## Youth's Bepartntent.

 SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS.435. Moses and Aaron being appointed as the instruments of the people's deliverance, were, in proof of their divine mission, miraculously empowered to chango their rod into a serpent. Can you describe this miracele, and point out i be superior to the magiciens of Eyypt ? - Exodus.
436. When, notwithstanding this striking miracle, the Egyptian king refasad to let tho poople gor, God was con ally forced the monarch tirefol plagus which ovent the names of the first five"of those plagues ? - Exodus. ${ }_{-}^{437 .-C}$
437. After the infliction of thess awful plagues, the Egyp tians, with their king, still persisted in their determine disobedience, and pursued ho tsraintes even into the Rod Sea, by which means they brought upon themeselves a ye
more complete punishment of their prosumption, Can you more complote punishment of their
deseribe this transaction $\}-E x o d u s$
438. The Irralites, as we have seen, greatly increased ber when God delivered them out of the hande of the nem. tians, i.e. the amount of thoir men, not inclading either thieir children or the mixed multitude which went up with them ? - Exadus.
439. The time of their continuance in Egypt was ex netly 430 years; for on that self.same day the Lord brough
them out.
Can them out. Can yo
this - Exodus.
 hietory Egypt maintained its natural importance. though it continued for many ayes soo justly celobrated, it it now completely fallen from its former grandeur. Can yo point out a very striking chapter
minutoly predicted ? - Ezekiet.

## church calendar.

## 

THE SMUGGLER.*
"When to the heart untamed will clin
The memory of an evil thing,
The memory of an eril thing
In lifes separtiog hour."-Nele.
It was a very dark and tempestuous night, towards the end or Novembor, that I was called upon to visit a poor
man, who was represented as at the point of death; and who was suffering drand fully from some wounds which he had a fow hoors bofore reeeived. My parish was in a south.
ern coonty, on the sea.const. The ern county, on the sea.coast. The inhabitants were a
lawless and abandoned race, notorionsly addicted to gling; and if porchanceacen y yoessolsos were wrecked in the neighbourhood, it was regarded quite as a fortunate e in the stanec; for plunder wzs, to a certain extent, almost regu.
larly obtained. I in vain sooght to bring them to requaintanco with heirir duty : spirits were eheap and plen. tiful, and drunkeness previled to a fearful extent. I had
hailed with delight the esthblien hailed with delight the eatabishment of a station for the
proventive servico: still, smuggling was carried on ; conpreventive servivor: still, smuglying was carried on ; con-
traband goods wero almost nighty secreted in the parish, though where, it was most difficult to discover. There was possible to fathom ; and the officer on duty has more tham once told me that he had never been baffled before, but that now he could not discover by what means the illicit trade was carried on. There is probably no species of crime
whieh has such a tendency to brutalize the character whieh has such a tendeney to brutalize the character as that of smuggling; a a crime wh
rectly patronized by not a fow.
rectif patronized bo pot a fow.
The person who waited upon mo with the request that $I$ His manner his comrado was a hard weather-beaten seamann. rough stamp. Ho earried a dark.lantern and a huge oak staff; and when I hesitated to comply with his request, for I confess at frrst $I$ foll afraid, he at once acquieseed, and said, "Porhaps you will come in the morning; but I as.
sure you, sir, you have nothing to foar." The hour was no late. My man.servant was a brave and faithful fellow, and but little olarm. Thero was a hut upon the beach, the
fell common property of the fishermen of the village, and to this 1 was conducted. Hore, laid upon a truss of straw, I
found a miserable ereature stretched, almost staryed with old, and writhing with agony, though entirely in his bith ses. The marks of blood were upon his elothes; and, as I herwards found, he had been that morning engiged with some of the coag-guurd, from whom he had escaped owing
to a dense fog, and had taken sleeter as night advanced, in this miserable hovel, though its exposed situation rendered it almost certain that he would be captured. His wound ad been allowed to, hough tro plete hurricane, and the dash of the waves on the noigh bouring cliffs added much to the solemnity of the scene. On entering the hut, I found in a corner the wretthod
sufferer, laid upon a bed of straw; and by the dim light of the faggots which burned in the chimney, I could discen was obviously in graat agony ; still ho thod seaman. He was obviously in graat agony; still he was calm and col.
lected, and expressed a great wish to lected, and expressed a great wish to havo conversation
with me. I approached his bed.side-if hed it could be called - and he waved his hand, in token of his wish that thoso present might depart. The signal was attended to-
the rough seaman who had conduicted me to the phace, young lad who was there when I entered, and my own ser. vant immediately retired; I was thus left alono with the dying man-for such he was - and $I$ exhorted him to un.
bosom to me his griefs, and to tell mo if bosom to me his griefs, and to tell me if any particular sin
pressed heavily on his conscience. Ho did nat scrunte to pressed heavis on his conscionce. Ho did not scruple to
do so. "You see here," said he, "the sad victim of un-
brided licontiounese in extl do so. "You seo here," said he, "the sad victim of un
bridled licentiousneess in earrly youth - a hoary sinner, whose whole liff has been spent in crime. I I was the pride of a
father's, the ioy of a mothers seart; eate good principles in my mind. I was born in the county of Durham, and had a good ducation an school, and my
parents wished to bring mo up as a minister of the Church; parents wishod to bring mo up as a minister of the Church;
but I would not liston to their exppostulation, for $I$ had form-

From the Church of England Magaine.
ed an intimato acquaintance with some most licentious lads. Whithy; and I joined a band of smugglers during th war, and at length became their captain ; and since that time, nearly forty years, I have led a lawless and outlaw
ifo. God knows," he continued, groaning at times from he agony whiob he suffored, and perhaps in some measure rom the wounds of conscience, "I have pursued a most
abandoned career. No notion can be formed of the hard. ships of a smugglers life and of the ferocity of his hara. ter. He regards the life of a fellow.creature as nut olell ueloss ; he is always ready-armed for an assault. But there is ono crime, I reeollect, that hangs heavy on my heart I shall never be forgiven! O that I could find mercy ! that "What wait that deed of guilt!"
"What was that crime ?" Wasko
ad about fiftoen years of age, the son of board the lugger ho was dead. He was a quiet, inoffensive ande smuggloe St to for his rough employment; but he had no friends to he might tell talos., It was a dark, foggy night, about this soason of the year, that we had brooght a cargo of hollands from the Dutch coast, and the rest of the company had gone on slore in the boat, to lond a portion of it in a ereek
on the Cornish coast; the boy remained with me and gave mo what I thought a a sacey answer to a question put to him Inflamed with the hollands I had drunk, I knooked him senseless on the deok with a hatehet that was at hand, and sound of the waters has nover been out of my ears! I have heard it evon amidst the licentions roar of drunken compa.
nions! In dreams and visions of the night, I seo that nions! In dreams and visions of the night, $I$ soo thit
poor murdered boy. I have started at the sereech of the aabird, and thought it was a voice from the deep. I sen an without a moments sarning into eternity, -that awfur
ternity I am myself now about to enter. Ob, can thero e merey for such a wretel as me! No-no!',
No language can deseribe the look of this agonized be. ing, in whose heart and conscience the arrows of Divin diepleasure did inded stiek fast. Ho was obviously a per-
son above the rank of a common sailor, and many of his appresions proved that he wisu suilor, and $m$
"How," I asked, "did you conceal the murder from
"By declaring that the lad fell overboard, owing to the darkness of the night. Suspicions, I dare say, existed linked in crime for these suspicions to bo told to others.The boy was soon forgotten by them, and he had no friends,
as I have said, to inquire after him; but his image is always as I have said, to in
I was about to question the miserable man more fully, an soek to lead him to deep repentance of soul, not only for is, but for all the crimes of a life of infamy, -his hands blood, though that was in defence of his own life against the revenue officers, -when two of the coast-guard entered the hut, and with them a navy surgeon. The latter im mediately pronounced him to bo dying, and told the seamen
it was useless to take him into custody. No palliative it was useless to take him into custody. No palliatives could be administored, and they left the hut, at my desire,
for a short time; for I was anxious, if possible, to speak
"Oh,
"Oh, can there be morcy," said the wretch, convulsed in every joint, and staring wildly - " merey for such a sin
ner as I am! Hark ! do you hear the gurgling of the waves The body is going down-down-down. Hark ! destrue tion-misery-hell-hell !" I turned to answer, for I had covered my face with my hands, and stood by the dying embors; but the spirit was gone, and the flickering flame just served to show the corpse with its clenched fists and
staring eyes, presenting a spectacle, the recollection staring eyes, presenting a spectacle, the recollection of
which even now makes me shudder, and which can neve be effaced from my mind. I was little aware that death ing him, directed his attention to the Siviour of question ghim, directed his attention to the Saviour
fill the honourrable and responsible situation of arly life Christ. But evil companions indueed him to forget his arbarity and crime. Such were the dying moments of on whose life bad been spent in the gross violation of his country's laws, and in avowed rebellion against the majesty of
heaven. Surely there is no agory like that of a wounded heaven. Surely there is no agony like that of a wounded
conscience : "there is no peace, saith my God, to the wicked." The troubled sea, o'er which he had so often of which prosecution of his illegal traffic, and the loud dash scene, was a fit emblem of the turbulence which raged in his bosom. It were presumptuous as it were vain, to specu-
late as to his eternal destiny. He certainly late as to his eternal destiny. He certainly gave no evi-
dence in his last earthly moments that he had found dence in his last earthly moments that he had. found peace
and pardon through the blood of the cross; and at all events, and pardon through the blood of the cross; and at all events,
in his wretched end we discover the hand of a sin-avenging God, who has pronounced of the workers of iniquity, that

## The Garmer.

If there would be more than common commiseration for the fate of him who, having almost reached the shore, when his comrades had been engulphed in the deep, should be
borne back to destruction, or cast lifeless on the beach by he last receding wave-or for him who, when the fight had been won, and the enemy put to flight, should be laid pros. foo-or for him who, having successfully sought fame fortune in other lands, should set his foot upon his native those in comparison of the fearful destiny of those unhappy persons, who are surprised by their last enemy while their preparation for his coming is yet only in intention, not in
act; who behold the shadows closing around them before they have even entered on their allotted task; and who ven the anguish of the late-awakened soul in that exceeding ended, and we are not saved." 0! what reflectioner agonising to a dying sinner than to feel that he has been sciousness of being made altogether such by grace is tho only thing which can enable him to confront the last enemy
to obtain the mastery over death, and out of encompassing and advancing darkness behold life and immortality rise to
light.-Rev. T. Dale.

Longing after mmiortahity.
There is in man, a restlessness of ambition; an inte minable longing after nobler and higher things, which nough ate; a dissatisfaction with the present, which never is ant peased by all that the world has to offer; an impatience and istaste with the felt littleness of all that he finds, and an nsated appetency for something larger and better, which he fancies in the perspective before him-to all which there
nothing like, among any of the inferior animals, with whom, there is a certain squareness of adjustment, if we may so term it, between each desire and its correspondent
gratification. The one is evenly met by the other ; and gratiicication. The one is evenly met by the other; and
there is a fulness and definitennss of enjoyment, up to the capacity of enjoyment. Not so with man, who, both from rs, feels himself straitened and beset in a field too narrow for him. He alone labours under the discomfort of an incongraity between his circumstances and his powers ; and,
unless there be now circumstances awaiting him in a more dvanced state of being, he, the noblest of Nature's pro dacts here below, would

## he changeableness of the world

All is changing that is created, animate and inanimate The bright sun above us, and all the starry worlds whic the same mutability in their very substance, exhibiting which vary in their dimensiors and character, but they seem to be all moving onwards to the same unseen and distan centre. The firm earth on which we tread; the dark wa ers, whose depths no human eye has ever fathomed; and the aassive rocks, which, unscarred, have borne the lapse of The action of volcanic fires, their contact with heterogeneou The action of volcanic fires, their contact with heterogeneous
substances, contribute to effect a change by no means sligh -crumbling some into decay, and forming new combin veries of such perfect fusion, as, till lested by the disco The same holds good with those objects which meet us in our daily path. Time passes not unheeded by; the track of his footsteps may be seen in the ruined tower and the
broken arch. Look into nature; the seed sinks into the broken arch. Look into nature; the seed sinks into the
ground, and the sappling springs from the soil, and the tre hrows wide and far its shady branches, and the leaves fal and the wind shivers the decaying trunk, and, in a little
time, the noble tree, on which our ancestors have looked with Wonder, is reduced to the fragments which crumble to
touch. And if this be so with external nature, there is essential difference in all that belongs to man. The institu-
tions which he has formed with most deliberate wisdom tons which he has formed with most deliberate wisdom an
he shrewdest prudence wear out by decay, or progress sti orward to some better end. Empires and dynasties appe ory alone; and even that itself has passed a conquerors.-Rev. Geo. Kennard

There are divers ways of breaking the first and secon did, andments, beside worshipping Baal, as wicked Ahab has set up his idols in his heart, who never dreamt of wo shipping a graven image. The root and essence of idolatry,
as St. Paul teaches us, is the worshipping and serving God creatures more than Giod himself. Whoever then serves any one of God's creatures more than he serves God, - whoeve
loves any one of God's creatures more than he loves God, whoever makes any one of God's creatures more an objec mind than God fills,- that man is guilty of idolere in spiritual and christian sense of the word. When I say God'
creatures, I mean not living creatures merely creatures, I mean not living creatures merely, but creature
of every kind, -every thing which God has made for us, or enablad us to make for ourselves, -all the sweet and re-
lishing things we can enjoy in this world, -pleasures, ho is foolish and wicked enough to give up his heart to any on of these creatures, and suffers himself to be drawn aw
from serving God by it, he, is an idolater in the sight heaven.-Rev. A. W. Hare.

## deceitpulness of the heart.

The heart very often makes use of the bodily constitution or men, to impose upon them. Many give themselves credi naturally sedate, has no tendency to lead them into excesses to which ardent tempers are prone. Others impetuously car-
ry all before them, and despise the rest for want of zeal whereas their own zeal is no more than the heat of the blond. If we would take the measure of our progress in those tempers to which our natural constitutions are mos
averse, we should more justly appreciate our real character It is by pursuing the opposite method, that we fall into mis takes.-Rev. Henry Martyn.
$\bar{L}$ stupidity.
The lesson of our mortality divine Providence doth every day, yea every hour and minute, press and inculcate on us,
and as it were beat into us. The faneral bell ever and anon rings in our ears, and we daily tread upon tho graves others. Many of us already find the harbingers of deat within us, we all see the triumphs of death without us, and
(as our Church expresseth it) "in the midst of life we are in with Providence hath surrounded us, rembrancers, wheremonarch in story, need yet another monitor to tell us every day, "Remember that thou art mortal." Yet this is our case What fatal stupidity is it that hath seized upon us? Hath he frequency of these admonitions made them to lose thei
force and virtue on us? are we become like sextons or grav diggers, that by living as it were in the charnel-house, an daily conversing with the bones and skulls of dead men, a
last become hardened, and of all mortals are the last last become hardened, and of all mortals are the least appre-
hensive of their mortality? Or rather are we affectedly i . norant, and do we wilfully put the evil day far from ig Wull.

Like the cloud between the hosts of Israel and Egypt, th Holy Scriptures are a light, by night, to those who hav who are enemies to the truths which they contain.--Bishop
Griswold.
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