## Poetry.

#### INFIDELITY.

"Let no man's heart fail because of him; thy servant will go and fight with this Philistine."

"I beheld then because of the voice of the great words which the horn spake; I beheld even till the beast was slain, and his body destroyed, and given to the burning flame."

High is thy look, thy gait, thy word, Thou that against God's church dost rise, Gigantic falsehood, with thy sword Bresh from infernal armouries : A weaver's beam thy mighty speer, And many a page beneath thy shield Shouts thy loud battle-cry of fear, That makes e'en Israel's armies yield.

Down thou must come! thy haughty heart Must yet be levelled with the dust : Thou fallest not by earthly dart, Thy breast-plate mocks at mortal's thrust; But they who meet thee in thy pride, Go forth in the all-conquering name, And Jesus, whom thou hast defied, Shall give thy body to the flame!

[ British Magazine.]

### VOX POPULI.

" Some therefore cried one thing, and some another; for the assembly was confused, and the more part knew not wherefore they were come together."

"All, with one voice, about the space of two hours, eried ou Great is Diana of the Ephosians.

God has a voice in the deep-sounding woods; On the great mountains, when the winds pass by; His glorious voice colines around the sky. In roaring cataracts, and weltering floods: But whence comes this, the voice of multitudes, The voice of ignorance and levity, Of proud self-will, that brooks no guardian eve. And malice dark, o'er fancied wrongs that broods Speaks not the mouth out of the heart's o'erflow? And wilt thou say this people's heart is pure? Dar'st thou their voice, the voice of God to name? Abhor such impious speakings, lest thou grow To more ungodliness, and past all cure, Hear God's true voice in doom of endless flame. [ British Magazine. ]

CHURCH CALENDAR. Oct. 7 .- Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity. 14.-Eighteenth do. 18 .- St. Luko's Day.

21 .- Ninoteenth Sunday ofter Trinity.

#### A PAROCHIAL SKETCH.

George G---, the subject of the following short memorial sketch, was born in a sociuded parish in Westmoroland one of those levely and fertile spots which are here and there scattered among the lefty mountains and heath-covered moors of that thinly populated country. It consists of three small villages, or hamlets, two of which are situated in a long narrow dale, intersected by a rivulet, whose banks and adjoining pastures are beautified by venerable oaks and woods, which have been undisturbed for ages. The third is souttered along the top of a lofty bank, which commands a view of the magnificent vale of Eden, bounded by the immonee range of the Crossfell mountains. Besides these villages are several halls and homes of very great antiquity, widely separated from each other, and skirting the steep banks which rise from each side of the date. Half a con. tury ago, this levely parish was a garden in the midst of an immonso descrt, almost inaccessible to any kind of vehicle. but in late years a few roads have been cut across the moors, and on the north the waste has been inclosed and cultivated. These things are mentioned merely to convey some idea of the extreme rural simplicity which must have proresidences George C was born. On the death of his father, who was a highly respectable yeoman, he possessed sufficient landed property to make him, in such a retired place, as to earthly things, independent. His education he received entirely at a village school in his native parish, belife than that of farmer on his paternal estate. Now the ob. ject of this memoir is to show how much benefit may be conferred upon society by mon, oven with moderate sources of income, who, like this excellent person, cultivate their talents, and employ their time to the most advantage.

When George left the beloved home of his youth in the possession of his older brother, he fixed upon a residence very near to the village church. One thing, above all others, he desired on earth, and that one thing he sought after to the day of his death; viz .- to dwell in the house of the Lord all the days of his life; to behold the fair beauty of the Lord and to inquire in his temple (Psalm xxvi. 4.) When he sessed from bodily labour, he seems nover to have suffered his mind to be inactive. Idleness was intelerable to him.-Without the opportunity of being instructed by others, he applied himself to the study of such arts and occupations as always placed within his reach the most satisfactory and profitable recreations, and enabled him to be extensively use. ful to his fellow-men. He became a good musician, and the way in which he employed this acquisition was in instruct. ing a choir of singers. For half a century he was the chief musician in the house of God, in which this interesting part of the solemn ordinances of the subbath was conducted in a manner suitable to its importance and dignity. A very considerable portion of the Pealm tunes were his own composition. Even when conversing with his friends, or engaged with reading, his hands were frequently employed in bind. ing his own books, or the books belonging to the Church; in cabinot making, or in carving toys for little children, to whom he was particularly kind, and by whom he was much beloved. It was only when he read his Bible, that he invariably suspended all manual exertions, and gave his whole body, soul, and spirit, to sacred and prayorful meditation.

He had his medicine cheat always well supplied, and in every ordinary case of sickness among the poor parishioners he was ready and able to minister the needed remedy. In this respect he rendered the most essential services to his fellow-mortals, for the nearest surgeon resided at a distance of many miles.

He studied, and practised throughout life, the art of paint. ing; and more than one pertrait-painter of the present day owes his first instruction and his first encouragement in the And again we find him dwelling on the profession to this kind and good man.

In him, the Minister of the Gospel always found a companion and supporter. His conduct was a beautiful example standing reproach to them.

consolation into the wounded spirit.

He was a kind and friendly counseller to all who knew how to value good advice; and not unfrequently did he prevail upon such as were bent upon litigation to adopt the ad. monition of Solomon, and leave off contention before it was meddled with.

For a number of years, George G---- was the gratui. tous surveyor of the Parish Roads. Occasionally he would take his homely dinner in his pocket, and join the labourers in working on the roads for a whole day, amusing or instructing them as they toiled together, and cheering the rugged path of poverty by taking his own voluntary share of the flowers on the hearse of Lycidas." Such is the enthusi its hardships.

With his own hands ho kept in the neatest order all the stiles along the footpaths which conducted to the Church.

He had obtained a considerable knowledge of Architecture; yet, when occasion demanded it, he did not think it beneath him to employ his hands in the lowly work of building .-When he waw the sanctuary of his God fast sinking into a state of dilapidation and decay, like the prophet Haggai, (chap. I. 4,) he urged upon his opulent neighbours their solemn obligation to provide the means of reconstructing the Temple of Jehovah. He was very successful in his appeals.

Being himself the willing and gratuitous architect, ho planned the building, and superintended every part of the work. He wrought the ornamental and carved work, both in wood and stone, with his own hands; in which will be seen a lasting memento of his skill, his industry, and, what is best of all, of his zoul for the house of his God. The structure is eminently beautiful, and strikingly accords with its lovely and picturesque situation. He planned and executed the elegant Font. He ornamented the interior with much of his own painting, which experienced artists have declared to be in excellent taste. He adorned the walls with appropriate texts of Scripture, enclosing each in a neat embroidery of various emblems from the sacred volume .-He lived to a good old age, and the last feeble powers of his body were devoted to the decoration, as those of his mind were to the spiritual service, of God's temple.

A wooping willow has been planted over his grave; and a very handsome monument, with an elegant epitaph inscribed upon it, is erected in the choir of the church to his memory,-to which the poor were as anxious to subscribe their pence as the rich their sovereigns. He died on the 12th October, 1835, in the eighty first year of his age.

[Cottage Magazine, December 1837.

## MILTON.

ing even in declining age all its pristine vigour. Alus! not saint, and see how a Christian can die. Go and study a lesalways so clear are the evenings of the poet. How affecting son, more instructive and more precious than all your pages is the brief passage of autobiography which Ben Jonson has of human lore and learning; go, and learn from a levely exgiven us, in his Discoveries. "Memory of all the powers of ample, how to live and how to die.- Kev. I. Slade's Sermon the mind, is the most delicate and frail; it is the first of our on the death of the Rev. W. Thistlethwaite. faculties that age invades. Seneca, the rhetorician, confessed of himself he had a miraculous one; not only to receive, but to hold. I myself could, in my youth, have repeated all that ever I made, and so continued till I was past forty; since, it is much decayed in me. Yet I can repeat whole books that I have read, and poems of some selected friends, which I had liked to charge my memory with. It was wont to be faith- fragments of a stranded navy. Then shall vessel upon vesvailed in such a sequestored spot. In one of these detached ful to me; but, shaken with age now, and sloth, which weak sel, laden with reason and high intelligence and noble faculty, ens the strongest abilities, it may perform somewhat, but be drifted to and fro, shattered and dismantled, and at les cannot promise much. By exercise it is to be made better and serviceable. Whatseever I pawned with it while I was young and a boy, it offers me readily and without stops." So it was with the blind Singer of the fall of man; the splendor ing intended by his parents to move in no other sphere of of the grass, the glory of the flower, the beauty of the elements were around him and upon him as vividly and as sensibly as in his early days, ere his vision had been "blusted by excess of light." Flora came to cheer him in that chamber, hung with rusty green, where he was visited by Dr. Wright, as brightly as under the elms of Florton, purpling

"\_\_\_\_ all the ground with vernal flowers." 'The " primrose that forsaken dies"-

" The musk rose and the well-attired woodbine With cowslips wan that hang the pensive head." Still from the "smooth shaven green," or the "arched walks of twilight groves," he beheld

- the wandering moon. Riding in her highest noon, Like one that had been led astray Through the heaven's wide pathless way."

Milton realized the canon of Johnson; what he borrowed he made his own by the art with which he aderned and heightened it; if he found a pearl, he set it in gold. Even the flowers he transplanted from the bowers of the Italian God. And such, we cannot doubt, is their actual condition Muses bloomed into more luxuriant brightness than in their native beds. His style and diction corresponded with the majesty of his theme; in his early poems he had delighted the ear with a facility, a richness, and a dance of numbers, that might have smoothed the "raven wing of darkness till it smiled." The festivity of Comus, the merriment of L'Allegro, the contemplative sadness of the Penseroso, were all represented with a truth and beauty that must have charmed the ear of Spenser or of Fletcher. But he had enother language for Paradise, not less peculiar and original than the markable discovery made to the servant of Elisha, of horses former, but better suited to that high argument; for the liquid and chariots of fire surrounding the mount on which he dwelt, harmony and long-drawn out sweetness of the Elizabethan poets, he substituted the stateliness of the Grecian muse, recommended by a strain of music deep, clear, and solemn as the roll of an organ in a cathedral. Elaborate and complica- blad them to discern them.—Rev. J. N. Pearson. ted as the construction of his versification appears to the uninitiated reader, he more than once exults in the case and freedom with which it flowed from him:--

" If answerable style I can obtain Of my colestial patroness, who deigns Her nightly visitations unimplored. And dictates to me slumbering, or inspires Easy, my unpremeditated verse.

- thoughts that roluntary more Harmonious numbers.

soldom failed to produce a salutary effect. It was frequently borrow the words of Coleridge, "has already exhausted its By the first ranks of society in the neighbourhood he was | Shakspeare, one of the Poets of the world. Into the remotest | things. - Cowper. greatly respected, and his acquaintance desired. But he seclusion of the civilized globe the voice of the old man elolived among his own people; even in his dialect, and daily quent has penetrated. Even the lone Icelander, placed 'far walks of life, he was one of them. Often did he visit the amid the melancholy main, has listened in his own tongue to fathorless and widows in their affliction: many a time did the story of Paradise. He has left us models of excellence he relieve the bitterness of distress, and pour the balm of in every branch of his art. In the sublime epic, the noble drama, the picturesque masque, the graceful elegy, the vigorous sonnet-in all he is equally great, equally beyond the reach of rivalry. His genius ripened with his years, and every poem he wrote was a step of purer gold to his Temple of Fame. His element was sublimity, but he possessed in an eminent degree the opposite qualities of tenderness and grace. He who with the power of heroic song could stir the soul as with the sound of a trumpet, knew also 'the tender stops' of the pastoral flute; and the same hand that armed the rebellious legions and built up the radiant domes of Pandemonium, mingled also the cup of enchantment in Comus, and strewed astic eulogy which has been pronounced upon his poetry but the christian reader will remember, with even deeper de light, that in all his verses we behold the flow of a graver in spiration than ever kindled the heart in the greenest haunts of Parnassus; that his

- Genius had angelic vings, And fed on manna."

(Church of England Quarterly Review.)

### The Garner.

THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

O how refreshing, delightful, encouraging, to us, on our way to Zion, to perceive around us those who are "living unto the Lord," with their eyes and hearts fixed upon the heavenly inheritance. And O still happier sight, and yet an awful rejoicing, to behold a brother "dying unto the Lord;" to witness the triumph of our holy faith in nature's last hour and Satan's last buffeting; to observe the trophies of Divine love adorning and cheering the melancholy bed-the tranquil smile, the unwearied trust, the patient, contented, thankful resignation; the uplifted hand and eye, the illuminated counte nance, the peaceful spirit all the while ready to wing its flight. Go, boastful science! go, vain philosophy! and visit the death-beds of your votaries; mark well the doubts and fears betraying themselves under the mask of a bold profession; mark the impatience and vexation; the present burden and the miserable foreboding; go and discover your infidel champions, the proud Goliaths of your kingdom, trembling and quailing under the lifted stroke of death; and despairing under the load of unforgiven sin, under the terrors of an insulted and avenging God. Go to your despisers of the crucified Jesus, to those who have been too wise to seek or too busy to find him; see them, as I have seen, stretching out their hands in agony, and saying " Is there none to save a fellow-creature from destruction?" Then, when ye are sick-The memory of Milton was one of rare tenacity, retain- ened with such seenes, repair to the bedside of a departing

# A COMING TEMPEST

I know of a coming tempest, with which the Almighty shall shake terribly the earth; the sea and the waves rearing, and the stars falling from the heavens. Then shall there be a thousand shipwrecks, and immensity be strewed with the thrown on the shore as fuel for the burning. But there are ships which shall not founder in this battle and dissolution of the elements. There are ships which shall be in no peril whilst this, the last hurricane which is to sweep our creation, confounds earth and sea and sky; but which-when the fury is overpast, and the light of a morning which is to know no night breaks gloriously forth-shall be found upon crystal and tranquit waters, resting beautifully on their shadows.--These are those which have been anchored upon Christ .--Rev. H. Melvill.

# THE PRESENCE OF ANGELS.

If God is always in the full enjoyment of his own perfect holiness and bliss, although he is essentially present in every charnel house of corruption, and even in the abyes of penal fire, being secured by the excellency of his nature from the least touch of moral and physical evil,-is it not possible for created spirits to be endowed with a nature that shall preserve them in a state of imperturbable bliss whatever be their locality ? They may carry heaven within them; they may, each individually, be surrounded with an atmosphere repellent of evil; and they may every where gaze on the glorified face of while officiating for God upon the earth. That they execute many offices among us, and take no inconsiderable part in human affairs, is matter of revelation. I go to the sacred volume, and there I find them described as constantly ministering to the heirs of salvation. The little ones of the Redeemer's flock are their especial charge. They are pictured to us as encamping about the good man's habitation, to deliver him from dangers, and as bearing him up in their arms over the roughnesses of his pilgrim-way. And in that reit is never hinted that these glorious legions had been recently sent down; but is expressly stated that the eyes of the young men were unsealed at the prophet's prayer, and ena. unless at the option of the Publisher.

# DROUGHT.

The goodness and power of God are never, I believe, so universally acknowledged as at the end of a long drought. Man is naturally a self-sufficient animal, and in all concerns that seem to lie within the sphere of his own ability, thinks per may be addressed. little, or not at all, of the need he always has of protection and furtherance from above. But he is sensible that the clouds will not assemble at his bidding, and that, though the clouds assemble, they will not fall in showers because he Voltaire is related to have inquired of Pope why Milton commands them. When, therefore, at last, the blessing of every domestic and relative duty. Though of a timid did not rhyme Paradise Lost; Paradise would have been lost descends, you shall hear, even in the streets, the most irreand retiring disposition, he did not shrink from the painful a second time if he had. He left Dryden to "tag his rhymes." ligious and thoughtless with one voice exclaim, "Thank task of reproving vice and injustice; and his admonitions Thus have we with devout hand hung our garland upon the God !" confessing themselves indebted to his favour, and

were tempered with so much affectionate mildness, that they Poet's tomb; after all, a vain attempt; "for elequence," to willing—at least as far as words go—to give him the glery. I can hardly doubt, therefore, that the earth is sometimes observed that immoral characters shunned his presence, for treasures in his praise, and men of genius have rivalled each parched, and the crops endangered, in order that the multino other reason than that his life and conversation were a other in the splendour of their offerings at the shrine of the tude may not want a memento to whom they owe them, nor bard. He has long ago taken his seat with Homer and with absolutely forget the power on which all depend for all

#### MONEY.

Wealth is the goddess whom all the world worshippeth. There is many a city in our empire, of which, with an eye of apostolical discernment, it may be seen that it is almost wholly given to idolatry. If a man look no higher than his money for his enjoyments, then money is his God .- Chalmers.

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The Drawings, Specifications, &c of the several Buildings, may be seen at the Office of Mr. Thos. Young, Architect, No 98, Newgate Street, between the hours of Ten and Four, from the 20th of September to the 1st. of November, 1838.

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The Council reserve to themselves the right of deciding whether any of the tenders are such as they will accept and they do not bind themselves to take the lowest Tender, unless they are satisfied of the competency of the person tendering to perform his undertaking in a workmanlike manner.

By order of the Council of the University of King's College, bearing date this Fifth day of September, 1838.

JOSEPH WELLS, Registrar & Bursar.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CHARLES ALEXANDER STIELL, (formerly of Hampton Court, Middlesex, England) who came to Canada on board H. M. ship Active about the year 1819, and was employed in the ships in Ordinary at Kingston, whence he was discharged.

The last that was heard of bim was in June 1828, when he was supposed to be working on the Welland Canal in the Township of Thorold. If living, he is entitled by the death of his mother to a small sum of money.

Any information concerning him will be thankfully recoived by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright or J. S. Cartwright Esq. Kingston.

\*\* The Clergy in the Niagara, Gore, Western and London Districts are requested to examine their Registers whe. ther there be any record of the death of a person of the

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