

intermeddle with them. "Fear God, and honour the King, and meddle not with those that are given to change," are the only politics of the Christian clergyman. His attachment to the church of England, into the bosom of which he had been received by baptism, when an infant, and in the principles of which he had been early initiated, and of which he was in this country the head, was affectionate, ardent and sincere. Whilst he was an enlightened friend to the principles of toleration, and to that liberty of conscience, which all who dissent from the Establishment, ought to enjoy, whilst they do nothing to violate the laws, and teach no doctrines inconsistent with the peace of civil society, his affection for his own Church, in her constitution, her doctrine, her service, and ordinances, was warm and fervent. His anxiety to procure missionaries for the different and distant parts of the province, and to make for them suitable provision; the readiness and zeal with which he entered into every plan for the erection of new churches, and the efforts he made, as far as depended upon him, amply to endow them, will be long and affectionately remembered, by those who had the best opportunities of knowing them. To the ministers of that church, whilst they acted in a manner suitable to their profession, he was ever ready to extend his countenance, patronage, and support. The unwearied exertions which he made for the education of the youth of the country, particularly those of the lower orders, are universally known through the whole extent of this province. Through his means, aided by the bounty of the Legislature, it is now in the power of the poorest and meanest in the country, to give their offspring a religious and a moral education, and to train up those in the true fear of the Lord, who would otherwise have been left, through ignorance of their duty, to profligacy and to vice; thereby enabling them at some future day, to become sincere christians, and useful members of society. Thus far with respect to his public conduct:—in the domestic and private relations of a husband, a father, and a master, his conduct was most humane and exemplary, and can be best witnessed by those who had the most frequent opportunities of witnessing his conduct and deportment, when retired from the eye of public observation. To the necessitous, his bounty and charity, were, there is every reason to believe, liberal, delicate, and well-timed; though, from the true spirit of a christian, they were often carefully concealed from the notice and applause of the world. And that his virtues were real, and founded upon the true fear of God, and love to his law, were clearly evinced, when he was laid upon the bed of sickness and of death, to which melancholy, though edifying sight, I myself, was an eye witness.

In the course of our professional duties, we are often called upon, to visit the sick and the dying. Sometimes we behold them, from the consciousness of an ill spent life, in the agonies of horror and despondency. Sometimes they are in a state of insensibility, and callous to every pious reflection, and serious admonition. Sometimes we find them clinging fondly to life, and eagerly laying hold of even the slightest shadow of hope; and that often at a time, when the faltering voice, the closing eye, and the sinking pulse, afford the surest marks, to all but themselves, of rapidly approaching dissolution. And sometimes it is our happy lot to witness the departure of those who, while they feel the terrors natural to men, are nevertheless, supported by that hope of the christian, which never maketh ashamed. And this was eminently the case in the instance alluded to:—here was exemplified, true faith, sincere repentance, unfeigned humility, fervent charity, and triumphant, but unassuming hope. His own words, when I first saw him, were, "this was no time for compliments: and to speak to him, no false peace; but to prove, to examine, and to try the state and condition of his soul to the uttermost." Our blessed Lord hath said, that it is the characteristic mark of the wicked, that they shun the light, lest their deeds should be reproved; and conversely, that the righteous come to the light, that their deeds may be shown that they are wrought by God.

Sincerely, impartially, and without reserve, condemning himself for the errors of his past life—reposing, at the same time, full trust in the covenanted mercies of God, through Christ Jesus—he exhibited such calm resignation, and christian peace, such unfeigned love to God, and such charity and good will to all men, as I earnestly wish could have been witnessed by every one who this day hears me, for the lesson would have been powerful and impressive indeed. He felt no regret in leaving this world, but only, that he would not have it, in his power to admonish his child to walk in the paths of holiness, virtue and truth; and all this, let it be well marked, was at a time when dissimulation was out of the question, when power could no longer protect, when pomp could no longer dazzle, and when human pride was soon to be laid in its kindred dust, a prey to corruption and to worms. And now to come to the closing scene: the word of God having been read to him, which he listened to with great attention, and frequently desired pauses to be made, that he might meditate on what he thought most important and suitable to his case; and the commendatory prayer for the departing, having been offered up for him, he fell into a state of insensibility, and after a few hours, calmly breathed his last without a struggle, and without a groan. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of man is peace." This is but a feeble sketch, and feint outline of the character of the deceased: and I am deeply conscious, that I have done justice, neither to the subject, nor to my own conceptions and feelings. It is in obedience to the request of the Ecclesiastical Commissary, that this task has devolved upon me, as circumstances would not permit him to pay his last melancholy tribute to the memory of his friend. It is our bounden duty to give its due meed of praise to departed worth, and to impress the imitation of it upon others; and I hope that what has already been said, will not be deemed exaggerated, nor imputed to any other motive than a love of truth, and a sense of duty; as proceeding from one who is no man's flatterer, no man's idle eulogist, no man's calumniator, but who would gladly do justice to the virtues and good qualities of all men. I would now beg leave to point out to your notice, some of the virtues which adorned the character of the deceased. I would recommend to every christian, to imitate his piety in private. He made it his universal practice (as himself told) that no evening closed upon him, without sincere and fervent prayer to God, in secret; and no morning arose, which found him not at the same holy and christian exercise: he never approached the sacred table of the Lord, without sincere and serious self-examination, and extraordinary acts of piety and devotion. Begin and end every day with God; without his protection, you are not safe one moment; and without his blessing, none of your designs can prosper. In the morning, pray, therefore, for the guidance of Him, who spieth out all your ways, and whose countenance doth ever behold the upright; and in the evening, commend yourselves to the paternal care of Him who never slumbers nor sleeps. I would particularly recommend to the householder, to imitate him in the excellent practice of family prayer. The head of a family, after reading a portion of the word of God; and then kneeling down and offering the joint requests of all those under the roof, to the Throne of Grace, is a spectacle sublime, and affecting in the sight of angels and men, and highly pleasing to our heavenly Father.—Was this practice universally adopted, we should soon see the state of families greatly changed, we should not hear so much of the stubbornness, and disobedience of children, the dishonesty of servants, and the increasing profligacy of the rising generation. This, we may venture to say, would do more to preserve the peace and good order of society, than all penal laws ever enacted by the wisest Legislature, and carried into execution by the most active, upright, and conscientious of men."

To the above eloquent and instructive extract, little can be added. It may, however, be briefly observed that by long residence in the Province, General Smyth

became well acquainted with its true interests; to promote which was his constant study and delight; and which, a sound understanding, together with a thorough knowledge of human nature, and a quick discernment of character, enabled him successfully to accomplish. In his public capacity, he was invariably guided by a strict sense of integrity, justice and truth. Though perfectly free from all vain and ostentatious display, and careless about the trappings of rank, he never forgot the dignity of his high station. Kind and unassuming himself, arrogance and pride were taught to bend before him. He was firm and independent; he had no partialities; and he made every man in office do his duty, as he conscientiously performed his own; affording to all his successors an example worthy of imitation. As might be expected, such a character often met with opposition to his public measures, and found enemies among the avaricious and corrupt; but they have vanished as a shadow and are utterly forgotten; while his worth is daily better known, and his memory cherished by posterity.—*New Bruns. Weekly Chronicle.*

From the Episcopal Recorder.

A warning to parents.—The following awful calamity is copied from the Pittsburgh Conference Journal. It speaks the language of warning parents in tones solemn as the retributions of eternity.—*Ed. W. Mess.*

As the cause of temperance is one in which every benevolent mind must feel the deepest interest, it is of the highest importance that every case of death from the use of intoxicating liquor should be recorded but more especially so, when the case is one of a peculiar character, and calculated to touch the heart of the most obdurate.

A boy about five years old, the son of a respectable farmer, during hay harvest, went to the whiskey bottle, which, as is usual on such occasions, was standing under a shade tree, in the meadow, where the father and a number of hands were mowing, and drank of the deadly contents of the bottle until he was scarcely able to stand. When his father and a number first discovered him, after he had drunk the whiskey, he was reeling to and fro under the influence of this fatal poison, and his little tongue was so paralyzed that he never afterwards articulated a word, until this awful scene closed in death—the death of this lovely boy! The father caught him up in his arms and carried him home, where he lived for about 20 hours, suffering by times from frightful convulsions.

This man, it is said, made it his boast that he would have a little in his harvest field as long as liquor could be bought for money. Little did he think, however, that his own son would be caught in a trap that had been set for others.

HENRY MARTYN.

It is delightful to behold, in the history of that extraordinary man, talents which attracted the admiration of one of the most celebrated seats of learning consecrated to the honor of the cross; an enterprising genius in the ardor of youth, relinquishing the pursuit of science and of fame, in order to travel in the steps of a Brainerd and a Schwartz. Crowned with the highest honors a university could bestow, we see him quit the luxurious shades of academic towers, for a tempestuous sea and a burning climate, for a life of peril and fatigue, from which he could expect no other reward than the heroic pleasure of communicating to perishing millions the word of eternal life. He appears to have formed his religious character chiefly on the model of Brainerd: and as he equalled him in his patience, fortitude, humility and love, so he strictly resembled him in his end. Both nearly at the same age fell victims to a series of intolerable privations and fatigues, voluntarily incurred in the course of their exertions for the propagation of the faith of Jesus. And though their death was not a violent one, the sacrifices they made and the sufferings they endured entitle them to the honors and rewards of a protracted martyrdom. Their memory will be cherished by the veneration of all succeeding ages; and he who reads their lives will be ready to exclaim, 'Here is the faith and patience of the saints.'—*Ibid.*