NUMBER 5.

# Poetry.

#### THE NIAGARA AND ITS FALLS. BY J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

Hail! Sovereign of the World of Floods! whose majesty and might First dazzles—then enraptures—then o'erawes the aching sight.

The pomp of Kings and Emperors, in every clime and zone, Grows dim beneath the splendor of thy glorious watery throne.

No Fleets can stop thy progress-no armies bid thee stay-But onward—onward—thy march still holds its way: The rising mist that veils thee, as thine herald, goes before, And the music that proclaims thee, is the thundering Cataract's roar.

Thy Diadem is an emerald green, of the clearest, purest hue, Set round with wave of snow-white foam, and spray of feathery dew While tresses of the brightest pearls float o'er thy ample sheet And the Rainbow lays its gorgeous gems in tribute at thy feet.

Thy reign is of the ancient days-thy sceptre from on high-Thy birth was when the morning stars together sang with joy, The Sun, the Moon, and all the orbs that shine upon thee now. Saw the first wreath of glory which twined thine infant brow.

And from that hour to this, in which I gaze upon thy stream, From age to age—in winter's frost, or summer's sultry beam— By day, by night—without a pause—thy waves, with loud acclaim, In ceaseless sounds have still proclaimed, the Great Eternal's Name!

For whether, on thy forest banks, the Indian of the wood, Or since his days, the Red Man's foe, on his father land has stood-Whoe'er has seen thine incense rise, or heard thy torrent's roar, Must have bent before the God of All to worship and adore.

Accept, then, O! Supremely Great! O! Infinite! O! God! From this primeval Altar—the green and virgin sod—
The humble homage that my soul in gratitude would pay To Thee! whose shield has guarded me through all my wandering way.

For, if the Ocean be as naught in the hollow of Thine hand, And the Stars of the bright firmament, in Thy balance, grains of sand,-If Niagara's rolling flood seem great—to us who lowly bo 0! Great Creator of the Whole! how passing great art Thou!

Yet, tho' Thy Power is greater than the finite mind may scan, Still greater is Thy mercy, shewn to weak dependant Man: For him Thou cloth'st the fertile fields with herb, and fruit, and seed-For him, the woods, the lakes, the seas, supply his hourly need.

Around-on high-or far, or near-the Universal Whole Proclaims Thy glory, as the orbs in their fixed courses roll-And from Creation's grateful voice—the hymn ascends above,
While Heaven re-echoes back to Earth, the chorus, "God is Leve."

#### WILD FLOWERS.

How thick the wild flowers blow about our feet, Thick-strewn and unregarded, which, if rare, We should take note how beautiful they were, How delicately wrought, of scent how sweet, And mercies which do every where us meet, Whose very commonness should win more praise, Do for that very cause less wonder raise, And these with slighter thankfulness we greet. Yet pause thou often on life's onward way, Pause time enough to stop and gather one Of these sweet wild-flowers—time enough to tell Its beauty over-this when thou hast done, And marked it duly, then if thou canst lay It wet with thankful tears into thy bosom, well! R. C. TRENCH.

#### SACRILEGE.\* (Continued from No. XL. Vol. 3.)

It is a remarkable fact that the only sin which our blessed Lord and Saviour punished, during his sojourn upon earth, was the sin of Sacrilege. When requested to divide the inheritance between the two brethren, and, on another oceasion, to give sentence against the woman offenders; overthrows the tables of the money changers; drives the profaners out of the temple, with though all of them were for sacrifices, and only in the court yard (St. John, ii. 14). Such was his holy zeal once the accuser, the judge, and the executioner; and his, not only once, but twice; first, at the beginning of his ministry, as recited by St. John, as above; and

secondly, towards the latter end thereof, as related by St. Matthew, xxi. 11. It cannot be too often repeated, that Sacrilege is the crime of robbing God; the crime of appropriating to profane or secular purposes what has been solemnly devoted to religious uses. And as this sin has been committed to an enormous extent in this kingdom, both by public persons and bodies, as well as by private individuals, in former and latter times, our object is to show how heinous a crime it has always been considered by Almighty God, as he has manifested by his displeasure against those who have committed it. The Old Testament and profane writers afford abundant and melancholy proofs of the wrath of God against sacrilegious persons; the above fact from the New Testament, and others which might be related, similar to that of Judas, who robbed the bag, and that of Ananias and Sapphira, who conspired to rob the Church of part of that which they had given to it, prove the same; but we shall, at least for the present, pass over the more ancient, and proceed with some of the more modern instances of the fate of those who have committed the crime of Sacrilege. Far be it from us to affirm, with any thing like positiveness, that the wicked crimes of Sacrilege, which the parties respectively committed, were the direct and actual cause of the miseries which they suffered, for God's Judgments are secret; but there is, nevertheless, so much that is remarkable in their respective cases, that it will not be denied that appearances are very strongly calculated to induce and confirm the belief, that the misfortunes which befel them were sent to them by God, in the way of punishment for the sacrilegious crimes which they had committed against him and his holy Church. Let lay impreprietors, who, though laymen, are nevertheless, in many cases, the Rectors and Parsons of parishes, and bound therefore, for the sacred money they receive, to offer up prayers to God for the sins of the people, attend to these cases, and consider whether they are altogether clear of Sacrilege, and whether it would not be better for them to return to the holy purposes to which it was consecrated, that Church property which they possess. We will, without further introduction how and hereafter, relate from Sir Henry Spelman a number of striking cases, and leave the reader to his own thoughts and conclusions. The first case we mention is that of the Castle of Sherbourne, which was granted to the Bishopric of Salisbury by Oswel, called St. Oswel, with several bitter imprecations and cursings, on

him or them who should get or procure that property to

be alienated from the Church of Salisbury, to which it

had been devoted for the service and honour of God;

Oswel praying that he or they who should take it might

Spelman, by the then Lord High Chancellor.

renge, in the time of William Duke of Normandy, about the field till rent and torn; he died a miserable wasting the country about Say, invaded the Church of death, and left no children. Earl Walker, the fourth St. Gervase, lodging their soldiers therein, and making brother, succeeded. He married Margaret, daughter of it a stable for their horses. The punishment of such Robert Lord Quiney, and died in London, December 6, sacrilegious profanation of the house of God was not 1245, and was buried at Tintern, leaving no issue .long delayed, for Richard, escaping by night from a cot- Anselm, the fifth and youngest brother, was, at the death tage where he was beset hy enemies, was destroyed by a of his brother Walker, Dean of Salisbury; but on behusbandman whom he had injured, and who now with a coming Earl of Pembroke and Marshall, he in haste hatchet clave his head asunder. Robert having taken married Maud, the daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, a prey about Youcer, was pursued by the peasants and Earl of Hereford, that he yet at last might propagate the thrown downward upon him, and so died. And though within a month after his brother and before he was acwill most assuredly overtake them at last.

to King Edward the Sixth. Goodwin, in his "Annals," of the judgment of God. and commonwealth, save that with the common error of would be hardy enough utterly to disregard them. But the time his hands were deep in Sacrilege. In the first the fate of the sacrilegious Henry the Eighth and Cardiyear of Edward the Sixth, he procured the dissolution nal Wolsey, which we will next give, are not at all less his hill over the general pasture to see if haply he might bring solved by Henry the Eighth. In the third year, he per- them in their sacrilegious proceedings are very remarkmits his brother Thomas, Lord Seymour, untried, to be able, and will afford matter for profitable contemplation. attainted by parliament; and shortly after, under much blame, signed a warrant for his execution, whereby his brother lost his head and he a friend. In the same year he added new Sacrilege to that already resting upon his head; for he defaced some part of St. Paul's Church, converted the charnel-house, and a chapel by it into dwelling-houses, and demolishing some monuments there, he turned out the old bones to seek new sepulchres in the fields. He afterwards destroyed those extant which we could very patiently have lost, and have ample Gospel, offices of love and charity, cementing alliances of pure taken in adultery, he immediately refused; but, in the could very patiently have lost, and have ample dwelling-houses, and used the materials, with those of dwelling-houses, and used the materials, with those of accounts concerning men about whom we can feel no interest. case of Sacrilege, he himself makes a wife the steeple, and part of the church of St. John of Jeruthe of St. John of Jeruthe of Christ for their common bond of diets, oracles, and salem, by Smithfield, to build his magnificent house in the Strand, London, now called Somerset House. But the same time that they would fling; clear and steady light upon games, one council through one spirit, the oracles of Divine truth, their sheep and their oxen, and even the innocent doves, as the leprosy cleaved to the Jews, so the curse of Sacrilege cleaved to the consecrated stone, and the builder was so unsuccessful that he never finished his house, nor against this great sin of Sacrilege, that he became at did his son ever inherit it; and the noble building is now occupied by "tax-gatherers," and was only finished as to external appearance and uniformity within the last few years, by the addition of an eastern wing for the use of King's College. To make room for this palace, the Duke destroyed one parish church (St. Mary's), and three episcopal houses belonging to the Bishoprics of Worcester, Lichfield, and Llandaff; and finding that the churches, chapels, and church-buildings did not supply stone, timber, lead, and iron enough for his work, he resolved to take down the parish church of St. Margaret's, the multitude, who discouraged and finally prevented ture, and to suggest his admirable character. A mere sketch of every quarter, however formerly unlikely. the sacrilegious undertaking.

What happened to him? In the fifth year of Edward the Sixth he was indicted and delared guilty of felony, upon a statute made in the third and fourth years of Edward the Sixth, but soon after repealed. It is remarkable, that that law was only the year before passed by himself, and himself the only man who suffered under He was beheaded on Tower-hill; and Goodwin observes and wonders that he omitted to avail himself of the benefit of Clergy, as though the heavens had determined that he who had spoiled the Church should not be saved by his Clergy. It is also remarkable that none of the nobility died under the rod of justice in King Edward's reign but the Duke of Somerset, and his brother Lord Seymour, the only uncles the king had. And all admit that their crimes, in the estimation of the world, were comparatively light. They did not, however, die the common death of all men, nor were they visited after the visitation of men; and we must therefore not deny church; and Dionysius experienced all the wretched feeling of the that they provoked the Lord, but consider that if they parent who hears the cries of his famished children and is unable thus sinned in the first profanation, those who continue to relieve them, therein cannot be altogether innocent. William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke (called the Great Earl Marshall), tutor to King Henry the Third, seized, by force ceived the kindest assistance. The Church of Rome, which had of war, two manors belonging to the Church and Bishop- formerly used her good offices under Clement to relieve her spiritric of Ferns, in Ireland. The Bishop, an upright and ual necessities, by composing her quarrels, now sent to the church pious man, earnestly solicited, and at last, demanded of Corinth to relieve her bodily necessities, under Soter, her present restitution of the property; and failing of success, he bishop. No one was more likely to feel this exercise of abundant in the Temple church, in London, April 15, 1219.— of the great Shepherd from the weariness of a harassing world, he The Bishop then came to England, and renewed his de- caused Soter's letter to be read publicly in the congregation. plied to the King for his interference. The King refaction, restored either by the king, thy heirs, or friend, I then absolve thee; otherwise, I ratify my sentence of

Bishopric after the first donation, in the year 1139 .- war, did the Bishop no wrong, and upon his doting old Him with the whole church of angels above and saints below, to the cruel persecution of Marcus Aurelius; within was the ser-After a troublesome reign, during a part of which he head be the curse. The Bishop, hearing this, was more pray for the whole Church, and especially for those more nearly pentine insinuation of the Gnostic heresy. To him the ramping was in prison, he died at the age of only forty-nine, grieved at the sons' contumacy than at the father's saleaving no legitimate male issue to propagate his family. crilege, and going to the king, told him, that what he manifold gifts to body and soul. To hearts thus overflowing with bosom. The treatment which his own letters received at the His eldest son died mad and miserable, choked with the had said stood immutable, that the punishment of male- joyful love, Dionysius read the letter of his brother Soter. When hands of the heretics, was a proof of their unscrupulous as well as first morsel he attempted to eat at dinner, after robbing factors was from the Lord, and that the curse written the congregation had broken up, Dionysius, with his bosom warm indefatigable machinations; for he could not depend upon their the Abbey at Bury St. Edmund's of food because the in- in the Psalms would fall heavily on Earl William: - with divine love, wrote an answer, which is doubly interesting, as circulating for any time or distance without being corrupted by mates would not give him money. William Martel, "Let his posterity be cut off, and in the generation followking Stephen's sewer, (the person who placed and ar- ing, let their name be blotted out."—(Psalm cix. 13.)— It reads (as far as extant) as follows, being addressed to the his writings.\* It was not indeed likely that men who did not ranged the dishes on the dinner table,) next possessed How remarkably was this language fulfilled!! Earl Wilit; and he having been taken prisoner gave it for his liam, the father, at the time of his death and burial, left ransom in the year 1142. In Edward the Third's time five sons and five daughters-quite enow, one would the Earl of Salisbury had it, and he died an unfortunate think, to ensure a numerous progeny. The daughters death, leaving no children behind him. After him the of course could not perpetuate the name, titles, or hoproperty was possessed by the Duke of Northumberland, nours, of their father; and of the five sons, Earl William, who was attainted. The Duke of Somerset next had the cldest, first married Alice, the daughter and heir of it, and he was attainted also. Afterward the Lord Pa- Baldivin, Earl of Albemarle. After her death, he marget had a lease of it from the Bisiop, who was attainted. ried Eleanor, daughter of King John, and died without Sir Walter Raleigh also possessedit, and he was attainted. issue, April 6, 1281, and 15 Henry III. He was suc-The Earl of Somerset had it afer him, and he was at- ceeded in the Earldom by Richard, his second brother, tainted also for felony. The Cown then became pos- who married the lady Gervasia, and was slain in Ireland, sessed of it, and Prince Henry hid it; but King James three years afterwards, leaving no issue. Gilbert, the would not suffer Prince Charles o have it, on account of third brother, succeeded to the title, and dignities, and the bad luck which attended the possession of it. The estates. He married Margaret, daughter of William, Earl of Bristol possessed it on the 9th of May, 1626, King of Scotland, and was killed by his own horse, at the day on which the above was related to Sir Henry Hertford, in 1241. Jousting at a tournament, he broke the reins of the bridle, and falling from his horse, one Richard, Robert, and Anesgot, sons of William So- foot hung in the stirrup, and ne was thereby dragged

soothe themselves in their sin; for although God may sons being married, and dying childless, within fifteen often, from wise purposes, defer the punishment, yet it years of each other, and within twenty-five years of the death of their father, who had committed the crime of Consider next the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector robbing God's Church. This is a very singular instance

of some chantries, free chapels and hospitals, left undis- significant. And the histories of those who assisted

### LIVES OF THE FATHERS. NO VII. DIONYSIUS OF CORINTH.\*

In turning over the records of the past, we are more than ever struck with the whimsical partiality of fortune, or rather with the bulent, and iniquitous republics, and lo! he beholds friendly and the history of the age; and we can recover but a few anecdotes, or and the race, and the wrestling, and the crown of Christian faith mere traits of character, of men who were both eminent and exm,—it is found not only along the surface of the world of the deep and serious thoughts in such a bosom. day, but goes also through the death of days to come. It is There was but too much occasion for his interference. Heresy through which we have lost so many of their fellows.

either is all that the mind can now either conceive or communicate.

We know nothing of him before he succeeded Primus in the piscopal chair at Corinth.† He was fortunate in receiving from his predecessors a church well instituted in sound doctrine, after it had been so long notorious for the contrary. It had now come into port, like one of the vessels of its city, after having been long schisms and heresies than for any brilliant services done to the Catholic church, its members would enjoy much self-gratulation on its present state, and both shepherd and sheep would diligently exert themselves for the maintenance of tranquility. This good resolution was confirmed by a superintendence which they could not dispute or resist. God chastised them with a share of the persecution which raged under Marcus Aurelius throughout the Empire. Dionysius saw his flock miserably ravaged; and yet he might truly congratulate himself that the wolf was from without and not from within. Grievous poverty and distress pervaded the

A. D. 171 .- In the midst of their sufferings, they were relieved very properly excommunicated the sacrilegious Eatl, charity with greater liveliness than Dionysius. On the Lord's who little regarded it, and died under it, and was buried day, when his whole flock met together, and reposed in the arms mands to Earl William, his son and heir; and also ap- Delightful must have been the feelings with which it was heard by quires the Bishop to absolve the Earl, and accompanies from it. It was as the sound of water to the thirsty traveller, the Bishop to the grave, where the Bishop used these who hears it with exceeding joy before he comes to it, and with words :- "Oh! William, who liest here, ensuared in thankful delight when he has refreshed himself from its stream .the bonds of excommunication, if what thou hast injuri- They came to it with every preparation for joy and thankfulness; ously taken from my Church be, with competent satis- for they had met to partake of the Lord's body and blood, ‡ to re-

\* Abridged from the Rev. R. W. Evans's "Biography of the

excommunication." The king blamed the Bishop for his rigour; but persuaded the sons to restore the property of which their father had robbed the Church.

Det William the new earl, and his brothern appeared. But William, the new earl, and his brethren answered at least.

King Stephen was the first who alienated it from the that their father having obtained the manors by right of present themselves as one with him in the mystical loaf, and in ties which now beset the Church. Without was the scourse of containing the only fragment which remains of all his writings. them on their way. Irenœus alludes to the same treatment of

Church of Rome through Soter. all brethren in various ways, and to send supplies of necessaries ture does it present of the extremities to which the dishonesty of to numerous churches in every city, not only relieving the poverty heresy will go, and of the difficulties with which such men as Dioof the brethren in want here, but also ministering to the need of nysius had to contend. He could not be certain that the least brethren in the mines: maintaining thus, Romans as you are, a communication by writing to the brethren might not be turned in Roman custom handed down to you from your fathers; which its way, into the most deadly spiritual poison, and he might be. your blessed bishop Soter has not only kept, but extended, both made to curse where he meant to bless, and to blaspheme the by supplying the abundance, which is in the act of distribution, to Lord whom he adored. Such fraudulent enmity is much more saints, and by comforting with blessed words, as an affectionate intolerable than open attack. In the latter, a clear testimony Father would his children, the brethren who arrive at Rome. \* \* \* \* \* To-day then is the Lord's day, and on it we have read your letter, from which we shall ever have to reap instruction by reading it, as we do that former one of yours which was written to us through Clement. \* \* \* \* \* Wherefore ye too by means of your exhortation, which ye have given us at such length and so excellent, have again joined into one that which was planted as and planted us here, and taught us equally. And equally they taught in Italy, going thither together, and suffered martyrdom at the same period. \* \* \* \* For on brethren requesting me to write letters, I wrote them, and these the apostles of the Devil to write letters, I wrote them, and not some things out, and putting others in; each watching at his post, sleepless and immoveable, the representiled with tares, taking some things out, and putting others in; against whom the woe! is ordained. We need not wonder, inof the Lord, when they make such attempts upon writings not of

truly proved that sisterhood which it had received from the same the faith, of a Church. Where are now those noisy and factious bray, in France, was struck in the head with a dart num—there is no counsel against the Lord; for he died fathers, Peter and Paul. Such was the feeling of noble-minded brawlers, who sought fame and profit by tearing as under the bonds. charity on the one hand, and of thankfulness, no less noble-minded, of charity, who on their narrow stage and in their little day exon the other. So indissolubly is pure, undefiled faith linked with alted themselves by resisting authorities and reviling dignities? mission of crimes, let not those who deprive the Church

Their memory instantly sank into the dark oblivious receptacle of of any property which has been consecrated to God, of that great Earl was utterly botted out; all the five

The brunt of this persecution being past, Dionysius had leisure matters, and to look to the welfare of his neighbours. The sheep former of the Church, a faithful preserver of the King awful, that the Christian can scarcely be imagined who yield to one another all the help in their power. With such a spiritual martyrdom. view this faithful servant of the good Shepherd, whenever he had succour in time of need. We cannot contemplate this his view without a feeling of deep and singular interest. The ancient rival states of Greece had long sunk with all their glory into the general mass of corruption and slavishness which had first subjugated, and then kept them in irretrievable subjection to the tyranny of Rome. But in the letters of Dionysius we are suddenly presented with an example of spiritual regeneration, by which Athens, Corinth, and Lacedæmon again become names of interest. On hearing them the scholar thinks of their rival, turprecepts of Christ, for their common bond of diets, oracles, and cellent, and would have furnished mble models for study and Jerusalem, rising out of the ruins of their political predecessors.

was especially rife in the Greek cities, where it was supplied with

Athens called aloud for his interference. The martyrdom of its gospel, draw near." bishop Publius (who seems to have succeeded Dionysius the Arevery probably it was at the suggestion of Quadratus himself that saying, "Neither let your eyes spare though there are great ones he wrote a letter to stir them up to a lively faith and evangelical that are guilty; the highest court may reach the highest persons." practice. Thus the Churches of Greece emerge to our eyes in a A preacher declared that, "If God did not finish the good flash of light through the fame of this saint, and are then lost work which he had began in the reformation of the church, ha again in the darkness of obscurity.

a greater tribute than all these was paid to his character by the Psalm to the purposes of seditionary exultation, after the follow-

survey, like the centinel upon Acro-Corinthus, the wide horizon of the Church of Christ, and keep himself in continual readiness for carrying help to any quarter of distress. He neither slumbered nor slept, and the commanding position of his see, receiving or despatching sojourners and voyagers by her two ports-one on the western, and the other on the eastern sea-would supply op. the people to call them by. portunities which he, of all men, was least likely to neglect.

He was a shining light amid the darkness of the great difficul-

spare even the words of the Lord, should withhold their adultera-"For this has been your custom from the first, to do good to ting hands from those of his servants. But what a dreadful piccan at all events be borne to the truth: in the former it is falsified at once. All confidence is destroyed. The drawn sword of persecution could be provided against, but when neither meat nor drink could be taken by the besieged Church without fear of poison, the times were trying indeed; and such men as Dionysius, bearing up with fortitude and sound judgment against a host of foes, within and without, command our respectful admiration. opened to us a beautiful prospect of the Church, which shines the brighter for the surrounding darkness. It opens to us the sight of a company of holy men, - Dionysius, Soter, Palma, Pinytus: tatives to us of innumerable others, whose vigilance and labours deed, that some men have attempted to adulterate the Scriptures lie in the darkness of time awaiting the revolation of the last day. Dionysius has left the only name of any note which the Church

of Corinth can boast; and the fact shews us the lamentable ef-Such is a portion of the letter of Diouysius to a church which | feets of schism in obscuring the glory, not less than in corrupting.

Authentic records leave us uncertain of the fate of Dionysins. again to raise his eyes from the intent inspection of domestic But if he was not actually a martyr in the body, his name can well dispense with the glory of a crown which was too frequently belonged all to one owner, and the shepherds had a common mas- awarded to the only act by which the person had carned any dis-These cases are so much to the point, and so strikingly ter in Christ. They were bound, therefore, as fellow-servants, to

## PREACHING OF THE PURITANS. From Hone's Lives of Eminent Christians.

The political preaching of the times was absolutely frightful; and sentiments were uttered by ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God, which are shocking to a sober and pious mind. Teachers of religion called for the blood of Strafford, of Laud, and of the King. No political measure was sure of popularity unless it was advocated from their pulpits; destruction and misery were in their path, and the way of peace they did not know. "What soldier's heart," it was asked by one who preached carelessness of mankind. We find arge and numerous works hely churches exchanging with each other, in all the liberty of the the spear's point; to take them by the heels and beat out their brains against the wall? Yet, if this work be to revenge God's church against Babylon, he is a blessed man that takes and dashes was suffered to speak thus before the same auditory :- "It is better to see people wallowing in their blood, rather than apostatizing from God, and embracing idolatry and superstition. Leave imitation. That inequality in the distributions of merit which pervades a living generation of men, pervades also successions of this remarkable change in its aspect must often have given rise to soldiers? I say, the soldiers, who have spent their blood for Christ as Christ did for them; even their own precious blood inand of the meanest productions of men have reached us. And such plentiful aliment by their philosophy. This darling offthese a sad example of the barbarous incuriosity, and ignorance spring of human wisdom every where maintained a violent strug. gle with divine truth, and wherever it found open resistance use-Such is the half-angry feeling excited in the bosom on ending less, began to assail it by secret opposition. It sought to corrupt you execute judgment or will you not? Tell me; for if you will the perusal of the brief remains of the letters of Dioxysius of the doctrines which it could not suppress. It had obtained a not, I will—I will have the enemy's blood, and yours too." The Corners. They are just sufficient to show their interesting na-Besides the Churches of Corinth and Lacedemon, that of tributed to the parliament, for the desence of God's cause and the

Often they expressly pointed out the King for destruction in opagite) had left his flock so scattered, and the degeneracy from such words as the following, which were uttered before parliament holy conversation had become such, that they were within but a in a sermion or prayer :- "This arrow will find a joint in Ahab's little of spostacy from the word of the Gospel. The zeal of the armour! Draw this arrow as Jehu did against Jehoram, with next bishop Quadratus had, however, brought them together your full strength, and doubt not but it will, in God's time, smite they were celebrated through Christendom much more for their again, and revived the lamp of their faith. The exhortation of a our Romish Jehoram at the heart, and sink him in his chariot and man so revered as Dionysius would come most opportunely, and chair of pride!" Another preached before the same assembly,

> would show himself to be a God of confusion, and such an one as The bounds of Greece were not the limit of the view of this by cunning and stratagem had contrived the destruction of his eagle-eyed pastor. He looked beyond the Ægean, and seeing the own children." Another prayed thus: - "We know, O Lord, Church of Nicomedia vexed by the heresy of Marcion, presented that Abraham made a covenant, and Moses and David made a her by letter with the rule of truth whereby to walk. The Church covenant, and our Saviour made a covenant, but thy parliament's of Amastus too, in the neighbouring province of Pontus, solicited covenant is the greatest of all covenants." And a sermon, his advice through its members, Barchylides and Elpistus. But licensed and printed in 1645, contains an adaptation of the 136th Churches of Crete, which, represented under Philip, the bishop of ing manner :- "O give thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious. Gortyna, the capital of the island, submitted to his exhortations. and his mercy endureth for ever; who remembered us at Naschy, They had been carefully nursed up in the truth by their founder for his mercy endureth for ever; who remembered us in Pem-Paul, who had afterwards commissioned Titus with Episcopal brokeshire, for his mercy," &c. &c. Such are some of the specipowers to regulate their polity, and confirm them in sound docrine. The heretic, however, found an entrance and assailed the to the vilest purposes in those days. They are here inserted in order faith. Philip himself had been called to assert the truth against to give some notion of the faction and fanaticism which were daily Marcion; and Dionysius renewed the advice of the Apostle, to working upon the public mind, and Walker, from whose Account beware of the perversions of the heretics. The Church of Gnossus of the Sufferings of the Clergy they are taken, in remarking upon also experienced the vigilance of his provision. Under her bishop | them, expresses the sentiments which they must naturally awaken Pinytus, she was enforcing too rigorously the ascetic rules, which in a well-regulated mind. "I am persuaded," he saye, "that any seem now to have been coming into general favour in the Eastern | considerate person who did not know the event, would imagine Church. Dionysius remonstrated against this severity, and ad- that doctrines of blood and blasphemy, so abhorrent from the vised her not to impose upon the brethren a yoke which they were | temper of the gospel, must have created a great detestation of these men in all their hearers; but in fact it was quite otherwise. Thus did this admirable bishop, posted upon his spiritual hill, So much was the infatuation and delusion of those times, that the influence these ministers and lecturers had upon the people, was little less than the doctrines themselves. It is too well known to every one, how the women, by these harangues, were persuaded to part with their thimbles and bodkins in this righteous cause; and that the blessed parliament was the term which they instructed all

> > \* Euseb. Ecc. Hist. v. 20,

\* From the Church Magazine,

die childless, or an untimely death.