The Church,

VOLUME VIII.-No. 14.]

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COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1844.

WHOLE NUMBER, CCCLXXVIII.

Poetry.

THIS WORLD AND THE NEXT.

Whilst I rejoice in health's exulting glow, And youthful energy, elate and free; And seldom grief's all saddening influence know, But each true source of pleasure that may be On earth possest, Why should I covet oft the grave's cold rest?

Why ! when a thousand sympathies have wed My restless spirit to its clay abode; And hope on life its beaming light hath shed, Like sunshine glancing o'er a sky of cloud, Should I implore To be what these might never gladden more?

Yet it is so, and when the oppressive might Of keen excitement makes my heart to sink ; And when my soul hath won that fearful height, Where all that ever it had power to think

Seems in one gush Of full perception o'er its sense to rush:

O then the fancied sound of moaning trees, That bloom in rural church-yards near the dead,

Comes pleasant as the cooling summer breeze, And the sad image of a clay-cold bed, From their close cell,

Calls forth hot tears its welcome true to tell! I would this world a dwelling had for me, Immured in unfrequented solitude, Fast by the sea, the wide extended sea-Yet 'neath the shelter of a fair green wood,

Where gentle flowers Breathed wild and sweet their soul-refining powers;

Where fountains trickled 'mong the tangled grass, Bright smiling in their innocent employ; Where sporting song-birds lived, that seem to pass Their life in uttering sentiments of joy,

And making glad Green Nature's spirit that would else be sad, There should my craving spirit drink its fill,

From ocean's sights of grandeur, bright and wild; And the mild forest scene such thoughts instil As with unutterable sweetness whiled

Fast, fast away, The dawning hour of life's unquiet day. Then many a keen desire, unmeet and vain,

Which often now within my bosom springs, And all the whisperings of that restless pain Which a full consciousness of being brings,

In the loud sound Of ocean's music, surely be drowned.

Of this world's vexing cares, that never cease, No tidings to my refuge should be brought; To mar and break the silken web of peace, Which nature's influence round my soul had wrought;

and useless care For fancied blessings should not haunt me there !

There none but kindred voices should arrest

Mine ear, attuned to Nature's varied tone; Thus social Love, though lonely, might be blessed With the kind cheer it claimeth for its own— Yes, none but these

Should talk with me, save ocean, flowers, and trees ! Then I should sure be happy ! if this earth,

With all its treasures, were before me laid, And I might choose what seemed of highest worth,

E'en such a solitude as I have said My choice would be ; The best and dearest gift of wealth for me.

Yet still my wish is with a secret fraught, Which e'en its disappointment half redeems, For strange mysterious *flicherings* of thought Do even now oft startle my lone dreams ;

And they would come Most fearful in so wild and fair a home. Then, oh ! my soul, be satisfied that here

There is no resting-place of perfect peace ; For such as in the distance so appear Could n'er effect thy mystic thrall's release,

If nearer known; How couldst thou brook lone Nature's stirring tone?

But set thyself to find each latent joy, Which in the common deeds of life is hid; And be contented, though the poor employ

Of petty dull concerns, must conte amid ennobling hours, Which may be thine when thought exerts its powers.

In my desires ne'er let it be forgot, The land where Peace is found without annoy ; And of that soothing portion of thy lot-Nature's bright converse-what thou mayest enjoy, And deeply bless Sweet Nature's God, who might have given thee less. ANNE GARTON.

the compositions of former and more valuable writers. ing, and their morals, are such as have gained them to be the leading feature of His government, and the and receiving the wages of unrighteousness, those in all the monasteries, and schools founded in them and near most of the cathedrals, for teaching the lite-REASONABLENESS OF BAPTISMAL rature of the times.† And thus was learning kept REGENERATION. alive at least, though in a very languid state, till the

(From Bishop Bethell on Baptismal Regeneration.)

and that excellent form of public prayer you now sceptical doubts and ambitious curiosity.

in supporting their invaded rights, the rest of the known principles, and appears to be a benevolent ing, is beset with no toils, and presents few perplexing nation was inspired with a similar resolution to resist accommodation to the weakness of human nature, difficulties to a believing and humble mind. the precipitate and unconstitutional measures of an and the customs of common life. In all ages and -= infatuated court; and throughout the whole of that countries, the transfer of property and the conveyance

principally indebted, not only for the restoration of no sense contradictory to reason and experience, where ness and absurdity; and since, without attempting to letters, but the revival of true Religion. For although it harmonizes with the whole system of revealed fathom the depths of this mystery of godliness, we can the first opposition made here to the usurpations of religion, and where the language in which it is contain- discover some probable grounds and reasons of the the Church of Rome took its rise from the passions of ed is plain and intelligible, it has every claim to our connection which our Saviour has established between pastoral visitation of THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO an impetuous prince, yet the work of reformation itself assent, and ought not lightly to be called in question. Baptism and Regeneration, we shall not act wisely if was undoubtedly begun, carried on, and completed by For my own part, I am at a loss to discover why this we renounce the faith of our forefathers in Christianity, the hands of the English clergy. In this glorious doctrine is more unreasonable than the doctrines of upon "the mere show of a conceit;" and exchange it cause they wrote with irresistible strength of argument, and suffered with invincible fortitude of mind. To their labours, their piety and learning, their judgment body; and why it is not to be received with the for it. Having learned that he that believeth and is and moderation, you owe that pure mode of worship, same assurance of faith, and the same freedom from baptised shall be saved, that Baptism doth save us, that

enjoy; the constant use of which in the Church of Yet it often happens, that where we are unable to except a man be born again of water and of the Spirit England has undoubtedly, in more respects than one, penetrate into the nature of the truths revealed to us, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God, we shall do been of infinite service to the people of this kingdom. or to trace out the connection between causes and well to be contented with the plain and literal inter-And when, at a subsequent period, our religious as effects, we can discover some probable presumptions pretation, which our own Church and the ancient well as civil liberties were in the most imminent danger of being destroyed by the intemperate zeal of a bigoted of being destroyed by the intemperate zeal of a bigoted intended, and our interest concerned, furnish us with and obvious conclusions which they have drawn from and despotic monarch, then again did the clergy cou- a clue to their propriety and suitableness. Some them. Some minds may be captivated with the and desporte monarch, then again the the energy cour-rageously step forth in defence of both. From them originated one of the very first parliamentary checks to the violences of James II.§ By their excellent dis-courses and writings against popery, the people were and promise between outward Baptism and spiritual first roused to a just abhorence of that dangerous superstition. By their decent, yet manly firmness, In the first place, this institution is founded upon imagination, or pamper the vanity of the understand-visit, and now that the river is navigable from the Rice

EXTEMPORE DEVOTIONS.

Nor was this the only object of their attention. They found time to cultivate even some of the finer arts.— Those sublime powers of harmony, which have been out proper instructors for your children, you naturally principally on abstract views of His sovereignty and this very day so nobly and laudably exerted in the turn your thoughts to the clergy; and it is in their glory, will be found on investigation to have no foun-Those sublime powers of harmony, which have been this very day so nobly and laudably exerted in the cause of the fatherless and the widow, owe their birth in this country to monastic diligence and ingenuity.-- you hold most dear and valuable in the world. To of mankind. But if man, considered as an alien from of the vines of Engaddi, vent our own spleen and In this country to monastic angence and nagence and valuable in the world. To of mankind. But it man, considered as an alter from Both the theory and the practice of music were first Both the theory and the practice of music were first studied and taught here, and in other parts of Europe, studied and taught here, and in other parts of Europe, by the regular clergy; and what is now the delight and amusement of all ranks of people, was originally the show of all ranks of people, was originally the show of the time instead of the studied and amusement of all ranks of people, was originally the show of the time instead of the show of the time instead of the studied and amusement of all ranks of people, was originally the show of the time instead of the show of the show of the show of the show of the time instead of the show of the show of the time instead of the show of t the offspring of Religion, and appropriated solely to direction, the schools and universities of this kingdom privileges and blessings, he would have been placed, serving the Lord; if we preach ourselves, and not advisable will be confired to characterize the schools and universities of this kingdom privileges and blessings. the burges of animating devotion, and giving dignity bave acquired an acknowledged superiority over all the as it were, without chart or compass, in a troubled Christ crucified; if we bear the world in hand to woo and solemnity to the service of the Church. The other seminaries of Europe. In their colleges have sea of doubt, suspense, and anxiety, and would have for our master, but indeed speak for ourselves; if we and solemnity to the service of the Church. The monks drew up a large number of treatises on this subject, which, notwithstanding the barbarism of the subject, which, notwithstanding the barbarism of the ters that have contributed to the glory and prosperity rions of sonship and reconciliation. But on the prin- ment; if we hear our Lord and Master highly distimes, were written with great perspicuity, method, of this country: and even among that large number of ciples which our Church deduces from Scripture, he honoured, and dissemble it; if we see the sea of Rome times, were written with great perspicuity, method, and present, in a great perspicuity, method, and present, in a great degree useless for the purpose of internal communication; and precision; and they had seminaries of young persons here present, there are few, I apprehend, who people under their care, whom they instructed in the rudiments of this science. Libraries were also formed dered, to bring peace to his mind, and to invigorate sometimes tinkled into the ears of the Pope, that the his soul to duty. For, on these principles, the con-vert to the faith of Christ, who receives Baptism ightly may assure himself, as creating in the church, and house; if Pastors turn impostors; if doctors, seduct-ightly may assure himself as creating in the church, and house is a station or in the church is a station of the church is a stati rightly, may assure himself, as certainly as God is ors; if prelates, Pilates; if Ministers of Christ, sertrue, and his promises in Christ are yea and amen, vants of antichrist, either by silence to give way, or learning into this country. From that period to the generation, which is the work of God upon the soul; in sin and in the wrath of God, is by the laver of Rein the whole circle of sciences and arts; their writings have ever ranked amongst the purest of their times; and let the occasion excuse me if I add (the proofs of what I say are before the world) that our profession is at this very day addred by men, who, in genius, learn-ing, judgment, taste, and elegance of composition, has at this very day addred by men, who, in genius, learn-ing, judgment, taste, and elegance of composition, has at this very day addred by men, who, in genius, learn-ing, judgment, taste, and elegance of composition, has than to bring His ordinances and revelations to the standard of our own reason. If a doctrine has no bocure passages, whilst it is contradicted by the whole has so largely contributed to his information and anusement. But they have still more substantial services than these to plead. To them you stand services than these to plead. To them yo

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence."

DURING THE SUMME & AND AUTUMN OF 1843.

(Continued from our last.)

Thursday, September 7 .- Peterborough is finely situe for it. Having learned that he that believeth and is baptised shall be saved, that Baptism doth save us, that we are saved by the washing of Regeneration, and that navigation up to the middle of the town. The church is of stone, and very neat and commodious; and the con-gregation, on this occasion, was numerous and highly respectable. After the sermon, fifty-three persons were confirmed; eighty-two were enrolled on Mr. Taylor's several came upwards of fourteen miles; which, con sidering the state of the weather and the roads they had

> Lake for a good-sized steam-boat, and plank roads are constructing from Cobourg and Port Hope, Peterboro' can hardly fail to become a large and thriving place. It is surrounded by a very fertile country, and, at a very little expense, a large tract may be opened by a water

enabled them not only to record (however uncouthly) the transactions of their own times, but to transcribe the compositions of former and more valuable writers. The composition of the compositions of former and more valuable writers. The composition of the compositions of former and more valuable writers. The composition of the composition of former and more valuable writers. The composition of former and more valuable writers. The composition of the composition o the event of any difficulty with the neighbouring country. After partaking of refreshment at Mr. Bartlett's, the

to the necessity of their entire removal. The Bishop and Dr. Bethune took up their abode with place, and a village is slowly growing up; but there is as yet no Church,—the people having been in some degree art of printing was found out. Even that most useful art itself was, according to the opinion of some learned men, which seems to be well founded, first brought into our island by the care and generosity of an Eng-lish primate.[‡] In the restoration of letters, which quickly followed, the Ecclesiastics took the lead, and contributed more than any other set of men to intro-quickly followed, the Ecclesiastics took the lead, and contributed more than any other set of men to intro-quickly followed, the Ecclesiastics took the lead, and contributed more than any other set of men to intro-duce a true taste for every branch of polite and useful duce a true taste for every branch of the based and the branch and penalty of the subsce and penalty of the duce a true taste for every branch of the taste for every present, they have always made a distinguished figure in the whole circle of sciences and arts; their writings possessions in the neighbourhood, and is a gentleman of much public spirit, came handsomely forward and pro-

Rector, the Rev. J. Grier, whose services, with the appro-val of the Bishop, were transferred from the Carrying Place to this prosperous town on the resignation of the late Rev. J. Cochran. Sensible of the merits of their clergyman, and of his amiable and interesting family, the congregation are actively employed in building for him a commodious parsonage-house near the Church. The sercommonous parsonage-nouse near the Church. The ser-vice commenced at 11, and after the sermon thirty-one young persons were confirmed. His Lordship, having partaken of refreshment at Mr. Grier's, with some of the principal parishioners, left Belleville for the Mohawk Mission at 3 o'clock, and reached Bogert's Inn, where he stopped for the night, at six o'clock. Thursday, Sept. 14, — After a long season of dry weather, there was this morning a basay penetrating rain. On

there was this morning a heavy penetrating rain. On the way to Mr. Givins's, we passed the new Church, which was just roofed and will be a fine building when completed. The site is well chosen, on an elevated piece of ground, and will be seen at a great distance from various directions of the Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Givins received the Bishop with great kindness, he being very wet from the great violence of the rain. Soon after his Lordship's arrival, the Rev. William Macaulay, Rector of Picton, made his appearance,-having travelled twelve miles and crossed a broad ferry, to meet the Bishop, regardless of the weather. Notwithstanding the rain, there was a good congregation, chiefly of Iudians, and thirty-three were confirmed. After service, the Bishop dined at the parsonage, and then proceeded, accompanied by Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Givins, to Napanee Mills, the rain continuing to pour down violently. Here there was a good congregation, and twenty six candidates were presented for Confirmation,—making 59 in all in Mr. Givins's mission; scarcely half the number that would have been brought forward had the day been favourable have been brought forward had the day been favourable, for he had 120 on his list. The Bishop did not preach at the Village, but addressed the persons confirmed and the congregation from the altar. Here the Rev. Mr. Shirley, the Travelling Missionary, joined the Bishop, and was requested by his Lordship to pilot him to Bath, as it was getting dark, and the rain appeared to increase rather than diminish. Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Givins returned to the Mohawk parsonage, while the Bishop proceeded to Beth — a distance of tweike miles. — which he reached at Bath, -- a distance of twelve miles, -- which he reached at 8 o'clock, and where he took up his quarters at Shibbley's Inn. It had been pitch dark for more than an hour before his arrival at Bath, and a portion of the road was story and dangerous; but, thanks to God, no mishap was encountered and nothing disagreeable occurred beyond the discomfort and inconvenience of the rain. the disconfort and inconvenience of the rain. Friday, September 15.—The storm, which had continued all night, seemed to increase in fury this morning, -the rain pouring down in torrents. Though the Bishop had but a few yards to go to the church, he was quite drenched before he reached it. Scarcely any of the congregation before he reached it. Scarcely any of the congregation were present; but the service, nevertheless, was performed by desire of the Bishop. After its conclusion, upon con-ferring with the Rev. W. Harper, the Rector of the parish, and the Rev. W. A. Adamson, who had come over from Amherst Island to meet his Lordship, it was agreed to defer the Confirmation to the 19th October, when the Bishop would have returned from the lower districts. confirming the people in the good old paths. The Bishop then proceeded to Adolphustown, the Rev. J. Deacon's second station, where his Lordship preached, and con-firmed eight persons. At this place the field of labour is much confined, owing to the sinuscities of the several branches of the Bay, which render this township a sort of peninsula, approachable in only one direction by land The congregation must, on this account, always be small; and the number of hearers and of the confirmed on the present day is not, under such circumstances, a dispro-protionate result even of active ministerial duty. After portionate result even of active ministerial duty. After paying a visit to Mrs. Deacon, the Bishop crossed the ferry to the District of Prince Edward, and arrived at the residence of the Rev. Wm. Macaulay at Picton, about 7 Sunday, Sept. 17.—The Rev. W. Macaulay has done much for this parish. When he came here, it was sup-posed that there were no Church people in the county,— the neighbourhood being settled chiefly by Quakers and Methodists. But Mr. Macaulay having faith and energy, services of the Church have been administered here with tolerable regularity; but it is important that, as the centre lent brick Church at an expence of more than £1200, and of a large unsupplied tract of country,—from Cobourg to the Carrying Place,—a resident Minister should, as soon as possible, be placed at this spot. The Bishop and Dr. Bethune reached the Carrying The Bishop and Dr. Bethune reached the Carrying Place in time to dine with the Hon. R. C. Wilkins, who expected them and had several friends to meet them.— The evening was spent very agreeably, and soon after prayers the Bishop retired. *Tuesday, Sept.* 12.—The service here at 11, A.M., was very well attended, and the Rev. P. G. Bartlett, the resi-dent Missionary, presented twenty-one candidates for Confirmation,—not an inconsiderable number, when we take into account the thinness of the population in this immediate neighbourhood. The Carrying Place is an consideration King James's famous speech in the second session of parliament, in which he signified his intertion of dispensing with the Test-acts. The bishop's motion was carried. Hume's flat, vol. vi. p. 390—I have referred to this historian all along for no other reason, than because his testimony, when given in favour of the clergy (whom he sincerely hated) is unexcep-tionable. If the same eminent persons we owe the subversion of the system of Atheistic Philosophy, from its very foundations. See the Bishop of Worcester's Sermons. S. i. p. 23. If the tarther. Our Regeneration in Baptism im-structure of the same eminent persons we are constructed for Confirmation. His system of Atheistic Philosophy, from its very foundations. persons only were presented for Confirmation. His Lordship, in his address, took occasion to advert to the formerly more frequented than it is at present, for the purpose of transporting boats and goods from the Bay to gation upon parents and sponsors to bring forward the youth to this rite on the first convenient opportunity. The Bishop, at Mr. Macaulay's suggestion, returned to Picton by another read, and expressed himself much gra-tified with the scenery and the general comfort which was manifest among the people, the excellent farms and sab-stantial buildings every where visible, but especially with the gratifying progress of the Church. Monday, Sept. 18.—After breakfast, the Bishop took leave of Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay, with kind acknowledg-I tain refused to take any passage money from the Bishop

THE CLAIMS OF THE CLERGY. (From a Sermon by Bishop Porteus, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, 1776.)

cipally indebted to the eloquence, the spirit, and the activity of an English primate,[†] assisted and supported by almost the whole body of his clergy. It is true, adeed, in other respects the conduct of our Ecclesias-112, 113. tics was not always so irreproachable as might have been wished; for they must needs partake in some degree of the corruption and barbarity which then generally prevailed. Yet great numbers of them did, activithstanding, preserve themselves pure and undefiled from the vices of the age, and were exemplary in their manners, temperate, charitable, meek and heaven-iver in the vices of the age, and were exemplary in their manners, temperate, charitable, meek and heaventheir manners, temperate, charitable, meek and heavenly-minded. Their cloisters were a retreat not merely,

as is commonly supposed, for the idle and dissolute, but for al but for the studious, the afflicted, the penitent, and the devout. They afforded support to all the neighbouring poor, and in those days of lawless violence, were extremely useful as places of refuge and security to the defenceless and the weak. In them too were eposited many of those precious remains of antiquity which we now peruse with so much delight, and which had it not been for the protection they found in religious houses, would, in all probability, have perished by the hands of those barbarians that spread ruin and solation over Europe. In these peaceful sanctuaries, the leisure and tranquillity which the monks enjoyed,

Hume's Hist. of England, Hen. III. vol. ii. p. 10. 1st edit.

† Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury; "a man whose memory," says the historian above mentioned, "ought always to be respected by the English." Vol. i. p. 382. In the following reign, the abbots and prelates were very instrumental in obtaining the same security from Hen. III. and they endeavoured to guard against all future violations of it by a most tremendous common. They stood round the GREAT undamental law. Ib. Vol. ii. pp. 25, 26.

memorable and glorious transaction, their behaviour was at once so prudent and intrepid, so suitable to their profession, and so friendly to the righteous cause of genuine liberty and pure religion, that they received liament assembled.¶

art of printing was found out. Even that most useful

If we go back to the early ages of Christianity, our the public. Yet surely they are reasons for esteeming used by the Jews in the reception of their proselytes: as he chose to call the last named office, with questions own Ecclesiastics had their share, with others of the the order in general, for bearing testimony to the and God had sanctioned them, by admitting the and responses, similar to the English Book of Ordisacred order, in first introducing the light of the Gos-nerits of those who have formerly adorned it, and for Israelites to the privileges and promises of the old nation; from which it is evident, that Knox intended pel into this country, and in sacrificing to its advance-ment at convenant, through the medium of circumcision. nent, their ease, their health, their fortunes, their lives. the persons who succeed them in their ministry. And When, therefore, our Saviour adopted the same mode presbyters, from the fact of his appointing a distinct in aid of the Church Society, the Bishop confirmed 114 When in after-times, by a variety of concurrent causes, even these, we hope, have something to plead in their of initiation and investiture, conveying to his discithis kingdom was, in common with all its neighbours, behalf. They have not, we trust, materially departed ples the forgiveness of their sins, and the privileges, order of deacons, and were appointed by Knox to read overwhelmed with the most deplorable darkness and from the principles of their ancestors. The English blessings, and promises of the covenant of grace, the prayers in such situations where "gifted brethren" ignorance; and when that stupendous fabric of popish clergy, we do not scruple to say, are still zealously through means of an outward sign which was already had not been placed, and who might "purchase for Rever betrayed any partiality to our order, that in the period we are speaking of arms, those secret links without which it is impos-ishe for human society to subsist." Nay, even many privileges of the order that were justly looked upon the deards: with a jealous eye, yet proved, in those turbulent ages, with a jealous eye, yet proved, in those turbulent ages, arms, those secret links without which it is impos-since, that the curbulent ages, arms, those secret links without which it is impos-ting and the toto yisible, and yet without which to the private and the deards of a within the deards arms, those secret links without which it is impos-since, that the curbulant ages, arms, those secret links without which it is impos-since, that the curbulant ages, arms, those secret links without which it is impos-since, the the very and the secret ages and the private ages arms, those secret links without which it is impos-since, the ward and it exercises and previous the the ward and the secret ages arms, those secret links without which it is impos-since, the ward add it exercises and previous the the ward and the secret links without which it is impos-since, the ward add it exercises and previous the secret links without which it is impos-since, the ward add it exercises and previous the secret links without which it is impos-since, the ward add it exercises and previous the secret links without which it is impos-since, the ward add it exercises and previous the secret links without which it is impos-ations, the ward was the Mession the short decards in the ward in previous the secret links without which it is impos-ations, the ward was the weeking in the same manner, the decards and the decards in the word i tyranny and superstition was, like another Babel, raised up with incredible art and diligence, to the very skies: Vet attached to the interests of virtue and regular in the vet attached to the interests of virtue and regular in the vet attached to the very skies: Vet attached to the ve with a jealous eye, yet proved, in those turbulent ages, grounds, they have judged it expedient to throw their which relate to his person and the purposes of his tempt of ecclesiastical authority, the ministers of those a check the same finance, a check to the despotism of our monarchs, and at the weight into the scale of government, yet they have insisting the mission, his Godhead and incarnation, redemption, days had a most abundant out-pouring of the Spirit; same time kept the community from falling to pieces done this without any unbecoming vehemence or heat; atonement, sanctification by his Spirit, the resurrec-by the last by the factions and quarrels of the nobles. And it and amidst all the violent dissensions which have lately tion of the body, and the circumstances of the last measure, and the unhappy fruits were corresponding. ght never to be forgotten, that for what we call our agitated this kingdom, they have, as a body, conducted judgment, are proposed to our faith; and the benefit But it is much more probable that the Holy Spirit had $M_{AGN_A}^{Mt never}$ to be forgotten, that for what we call our agitated this kingdom, they have, as a body, conducted $M_{AGN_A}^{Mt never}$ to be forgotten, that for what we call our agitated this kingdom, they have, as a body, conducted $M_{AGN_A}^{Mt never}$ which we are to derive from them depends in a great been withdrawn from them, for the works of the flesh which we are to derive from them depends in a great been withdrawn from them, for the works of the flesh which we are to derive from them depends in a great been withdrawn from them, for the works of the flesh which we are to derive from them depends in a great been withdrawn from them, for the works of the flesh which we are to derive from them depends in a great been withdrawn from them, for the works of the flesh which we are to derive from them depends in a great been withdrawn from them, for the works of the flesh which we are to derive from them depends in a great been withdrawn from them, for the works of the flesh which we are to derive from them depends in a great been withdrawn from them, for the works of the flesh which we are to derive from them depends in a great been withdrawn from them, for the works of the flesh which we are to derive from them depends in a great been withdrawn from them, for the works of the flesh which we are to derive from them depends in a great been withdrawn fro rally held to be) of our free constitution, we are prin-cipally is the moderation, which must do them no small measure upon the stedfastness of our belief in their were by far the most predominant: "idolatry, witch-measure upon the stedfastness of our belief in their were by far the most predominant: "idolatry, witch-

(towards which the Archbishop contributed three hundred) and to send him privately to Haarlem, in company with Caxton, in order to fetch from thence the new-invented art of printing; others, have endeavoured to disprove the truth of this story; but their most material objections to it have been well answered

consideration King James's famous speech in the second session of parliament, in which he signified his intention of *dispensing*

¶ Journals of the House of Commons, Feb. 1, 1688. Among other instances of cool yet resolute opposition to the despotism of James by the prelates and elergy of the Church of England at this momentous period, the reader will recollect, with peculiar veneration and gratitude, Bishop Compton's refusal to comply with the king's illegal order to suspend Dr. refusal to comply with the king's illegal order to suspend Di. Sharp, for preaching against popery; the resistance made by Dr. Hough, and the Fellows of Magdalen College in Oxford, to How well qualified they are for this employment, has been the set remarks, though first made in the year 1776, are no wound or sore in any other part of the body: such is the eminency of our calling, beloved brethren, that to connect the waters of the Lake with those of the Bay In the following reign, the abbots and prelates were very from Hen. III. and amental law. Ib. Vol. ii. pp. 25, 26.

memorable and glorious transaction, their behaviour of grants, privileges and offices, have commonly been (From Stephen's History of the Reformation in Scotland.)

one of the highest and most flattering rewards with which a British subject can be honoured, the unaniwhich a British subject can be honoured, the unani- public or private property, legal instruments, invest- sanctioned, by John Knox, and which had been in daily mous thanks of the Commons of Great Britain in Par- itures, and inaugurations, were forms and ceremonies use up to the period of the sacrilegious act of this

familiar to the minds of mankind. The same cus- Assembly. In Knox's Prayer Book, there was not only These, perhaps it will be said, though important, toms had been introduced into the religions of the a set form for the administration of the sacraments and are past services, and are calculated to prove, not what world. External symbols were tokens of initiation holy offices, but a distinct form for the ordination of are past services, and are calculated to prove, not what world. External symbols were tokens of initiation we ourselves, but what our predecessors have done for into the mysteries of the pagan deities; and were superintendents, presbyters, and deacons, or readers, self at home.

certainty. What is the exact nature of the union craft, hatred, variance, emulations, wraths, strifes, * See Dr. Burney's Hist. of Music, vol. ii. p. 68. And Sir John Hawkins' Preliminary Disc. p. 48 to 53: and vol. v. pp. the death of Christ atones for our sins, and purges revelling, and such like."[†] Our Lord's Prayer, which our consciences from dead works; by what process is the rule of our desires, had also been discon-112, 113. † Vide Moshemii Hist. Eccles. sec. vi, par. ii. c. l. p. 237. † Archbishop Bourchier; who persuaded Henry VI. to furnish one Mr. Robert Turnour with a thousand marks, themselves are plainly revealed in Scripture, and "Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Scripture contains the word of God, we must receive Holy Ghost," was also abolished. This hymn, which them with the same assurance as if we could analyze is the divine song sung by the whole company of and expound them with the most minute accuracy, heaven, had always since the Reformation been used and penetrate into the secret parts of the divine eco- after the psalms; and a story is told of a congregation nomy. But the doctrine of Regeneration in Baptism in the county of Angus, who, not knowing of its disstands precisely on the same footing with these weigh- continuance, began singing the Doxology as usual, by Mr. Meerman, in his very curious and learned work, initialed, Origines Typographics, vol. ii. S Henry Compton, Bishop of London, in the name of his brethren, made a motion in the House of Lords to take into intended to be a test and exercise of it: it demands to the Father." They struck even at the root of of us the same kind of assent, which we owe to the Christianity itself, by denying the Apostles' Creed to But farther. Our Regeneration in Baptism im-

plying this close connection between the grace be-

* These remarks, though first made in the year 1776, are no

had been confirmed on that day. Friday, September 8.—After breakfast, the Bishop left

Peterboro' for Cobourg, very thankful to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor for their kind and abundant hospitality; and arrived at 3 o'clock at the Parsonage of his friend Dr.

Sunday, September 10.—This morning, after much oppressive weather, proved so cool that a fire was found very agreeable. The congregation at Cobourg is very persons,—the largest number he had yet found in any parish,—and apparently all well prepared. It was a beautiful and interesting sight, and the address of the Bishop, which was very affectionate, seemed to produce

gregation at that place have built, and nearly completed, ad which it is intended shall, at no distant period, possess the services of a clergyma. The Bishop, in passing, called on Mr. C., the son of a valued friend in England, who has lately come out and established himself on a farm near the village of Grafton. The farm is well situated, and has the advantage of a small, but permanent stream running through, by which water can be introduced into most of the fields. The soil in front is light, but with the aid of a little plaster of Paris, and proper tillage, will yield good crops: in the rear, it is more given to clay, and therefore stronger. Mr. C. has shewn much good taste in leaving many trees in front of his house and gar-den, which add much to the beauty of the situation; and from the judicious arrangement of his out-houses and attention to his dairy,—which is quite a model,—there can be no doubt of his success.

At the village of Colborne the Bishop made another stop, and urged such of the inhabitants as he saw to enter upon the building of a Church. For some years past the

separates the Bay of Quinté from Lake Ontario. It was the Lake; but now that the navigation of the Lake is so much improved by the introduction of noble Steamers, it is rarely used in that way. General Simcoe, the first our spots can no more be hid than the spots in the moon; nay, that it maketh every spot in us a stain, every hemish a scan accompany nick a wound a stain, where the spots in every blemish a scar, every prick a wound, every drop other works of less utility, and at an infinitely greater

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

(From "Clavis Mystica," by Daniel Featley, D.D.)

A scar in the face is a greater deformity than a