#### Poerty.

#### GOOD FRIDAY.

It is finish'd! Shall we raise Songs of sorrow or of praise? Join to weep a Saviour slain, Or glory in Salvation's gain?

If of Calvary we tell How shall hymns of triumph swell? But if Man redeem'd we show, How shall notes of mourning flow?

Ours the guilt which pierc'd His side, Ours the sin for which He died; But the blood which gush'd to-day Wash'd that sin and guilt away.

Lamb of God! Thy sacrifice Wiped all tears from mortal eyes It is finish'd! Let us raise Songs of glory, joy, and praise! Rev. Edward Smedley.

#### CHURCH CALENDAR.

March 24. - Sunday before Easter. 25 .- Annunciation of Virgin Mary. 29 .- Good Friday. 31. - EASTER DAY.

# SCENES IN OTHER LANDS.

No. XXXVI. LIMERICK; JOURNEY TO GEASHILL, KING'S COUNTY.

.Through Limerick, the third city in Ireland, flows one of the finest rivers in the United Kingdom,-the Shannon; so deep as well as spacious here, that a vessel of five hundred tons burden can be moored at the quay; and while the wealth of other lands is borne upon its bosom to this thriving and busy city, and Ireland's own productions abundantly freight the winged messengers which, like "things of life," descend its waters, the tables of the inhabitants are, during the summer season, almost daily supplied with its neverfailing salmon. The manner of dressing this noble fish in Ireland struck me as peculiar, -the plunging it while alive and fresh from its native element, into boiling water; and although no imparted richness of taste would justify an act of wanton cruelty towards even the fishes of the sea, it is matter of reasonable doubt whether its sufferings are in the least degree increased by this manner of procuring its death.

I did not fail to pay an early visit to the ancient Cathe. dral of St. Mary; a gothic structure which presents many resollections of the olden time, and from whose tower we have a rich and commanding view of the surrounding country. The tomb of the Thomonds is amongst the curiosities within, where also is contained a monument of the noble house of Galway. There is historical evidence of the erection in this city of an Episcopal church as early as the 6th century, -an editice which was subsequently destroyed by the Danes: we might, indeed, spare the word." Episcopal" as an unnecess sary adjunct; for despite the learning which by the advocates of a different system has been wasted in later days, and the acrimony which from time to time has attended the controversy, there is not an historical fact better established than that of the universal prevalence of Episcopacy in the Christian Church anterior to the innovation which Calvin admitted, and which Calvin himself seemed to deplore .-Nor in Limerick are we without a goodly number of Romish Chapels, Friaries, and Nunneries, not to speak of the religious edifices erected by various sects of Protestant dissen ters. Like its sister cities, it has also many charitable in stitutions, -among which the most noted seem to be the Magdalen Hospital, the Foundling and Sick Hospitals, and the Diocesan school. Its other public buildings are nume. rous and striking; but although some of the new streets are handsome, and the town in general airy and pleasing, there are portions of it less attractive, with narrow and gloomy streets and marks of squalid poverty. Limerick is famed for its manufactures, linen especially; and its gloves are widely spoken of and praised. At the south-west end of the town is a park, and in the centre of it a monument to that versatile politician, Mr. Spring Rice.

Amongst my companions from Cork to Limerick was son of the late Chancellor of the Diocese, to whom I had the pleasure of an introduction in the house of Sir Thomas Deane; but from our relative positions in the coach, -mine being on the box beside the coachman, and his in the extreme rear, -our only opportunities of intercourse were when we alighted for a moment during the change of horses. This, too, was Saturday; and although we reached Limerick at an early hour in the afternoon, it is easy to understand how engrossing, after a journey, would be a clergyman's occupations so near the day of his peculiar labours, and how excusable would be his neglect of those courtesies which the traveller from a far off land might, under ordinary circumstances, have looked for: it was, therefore, a disappointment more to be lamented than wondered at, that our intercourse ceased from the hour that we alighted from the coach. Mr. Hoare had a chapel, in a pleasant and populous part of the city, in which he regularly officiated; and I took oceasion, with an agreeable and pleasant companion, to attend its services on the following morning. Around the gallery of the little sacred edifice, -simple and almost homely in its structure and arrangements, -were texts of scripture exhibited on small slabs, and occurring with an unusual, and as I thought, unnecessary frequency. It is right that in our ministrations, we should appeal "to the law and the testimony;" and none is more forward than the Church of England to refer every doctrine she broaches in her invaluable Ritual and admirable Articles, to the same infallible standard; but the exhibition, in large letters of extracts from those holy pages, arrayed thickly, and I may say confusedly, upon the panels of the surrounding galleries and upon the walls beneath them, constituted one of those peculiarities of taste to the correctness of which I for one could not subscribe. The sermon of Mr. Hoare was sound and pious, and his congregation received with attention and reverence the sacred instructions he so earnestly imparted : it was delivered memoriter rather than extempore, and the absence of the litera scripta did not seem to me to increase the freedom or energy of the speaker.

In the afternoon of the same day, I attended with my companion at the antique Cathedral of St. Mary's, where the service was performed in the usual cathedral style, -the chaunting, I must remark, in rather a superior manner,-The lessons were uncommonly well read by the preacher of the day; who, upon ascending the pulpit, delivered a sermon of very considerable oratorical power. There were in it, however, more of the beauties of composition than of the graces of christianity; for though the ear might be charmed pointment. It is God by whom the human will is secretly and the fancy captivated by his glowing picture of the beau- inclined towards righteousness; and thus there is not wrought ty of virtue or the repulsive portrait of the deformity of vice, a single action such as God can approve, to whose perfor-

tabret and the dance to the ears of the dying!

hotel was situated. From five to eight o'clock in the even. present as an upholder and guardian; never find the lonely children,-pilgrims, I was told, chiefly from the neighbouring counties of Galway and Clare, who having performed their matin ceremonies of religion, thought it no trespass on the sanctity of the sabbath to spend its later hours in every species of fantastic merriment. To shouts from men and women and boys, were added the squeaking of the pipe or the scraping of the fiddle, -and that this melody should not be wasted on the desert air, many were the antick gesticulations with which from the motley throng that music was accompanied. We had, in fact, all the noisy varieties of such a crowd, except the row!

On Monday morning, at an early hour, I left Limerick for the abode of a friend resident in King's County. I took, as usual, my seat beside the coachman, that I might have the advantage of his local acquaintance with passing scenes, and our travelling party was agreeable and mutually obliging. The day was beautiful, and we careered merrily and pleasantly along over the smooth macadamized road, -- pas. sing often the gentleman's seat, and sometimes driving bethe very edges of the highway. The horses in Ireland struck me as much wilder, or rather more fidgety, than those usu- gion into faith, and our faith is nothing but the productions of ally driven in England, and greater care seemed to be necesinterest or disputing; it is adhering to a party, and a wrangwell to their fleetness as to the very staid and superior cha- what religion he is of, we understand the meaning to be,racter of the coachmen, -of all at least whom I encoun. what faction does he follow; what are the articles of his sect; tered in Ireland. They struck me uniformly as a very in. not what is the manner of his life: and if men be zealous telligent, steady, and obliging set of men. There was ano- for their party and that interest, then they are precious men, ther peculiarity about the horses which amused me, -- the though otherwise they be covetous as the grave, factious as names of the horses respectively, so that each should al- | gels .- Bishop Jeremy Taylor. ways be engirt with his appropriate harness. Of course in the names given to the horses some ludicrous combinations would frequently occur; for example, the four panting steeds and Johnny, Jupiter and Jolly.

to the height of 80 feet. Not far from Roscrea is Monela Bog, in which are the ruins of an Abbey said to be founded voluptuous Epicurean .- Hannah More. by St. Columba, and exhibiting striking traces of great antiquity. From hence we proceeded to Maryborough in Queen's County, situated not far from the river Barrow, and deriving its name from Mary I. The country round is fertile and beautiful, and half a mile from the town is Ratheage, the seat of Sir Henry Parnell, and at a little distance Ballyfin House, the magnificent residence of Lord Maryporough, -possessing amidst the shady scenery of an extensive park, a wide expanding lake.

At Maryborough I left the coach and bade adieu to my ompanions, and hired a jaunting car to Geashill, or rather political, or rather religious craft, when we came to a set. Rev. W. Dalton's Letters. tlement for the service he had rendered me. We pa little to the left of the beautiful town of Mount Mellick, the spire of its church gleaming in the beams of the declining sun, and adding further cheerfulness to the fineness of the surrounding scenery. We drove over admirable roads and wound between hedges which bounded rich and wellcultivated fields, till we arrived at the estate of my friend to see whom and his esteemed and long to be remembered family I had made this diversion from the main track of my journey. I found them all at home, and their welcome as ardent as was my own desire to see them. Many apologies were made that the destruction of the mansion-house, not yet rebuilt, forced them to proffer me a humbler accommodation than would seem to pertain to a cheerful welcome, and in the absence of this a lodging was actually bespoken for me in Digby castle, at that time inhabited by a nephew of the noble owner. But I preferred the humbler tenement for the more protracted gratification of the society of its inmates; and pleasanter hours than those of the residue of this evening I have seldom spent. There were themes for conversation as interesting as they were unfailing; and although an ocean rolled between us and the scenes whence the converse of that evening was chiefly gathered, they were scenes and associations not to be forgotten. The night was refreshingly spent in the lowly cot where my comfortable couch was spread; and on the following morning we re assembled joyous and almost as light-hearted as the birds that carolled on the due-spangled hedges.

# The Garner.

# OMNIPOTENCE OF GOD.

which we ascribe to nature. It is God by whom all those contingencies which seem to us fortuitous and casual are directed, so that events, brought round by what men count accident, proceed from divine, and therefore, irresistible apthere was but little allusion to that precious sacrifice of a mance God hath not instigated. It is God from whom come any one who will not take both. - Adams.

crucified Saviour, through which our virtues can be fitted those many interpositions, which every one has to remark, for acceptance, or our vices atoned for. Alas! that the in the course of a long life, when dangers are averted, fears hungry soul should ever want its appropriate food within dispersed and sorrows removed. It is God who, acting through the consecrated sanctuary, or that the sinner, panting for the instrumentality of various, and, to all appearance, conthe joyous tidings of a Saviour's all-sufficiency from the flicting causes, keeps together the discordant elements of somouths of his accredited messengers, should go away dis- ciety, and prevents the whole framework of civil institutions appointed and unsatisfied! Poor sustenance for the hungry from being rapidly dislocated. It is God-but why attempt and thirsty soul are flowers of rhetoric or disquisitions of to enumerate? Where is the solitude which God does not philosophy; they may suit the cold disciples of worldly and fill? where is the creature which God does not sustain? utilitarian ethics, but they are as the gold of Plutus to the where is the want which God does not supply? where is the lips of Tantalus, or as would be the harp and the viol, the motion which God does not direct? where is the action which God does not over-rule? If, according to the words of the Limerick, as I have said, is a busy place, and possesses Psalmist, we could ascend up to Heaven, and make our bed a considerable population,-fully 60,000 souls; but many a in hell; if we could take the wings of the morning, and town which exhibits its throng and bustle on the week day, dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; in all this enormous is noiseless and tranquil on the blessed sabbath. Not so, travel, in this journey across the fields of unlimited space, however, in the principal street of the city, in which our we could never reach the lonely spot at which Deity was not ing it was literally crowded with people, men, women and world, no, nor the lonely scene on any of those globes with which immensity is strewed, which was not as strictly watched by the ever watchful eye of Omniscience, as though every where else the universe were a void, and this the alone home of life and intelligence .- Rev. H. Melvill.

#### THE APOSTOLICAL AGE OF THE CHURCH.

There was, at first, no distinction of sects and opinions in the church; she knew no difference of men, but good and bad; there was no separation made, but what was made by piety or impiety, or, which is all one, by fidelity and infidelity; " for faith hath in it the image of godliness engraven, and infidelity hath the character of wickedness and prevarication." A man was not then esteemed a saint, for disobeying his bishop or an apostle: nor for misunderstanding the hard sayings of St. Paul about predestination; to kick against the laudable customs of the church was not then accounted a note of the godly party; and to despise government was but an ill mark and weak indication of being a good christian. The Kingdom of God did not then consist neath the shady trees which, forming his park, extended to in words, but in power, the power of godliness; though now we are fallen into another method; we have turned all relisary in managing them; and here I must bear testimony as ling against all the world beside: and when it is asked of custom of inscribing upon a brass plate on the collar the Dathan, schismatical as Corah, or proud as the fallen an-

#### PREJUDICE.

Perhaps no quality has been more fatal to the interests of with which we set out this morning possessed the respective Christianity than prejudice. It is the moral cataract of the names, conspicuously engraven on their collars, of Tom human mind. In vain the meridian sun of Truth darts his full beams. The mental eye is impervious to the strongest After a remarkably pleasant drive through an interesting ray. When religion is to be assailed, prejudice knows how At Nenagh stands a ruined castle of the old days of chival- will have no king but Cæsar." At Jerusalem it had united ry, with its round Keep still exhibiting the solidity of ancient masonry. From hence we drove on to Roscrea, a his declaration that he was of the former class, by exciflourishing town in the same county; where is a fine old ting a party spirit, suspended, but did not extinguish their church of partly Saxon architecture, and near it a large fury. At Athens it combined, in one joint opposition, two cross called St. Cronan's Shrine, and a Round Tower rising sects, the most discordant in sentiment and practice. When truth was to be attacked, the rigid Stoic could unite with the

# THE ARTICLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

They are troublesome, but to whom? To the friends of nfidelity-the deniers of the divinity of Christ-and the teachers of Rome's corrupt doctrines. Against such, they hold out a noble testimony. If there are false shepherds in the Church of England who wish to get rid of them, we must regret the fact that in every Church there are men who disgrace their office. But I can answer for all who love our Church on scriptural grounds, that her articles are, as intended a bond of peace," and the bulwark of our citadel, containto the residence of a friend in that neighbourhood. I was ing a brief but faithful exposition of christian doctrines, and driven, as I afterwards learned, by what was called a Rib- a full testimony against all 'false doctrine, heresy and schism.' bon-boy; who, although civil enough during the progress We love them because they are the echo of the Bible; we of our two hour's journey, exhibited some of the traits of his rally round them because they contain imperishable truth.

# SLEEPING IN JESUS.

This expression, "sleeping in Jesus," is one of the most tender that can be conceived. Death was never described as a sleep in the sense of a natural and short repose, to be succeeded by the morn of a new and glorious day, till the Gospel so proclaimed it. The image of sleep, indeed, in the sense of a stern, interminable state of inactivity and silence, had been long known; but that of sleep, as of a child in the arms of a mother, to be followed by the trump of the blessed resurrection dawn, was first announced in the Christian revelation. Death now is only as a brief repose; the body resting from its labours, and the soul being present with the Lord in holiness and felicity .- Daniel Wilson, Bishop of

# USURPERS OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

It can indeed no wise be safe to follow any such leaders (whatever pretences to special illumination they hold forth, whatever specious guises of sanctity they bear,) who in their dectrine or practice deflect from the great beaten roads of holy Scripture, primitive tradition, and catholic practice, roving in by-paths suggested to them by their private fancies and humours, their passions and lusts, their interests and advantages: there have in all ages such counterfeit guides started up, having debauched some few heed. less persons, having erected some petty combinations against the regularly settled corporations; but never with any dura. ble success or countenance of divine Providence; but like prodigious meteors, having caused a little gazing, and some disturbance, their sects have soon been dissipated, and have quite vanished away; the authors and abettors of them besea and air, causing the unnumbered and beneficial results like that Theudas in the speech of Gamaliel, who "rose up boasting himself to be somebody; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves; who was slain, and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered, and brought unless at the option of the Publisher. to nought." \_\_ Dr. Isaac Barrow.

> Christ comes with a blessing in each hand, forgiveness in one, and holiness in the other, and never gives either to

#### Advertisements.

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THIS School, agreeably to a previous announcement, will be re-opened on Thursday, the 10th instant, in the District School house, in this City, under the superintendence of MARCUS C. CROMBIE.

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By order of the Board of Trustees. M. C. CROMBIE, Principal. 32-tf

Toronto, 7th January, 1839.

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IN consequence of the rapid increase of Pupils in the District School of Johnstown District, at Brockville, the Principal is desirous of engaging a permanent Assistant, to whom a liberal compensation would be given. Satisfactory testimonials as to character and acquirements from at least one clergyman would be expected. For particulars apply (post paid) to the Rev. Henry Caswall, Principal of the Johnstown District School, Brockville.

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Cobourg, January 18th, 1839.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Rector of Richmond, Bathurst District, has a vacancy in his family for another THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, Application, if by letter, to be post paid.

Parsonage, Richmond, January 14 h, 1839.

32-tf.

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# The Church

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