principal merchants of Newfoundof a people, whose laxity of morals, during the period accomplish his purpose, he would indeed have made land, both at home and there, professed to belong to out their aid or concurrence, or even in despite of them. the world believe our Church is by her positive rehe records, he himself has stigmatized, to the more it one of his first objects that the true word of God the Church of England, we hear of no great sacrifices, The Pelagians afterwards raised their heresies upon straint unto the ceremonies of wearing, and crossing, ancient standard of their morals, under the fostering should be preached, and his church planted, among or indeed any sacrifices at all, being made, either by the principles which these heathen philosophers had and kneeling, &c. Let indifferent men judge, nay, individuals or companies, for the sake of strengthen- first broached; they engaged in the quarrel of de- let themselves that are parties judge, whether is more fice a settled Christian, a virtuous husband, and a In 1610, Mr. Guy, of Bristol, an enterprising man ing and enlarging the Church, either to build places praved nature against divine grace: all our disorders injurious to Christian liberty, public authority by mawell-bred English gentleman. So long as he lived, undertook to found a colony in the island, and seems of vorship, or to establish schools, or to endow minishowever depressed, his influence was in a manner still to have gone forth with hopes too sanguine, and ters All was left to the Society for the Propagation nature; all our evil inclinations seemed to them caral grace necessary, either for the combating of vice, such things as are otherwise and in themselves equally

The innumerable rites and deities of polytheism

s. and confirmed by gifts or donatias

crown by the priest enters into the Greek ritual. It is still continued in the Greek Church (Bingham, xxii. 4, 6). In the Latin Church a trace of it occurs about A. D. 430, and the blessing of the crown is introduced custom so late as A. D. 860. It was kept up by the "a laudable ceremony" by Peter Martyr. It survives

In the same manner they retained the wedding ring, (annulus pronubus), the use of which among the ancient Romans was, we are assured by Tertullian, wholly unconnected with superstition.

Pliny says that, in his time, the Romans used an iron ring without any precious stone; but Tertullian Then do we ensuare men's consciences by human hints that it was of gold in former ages, "when no constitutions when we thrust them upon men as if woman knew ought of gold, save on the one finger on they were divine; and bind men's consciences to them which her husband had placed the pledge of the nupimmediately, as if they were immediate parts of God's tial ring." (Apol. i. 6). This being the nobler and worship, or of absolute necessity unto salvation. This purer metal, was considered a fit emblem of the sincere tyranny and usurpation over men's consciences the and enduring affection which ought to subsist between Pharisees of old did, and the Church of Rome at this the married parties. Its circular form, the most perday does exercise, and we justly hate in her; equal- fect of all figures, was the ancient hieroglyphic of ling if not preferring her constitutions to the laws of eternity, and therefore an appropriate symbol of con-God. But our Church (God be thanked) is far from jugal affection. It was necessary, however, that the any such impious presumption; and has sufficiently nuptial ring of the Christian bride should be free from declared herself by solemn protestation, enough to all allusion to heathen mythology. The devices most satisfy any ingenuous impartial judgment, that by re- commonly used were a dove, as an emblem of the quiring obedience to these ceremonial constitutions Holy Spirit; a fish, the two first letters of the name she has no other purpose than to reduce all her chil- of which in Greek formed the initials of the words, dren to an orderly uniformity in the outward worship Jesus Christ the Son of God, the Saviour; an anchor, of God, so far is she from seeking to draw any opinion, the monogram of Christ; a lyre, as expressive of either of divine necessity upon the constitution, or of | Christian joy; or a ship in full sail, an emblem of the effectual holiness upon the ceremony. And as for the life of a Christian, tossed upon the billows of the prejudice which seems to be hereby given to Christian world, and hastening onward to the haven where it

tion as cavil. For, first, the liberty of a Christian to not given by way of ornament, but as a significant and is then infringed when the conscience is bound rable liberty conveyed to her on whom it was bestowed; and straitened by imposing upon it an opinion of doc- for the ring, which generally bore the master's signet, trinal necessity. But it is no wrong to the liberty of was always esteemed a mark of authority; and the a Christian man's conscience to bind him to outward person so invested was regarded as a full representa-

doctrinal and obediential necessity well weighed, and groom, was also retained. He had various duties to rightly applied, is of itself sufficient to clear all doubts perform relating to the marriage contract and dowry; in this point; for, to make all restraint of the outward to escort the parties to Church at their marriage, witman in matters indifferent an impeachment of Chris- ness to their vows, accompany them to the bridegroom's

throw all bond of subjection and obedience to lawful and bridegroom presented offerings, and received the authority? I beseech you consider wherein can the holy communion. The bride was then conducted to