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QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1844.

PSALM LXXIII. 25. Whom have I in heaven but thee? and there is none upon earth that I desire beside thee.

Lord of the earth! thy forming hand Well this beauteous frame hath plann'd,-Woods that wave and hills that tower,-Ocean rolling in his power, -All that strikes the gaze unsought,-All that charms the lonely thought,-Friendship,—gem transcending price,— Love,—a flower from paradise,— Yet amidst this scene so fair, Should I cease thy smile to share, What were all its joys to me? Whom have I on earth but Thee?

Lord of heaven! beyond our sight Rolls a world of purer light; There, in love's unclouded reign, Parted hands shall clasp again; Martyrs there, and prophets high, Blaze a glorious company; While immortal music rings From unnumber'd scraph strings ;-O! that world is passing fair; Yet if thou wert absent there, What were all its joys to me? Whom have I in heaven but Thee?

Lord of earth and heaven! my breast Seeks in thee its only rest; I was lost; thy accents mild Homeward lur'd thy wandering child; I was blind! thy healing ray Charm'd the long eclipse away; Source of every joy I know, Solace of my every wo. O if once thy smile divine Ceased upon my soul to shine, What were earth or heaven to me? Whom have I in each but Thee? SIR ROBERT GRANT.

THE BAPTISMAL BLESSING. From Clark's Walk about Zion. (CONCLUDED.)

There were several occurrences in the circle

of their own home to cheer and gladden their Their two youngest daughters, the one twelve and the other ten years of age, had given striking evidence of a renewal of heart. More than a year had elapsed since this change had taken place, and though they were so young, yet their altered and consistent lives gave pleasing testimony that Spirit. Perhaps these parents never felt that two of their children as garnered up in glory, and five of those that were left them, had enrolled their names among the followers of now absent, they felt that they were under raging of the sea, and maketh its waves to the emotions with which we looked forward praise him. They had frequent and pleasing to this event. We could not be unconscious intelligence from G—— and N——— that the lives of three beloved sons would be , who had gone to the East Inlength, through the public papers, they saw announced the arrival of the ship -, in keeping God to look to. To that God we which he sailed, at the port of New-York, were enabled to commit the keeping of the They were waiting with eager and anxious solicitude to welcome him to the paternal roof. In the course of two or three days a letter arrived. It bore the post-mark of New-

family who were yet unacquainted with the real intelligence the letter contained. "What is it-what is it?" was the eager

-it was not the hand--it bore not the signa-

letter dropt from his hands-the tears rolled

down his cheeks, and he exclaimed-"The

Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away,

blessed be the name of the Lord!" Oh!

what a moment of anxiety was this to the

— read on—the

—! Mr. R—

"This letter," said Mr. R-, " is from Mr.——, the owner of the vessel in which J—— sailed. The vessel has returned, but

- is not on board." "Why?-where is he?" was asked by

many voices. "In the bottom of the sea !" said the father, his heart swelling with emotions too big for

utterance. The scene that followed can be better con-

ceived than described. Yet God was in the midst of them, and his comforts refreshed their souls.

The following facts were communicated in the letter which announced J--'s death. The crew had a prosperous voyage to India. arrived in a good state at Batavia, where they discharged their cargo, and were on their way to Manilla, in the China Sea, when there suddenly blow up a heavy gale, and the vessel for a while was in some danger. was on deck giving the men some orders in relation to putting the ship in proper trim to weather the gale, when a tremendous sea suddenly broke over the deck, and swept him off in a moment. Every effort was made to save him, but in vain. He never rose to the surface. No trace of his form could be found; and the ship was obliged to go on her way, and leave young R---- to slamber in the depths of the ocean, till the resurrection

When the first gush of grief had passed away, the solemn and startling inquiry came up-in the minds of these parents - "In what state has J—gone to his last account? He was swept into elernity without a moment's warning! Was he prepared to go? Had his heart been renewed?? These were fearful questions. The clouds of darkness

around his fate. One single ray of hope to lead them to believe that he had gone to the bosom of the Saviour, would reconcile them to this dispensation. Mr. R--- seemed at once to gather that ray of hope from God's convenanted promises. "This child," said he, "has long since been given up in covenant to God; and I have faith to believe that God did change his heart—did make him truly regenerate before he took him out of the

Resting upon this hope, and fully believing that the Most High does all things well, he stayed his soul upon God, and was at peace. The stroke, however, to the wounded mother, was more than she could well bear. Her health declined, and she seemed fast hastening to the grave. That which pressed upon her heart from day to day like a load of ice, was not the recollection that her son was in the bottom of the deep, with sea-weed wrapt around his head-it was not that he had been swept into eternity so suddenly, -but that he had gone without having left any evidence behind, that his peace was made with God.

In a few weeks the family had the mournful satisfaction of receiving the trunk, and various effects of J-----. Every scrap of paper written in his own hand was carefully examined and sacredly preserved. At length they came across an unfinished letter, carelessly thrown into his trunk, which appeared to have been addressed to his parents, and was evidently written only a short time before his

Although I have not been able to obtain the letter above alluded to, the following communication from one of his parents will give the reader an idea of its contents. The writer remarks in reference to J-

"He had been trained up in the Sabbath School, and was very intelligent on religious subjects. He fully realized that he was a sinner against God, and that the blood of Christ alone could restore him to the divine favour. His views on this subject were not of a general character; he believed that he perils from which they have now been mercould not be saved without a personal interesin the atonement.

"When he arrived from a previous voyage, his mind was deeply affected by the change he witnessed in his elder brother, who had become an heir of life during his absence. He remained at home a few weeks, which afforded frequent opportunities for conversation God had truly renewed them by his Holy on the all important subject, and these opportunities, I trust, were not lost. It was they had such abundant cause for gratitude, then satisfactorily ascertained that he was in as at this moment. They could look upon the habit of praying daily; and that he was determined to make religion the great concern of his life.

"When he left the paternal home for the the Lamb. Though three of their sons were last time, it was expected that he would sail with his two brothers. The pious parent may the guardian care of Him who ruleth the imagine, but I shall not attempt to describe. involved in the fate of one frail bark, exposed dies, was expected in a few weeks. At to all the dangers of the tempestuous ocean. But we had, on the other hand, a covenant were enabled to commit the keeping of the souls and the bodies of our beloved children. But an unexpected interposition of Divine Providence, gave a different direction to this enterprise; and our deceased son sailed with-York. It must be from J, announcing out his brothers. At first it seemed as though his arrival, and stating the time when they God might design the conversion of the two out his brothers. At first it seemed as though might expect that he would once more be with his beloved parents.—With intense interest Mr. R——broke the seal, and rapidly glanced his eye over the lines. But it now appeared that he was to have no mortal hand to help him, that he might seek help directly from an almighty cents of the Heathen world, and the medium of communication, also, between these two parties. They are placed in a post of special observation for catching the first accents of the mystical voice, Come over and arm. Let us adore the mercy of God, who, foreseeing the end from the beginning, thus provided most effectually to bring our dear son to look directly to Himself for salvation.

"It is difficult, if not impossible, to convey to the mind of another, the force of that evidence, that has satisfied our minds that our beloved son was truly in Christ Jesus before his death. The letter which we regret it is not in our power to send you, was of a deeply interesting character, which, however, none but his parents could duly appreciate, as it related to several things known only to them. The whole letter led us to believe-yea, left no doubts on our minds, that he had become supremely interested in the concerns of his soul, and that his heart was renewed by divine grace."

This discovery brought to the sorrowing mother greater joy than if there had been conferred upon her and her family a title to all the Indies. It was as though her child had been raised from the dead. The sunshine of hope again rested upon her brightening countenance. The change in the appearance of the whole family was strikingly observable. It was as though a dark cloud had suddenly been rolled away, and the sun had poured in all his effulgence upon the scene.

The language of every individual of the family was, surely "in the midst of judgment God remembereth mercy." Mr. Rnow felt that he had received new and fresh proof that where parents give up their children r covenant to God in accordance with the livine will, those children will not be lost. In relation to his own children, he thought he had every reason to hope that the three whom: God had taken from him were in felicity. And of the seven that were left him, all but two, in the judgment of charity had been renewed in the spirit of their minds. The various afflictions which this family were called to suffer, tended to deepen their piety, and led them to strive to live, as it were, every moment beneath the eye of the Saviour. This holy living, together with the pious counsel he received, exerted a most salutary influence upon the mind of their youngest son, a lad only nine years old. Seldom have and uncortainty seemed to gather thick of genuine conversion, sustained by a corres-

than were manifest in this instance.

There was only one of his family now that had not been brought in, and in relation to that one, Mr. R—— remarked, in a com-munication recently received—

"I believe that my confidence in the covenant promises of God, has never been greater with respect to any one of our children than it now is respecting the one who has not yet, l fear, fully embraced the Saviour."

Here I wish the reader to pause and ponder these facts: for they are well authenticated facts. If parents did give up their children, when they brought them to baptism, in faith, if they held on to the promises of God in relation to their children in after life with firm faith-if they reared up their offspring, not as though they were theirs, but God's childrenif they continued to believe and pray, and let the light of their example shine around the path of their offspring, would not those offspring realize all that is promised in the covenant? Would they not become regenerate and spiritual children of the Lord? Can a solitary instance be shown, where this -all this has been done on the part of the parents, and the promise of God has failed? Does not the baptismal service of the Episcopal Church then, speak a solemn note of warning to parents-laying the sin of their children's living and dying unregenerate, at their door? Parents, think of these things !

PLEDGES, PROSPECTS, AND WANTS OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Committee desire to remember and to renew the pledges which they gave to their supporters in the hour of their embarrassment.

The Committee hold themselves pledged to the strictest economy in the disbursement of the large sum committed to their disposal: as well as to a due adjustment of the Expenditure of the Society with its Income, so that they may not be again involved in the same cifully extricated. They trust that arrangements have been made, effectually to accomplish these ends.

They conceive themselves to be no less pledged to a firm and faithful adherence to those Protestant and Evangelical principles by which the Society has been distinguished from its formation. Upon these principles the Committee took their stand in a season of jeo- | death. pardy: upon these principles they made their appeal for special assistance: and to these principles, under God, they owe their present prosperity. Therefore they regard themselves and their successors in office as bound, by new and most cogent obligations, to guard, with the utmost vigilance, against all surrender or compromise of principle throughout the various ramifications of their widely-extended agency: that, as far as human means can provide, the Gospel preached through the agency of this Society may not be another Gospel, but the very Gospel of the Grace of God, published in and by the open volume of inspiration; such as the Reforming Fathers of our own beloved Church exhibited in their lives, illustrated in

their writings, and testified with their blood. The Committee have also presented their Report under a lively but humble sense of the great responsibility of the position in which they are placed. They are the chief almoners of the Church of this country, in her efforts to help us: for watching the incipient movements of the Spirit of God upon the face of the deep. They are the Depository of the hones and fears, the joys and sorrows, the retrospective experience and the prospective suggestions, of those devoted men who are sustaining the hard conflict between light and darkness. They have not fulfilled their responsibility on this occasion, if they have failed to convey to the minds of their supporters the work in the midst of the Heathen worldpower of Heathenism is failing—the native mind of Africa and the East is awakeningthe Agents of infidelity and of apostate Chris tianity are gathering around to seize upon the minds detached from their ancient superstition—and the preachers of the Gospel are animated by fresh hopes. In all the Missions which have acquired any degree of establishment, there is a sure though gradual progress Even respecting North India, where the results have been on a less scale than in South India, New Zealand, or West Africa. Bishop Wilson has declared, in his late Charge-

"During the last four years there has been, Projoice to say, a rapid, augmentation in the number of Converts and Inquirers after the Gospel, both in the Missions of the Venerable. Propagation Society at Barrypore and Janjera. and of the Church Missionary Society at and about Krisnighur. In the other Stations there has been a stendy increase of good; but chiefly among Schools, and in the way of preparation: but showers of blessings, to use the language of the Prophet, have descended on those I

have mentioned.? Under the impression of these feelings, the Committee would, with the most soleinn earnestness, "urge upon the Church of Christ at home the importance of rising to the occasion of tions adequate to the greatness of the demand the hearts of the noble band of Labourers by the mighty influence of Intercessory Prayer on

guished, unless kept alive by a miracle of

Divine grace. But, above all, they would solemnly urge upon those whose hearts are touched by the constraining love of Christ, and whose education has made them fit for the Musters's use in the Missionary field, to come forward and offer themselves as Labourers for this work. The Society has many posts in which men of en-largement of mind, of habits of intellectual observation and power, are needed, to give di-

sionary at Calcutta writes-"Would that I could make my voice heard among the Students of Oxford and Cambridge I again repeat, what we want for India is, the

rection to, and to take full advantage of, the

rising energies of the Church abroad. A Mis-

consecration of sanctified intellect to the But long experience, and not unfrequent disappointments of rising hopes, compel the well as upon such individuals themselves; choicest qualifications, withholds those who and pious Professor Franke, who was making inquiries for new Missionaries to India, who first proposed to Schwartz to engage in this in the presence of a reluctant family, gave him his blessing, and bade him depart in God's Name; charging him to forget his native country and his father's house, and go and win many souls to Christ." It was the venerable John Newton who made the first direct proposal to Claudius Buchanan to go to the

Where, it is often asked, is the spirit of Schwartz, of Buchanan, of Martyn? Where, it may be replied, is the spirit of the father or of the Christian friend, to kindle, in the prepared but diffident soul, the latent zeal of the future Missionary, and to fix and to consecrate his wavering purpose, by effectual fervent prayer, and by the animating example of the sacrifice of a parent's fondest affection, or friendship's closest bonds, to the constraining LOVE OF CHRIST .- From the Report, May. 1844.

East. It was Charles Simeon who first sug-

gested to Henry Martyn that glorious career

in which he jeoparded his life even unto

CHRISTIANITY REMEMBERED IN COLO-

NISING NEWFOUNDLAND. It [Newfoundland.] was the first land, as you know, discovered by British mariners, when, stimulated by the discoveries of Columbus, they went forth, five years after-wards, with the authority of Henry the Seventh, and under the guidance of the Venetian Cabot, to reach, if possible, India and evangelize the Heathen world, and the me- China, across the north western waters of the to traffic to that isle. Again, it was the first country, in which a British colony was planted; for in the year 1583, the 25th of home and abroad, and who had long turned his attention especially to the promotion of commercial and maritime enterprise, set forth fact that the Lord is carrying on a wonderful thither with varied and extensive powers which he had received under letters patent chiefly, indeed, a work of preparation, but one from the sovereign. There is no doubt, and which bespeaks some coming change. The we admit it freely, that the character of the powers vested in him by those letters patent, was more in accordance with the high prerogatives of princely power which prevailed in the sixteenth century, than with those principles by which it is now deemed right that colonisation should be regulated. Nevertheless, one of the most important articles in those letters patent ought thankfully to be noticed; namely, that which provides that the laws which he was empowered to establish in the island, should, "be as near as conveniently may, agreeable to the laws of England, and also not against the true Christian faith or religion, then professed in the Church of England." This provision, I say, deserves to be noticed; because, albeit the form in which it is expressed reflects, in some degree, the spirit of despotic rule prevalent in that age, yet the proclamation itself of the true faith hen professed in the Church of England, and the interest manifested on behalf of the men who were about to leave her fostering care at home, that they should be preserved, and strengthened by the same bonds of holy felowship abroad, and be taught to remember. amid the dangers and the hardships of their new estate, the ground of their common salvation—these, assuredly, are witnesses, to tell us, that, in that first attempt to plant in helping forward the sacred cause by contribu- a foreign clime a settlement of British subjects, we have the recognition, broadly and disof strongthening the hands and encouraging | tinctly made, of the inheritance which they who embarked in that enterprise, possessed continual prayer on their behalf-of exercising | in the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and of the bonds behalf of the rising Churches in some of our the power of that Gospel, remained between Isseen more decided and unequivocal marks Missions, and the feeble inflancy of many a those who tarried in their own father-land, by the temporal and spiritual rulers of our of genuine conversion, sustained by a corress. Christian community in others, which seem; and those who left it for a foreign shore. It Church: It contains, at the outset, a copy of

ponding and continued change of deportment, | like sparks upon the ocean, ready to be extin- | is a testimony, which has been, for the most part, lost sight of in the cursory glances which have been taken of this enterprise by the general historian. We, therefore, should the more carefully remember it, and pray that by such remembrance we may be the better incited to the work which is now before us. But it stands not alone. A further and more

explicit testimony to the same effect is supplied in the remarks accompanying the only narrative which has come down to us of that expedition, by a writer who was himself the captain and the owner of the only vessel which survived; and also in the report made afterwards of the same, by one of its chief promoters. The expedition itself, it is well known, proved most disastrous; it reached its on this point! Will Clergymen in England destination, indeed, and the leader, having continue to limit their views to some petty landed in the haven of St. John's, which is Curacy, with its minor interests, while the at this day the chief city in the colony, and subjugation of the mind of India to the love of having taken possession of it in the name of the Redcemer is here presented as a prize? the Queen of England, delivered three laws to be enforced in the island—the first, in accordance with the law just adverted to, that the religion should be that of the Church of England, and the other two for the maintenance of the Queen's prerogatives in that island. But, Committee to press this appeal upon others, as proceeding afterwards to explore the southern and western coasts of the isle, he was comnamely, upon their friends—their parents;— pelled by most adverse circumstances to here is often the real obstacle. Sometimes, abandon his design; and, returning homealso, that very humility, which is one of the wards, perished in the voyage. The point, however, to which I wish now to call your atseem providentially directed toward the work tention, is the train of thought expressed by from offering themselves. It was the wise the writer in question; who, as I have already said, commanded the only vessel which survived the expedition. Whatsoever may have been the errors, both of design and of execusacred and important work, upon observing his tion, which helped to mar that enterprisediligence in acquiring the l'amul language, and they are neither denied nor palliated in merely with a view to acting as a corrector of the narrative to which I refer—it is clear that the press at home. It was the father of he who recorded them, knew well the proper Schwartz who seconded the proposal of objects, which ought to be kept in view in Franke, and, after three days' deliberation and such undertakings, and the spirit in which Franke, and, after three days' deliberation and such undertakings, and the spirit in which prayer, "came down from his chamber and, they ought to be conducted. Speaking of the in the presence of a relation extent of the discoveries in the western hemisphere, which had been made up to that time by the voyagers of other nations as well as our own, and of the period which had elapsed since the commencement of them, he confesses, - and if he, towards the end of the sixteenth century, made this confession, with how much greater reason may we repeat it now ?-that " in both these respects, a glorious opportunity had been given to sow the seed of eternal life in those fields of heathenism, from which a full and precious harvest might already have been gathered in.27 He makes also the distinct acknowledgment, that this must be the chief intent of such as shall make any attempt that way, or else, what-soever is builded upon that foundation, shall never attain happy success or continuance; and although, he adds "we cannot precisely judge (which only belongeth to God,) what have been the humours of men stirred up to great activity and diligence in those remote countries, yet the events do show; that either God's cause has not been chiefly preferred by them, or else that God has not permitted such abundant grace as the light of His knowledge to be yet revealed to those infidels before the appointed time." In the mean while, he urges " every man in whom is any instinct and inclination to this attempt, to examine his own motives, which if the same proceed of ambition or of avarice, he may assure himself it cometh not of God. and therefore cannot have confidence of God's dium of communication, also, between these two parties. They are placed in a post of special observation for catching the first accents of the mystical voice, Come over and below the special observation for catching the first accents of the mystical voice, Come over and below the special observation for catching the second year of Edward the Sixth, the second year of Edward the year of Edward the Sixth year of Edward the yea an Act of Parliament was passed, for license ring chiefly the honour of God, and compassion for those who are tyrannised in most wonderful and dreadful manner over their bodies and souls; and from a willingness to Elizabeth, the halt brother of Sir Walter help those who in this realm are distressed; Raleigh, Sir Humfrey Gilbert, an officer who all these," he confesses. " be honourable purhad served with great distinction, both at poses, imitating the nature of the munificent God, wherewith He is well pleased, who will assist such an action beyond the expectation of man." A similar testimony is pronounced, as we have before said, by another writer, in a report which he drew up of the same enterprise; and notwithstanding that some of the pleas advanced by him are no doubt overstrained, yet it is certain that the main object which that "chief adventuer," as he is called, had in view, in this first attempt to plant a British settlement abroad, was the extension of Christian truth, by the extension of the Christian name.

Nor are these the only witnesses which remain, to tell us of the earnest aspirations, which were felt, and which were expressed in that day, for the true welfare of England's first colony. There was a man named Richard Whitebourne, who stood as a spectator upon the shore of the chief haven which I have named in the island, at the very moment when Gilbert took possession of it on behalf of this country. He was at that time in command of an English vessel, which lay with many others in the harbour. Before, and many times after that period, he visited the same haven, in the exercise of his commercial calling: and, in the twelfth year of James the First, namely, the year 1615, he went out thither under a commission from the High Court of Admiralty, for the purpose of correcting certain disorders which had sprung up in the fishery. In the course of the same reign, he published a Discourse which is now extant, -though rarely to be met with upon the history and character of the island. This work is well worthy of notice on account of the curious and interesting matter which it contains with reference to the subject of which it professes to treat; but particularly do I cite it now for the testimony which it of close and holy brotherhood which, through gives, as to the feelings with which the possession of that colony was at that day regarded