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Poetry.

THE BURIAL SERVICE. (From the Halifax Times.)

Would that my weary head were softly laid In mine ancestral tomb; and that sweet stream, That murmured near with ever changing gleam, Discoursed of life and beauty, whilst the shade Of sombre yew should darken my cold dust. Would that the phantasy of Eastern dream Could merit some sad exile's yearning trust, And these poor relics of a careworn frame Repose, where first arose life's fitful flame.
To die is sweetest hope—what earthly gain Could compensate the ever lonely just, To Laws obedient?—Lo! from Heav'n there came The hope-assuring, faith-enkindling strain, "Blessed are the dead in Jesus," for they rest Calmly as infants on a mother's breast.

'To be with Jesus"-happy, happy thought That makes untimely death the crystal gate To life and glory, at its portals wait.

The golden hours unnumbered, who have brought.

The ransomed spirits in triumphal car

To sweet fruition of a future state. Sad disappointments, that unlooked for jar On life's most fragile chords, and Envy's sting In hearts creating doubtful murmuring, Are as the thorns of Jesus' diadem. When future glory sparkles from afar, Let not my spirit here be lingering, But soaring rise on Hope's sweet requiem, Whilst surpliced Priests shall murmur o'er my grave, By sin surrounded, Jesus' power to save.

Wheatly says—"The corpse having been brought in this manner procession to the entrance of the Church Yard, the Priest in his implice, and the Clerks of whom I have spoken before, are ordered the Rubric there to meet it: so that the attendance of the Minister the house, and his accompanying it all the way from theuce, is a ere voluntary respect, which he is at liberty to pay or refuse, as he eases."

From the Rubric on Ministerial ornaments, we find through re-rence to the first Prayer Book of King Edward VI.—" In saying or nging of Matins or Even-song, Baptizing and Burying, the Minister Parish Churches and Chapels annexed to the same, shall use a uplice." By this law still binding on the Clergy and observed in ulawful,

Rev. S. Givins, Rector of Napanee, and Missionary to the Mohawks, Bay of Quinté.)

JOHN OF BOLINGBROKE.

lies in my native city,* under that brightest ornament of our country, the present Chief Justice; and it is with pleasure I am enabled, from personal recollection of him, to bear testimony to the high character he period, alas! how many of his contemporaries can I recall to mind, who started with as bright prospects as himself; yet, by listening for a time to the syren voice and unhonoured grave, or with crippled powers have been distanced in their career of usefulness.

The profession he selected was one for which he the same soul. was well qualified, both by the constitution of his mind and by education. While he disdained the lower and him more eminently useful. His reputation, there-

ch was grave and unassuming, patient and courteous to all. The satisfaction he gave in the adjustment of cases in the Division Courts, is universally admitted, and, in proof, I may observe that instances were continually occurring of persons strongly prejuiced against him, on witnessing the faithful manner which he discharged his duties in these Courts, who Were induced not only to appreciate his character and abilities, but who, from being opponents, have been

transformed into his friends and admirers. Nor was his asefulness limited merely to the sphere of his professional duties. Whatever was calculated to promote the welfare of his country, met with his earty support. It was this that induced him to enter the political arena at the most critical period of Canalian history, and during the time he had the honour of representing these Counties, he distinguished himself as a true patriot and a sound and sagacious polician. Independent in mind as in circumstances, he fearlessly advocated those principles and laboured to aphold those institutions which he believed, in the sight of God and under the convictions of an enlightened conscience, were most beneficial to his country. Few public men have enjoyed in a greater degree than himself the respect and affection of his constituents and associates; and I am sure I do not overrate his virtues when I advance the opinion, that now since he has left this troubled scene, scarcely one among his keenest political opponents will withhold from his memory the acknowledgement that he was an upright man and an honourable and consistent politician.

For many years he presided over the interests of one of the most successful monied institutions of the untry, and exerted the influence his position afforded him in the most praiseworthy manner. The readiness ever evinced to relieve the embarrassed from their difficulties and to aid the enterprising trader and mechanic, had not only a sensible effect on the prosperity of his native town and its vicinity, but will long cause his name to be treasured up in the grateful recollection of the multitudes whom he served

Agriculture, the noblest and most useful of earthly sciences, found in him a zealous and enlightened His desire to take rank among that useful class of society, the Farmers, you are well aware originated not so much with a view to profit, as that he hight promote a branch of science so important in its bearing on the prosperity of his native country.

The management of the extensive landed estate upon him, opened a door of usefulness enjoyed by but Faithful to his stewardship in this as in every other respect, he proved himself a public and private benefactor. The liberality and consideration for the industrious poor, which marked his dealings in settling and disposing of these lands, hundreds of grateful hearts will acknowledge with blessings on his name. But notwithstanding the strict truth of what I have said, it is more than possible, that, amid the multiplicity and complication of his dealings, cases of hard-P, and even of seeming inattention to the interests of others, may have occurred. Yet who will be found to ascribe them to an unworthy motive and not to the real cause,—the finite powers of human capacity taxed, as in his case, far beyond their strength? His promptness to correct an error, or remedy a hardship when pointed out to him, was as well known as his readiness give every man a patient hearing. The assidaity with which he laboured night and day, in season and ut of season, to discharge his arduous duties,—condantly at a sacrifice of domestic comfort, and not unquently, I may add, with suffering of body and

Toronto, then York,

many that his zeal for the public welfare was a great of this Rectory.

undertaking. the perfect man and behold the upright."

heard in connection with the early history of this hand, and of anarchy and fanaticism on the other .-Colony,* he united himself by marriage with one not | The advocacy of these views failed not to draw down | less respectable,† and yet he may be said, by his vir- upon him the charge of bigotry and intolerance from tuous and useful life, to have reflected honour upon some; but confident in the soundness of his views, them both. Most happy in the marriage relation, his and the rectitude of his intentions, he pursued his the church people in these parts are the best affected home was the abode of peace, love, and simple hospi- dignified course unmoved. THE LATE JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, ESQ. tality. In the character of husband he exhibited an We have "marked the perfect man and beheld the (From a Sermon preached on occasion of his death by the admirable example of conjugal affection,—a pattern upright," as exemplified in our late friend's life and of those milder virtues which should adorn the wedned usefulness, as a man! let us now approach his charstate. As a father, he was tender and affectionate, acter as a Christian, and see how in his "end" he veand deeply impressed with a sense of parental respon- rified the assertion in the text,-"the end of that man Mr. CARTWRIGHT commenced his professional stu-sibility, and I have reason to know that the affectionate is peace." interest he felt for his infant family and that of his lamented brother, was one of the strongest ties that considered unfavourable to the cultivation of genuine bound him to earth, and the last that was severed. religion; not necessarily so, for thank God! it has pro-

maintained, not only as a diligent student, but as a surpassing tenderness and amiability. The affection light,—but on account of the strength and variety of most exemplary young man. In looking back to that which subsisted between himself and brother and sis- the worldly influences to which its members are exter, (the only members of his family with which I was posed. And I doubt not that during the earthly acquainted), more nearly resembled the love we may course of the friend we lament, many a gracious germ imagine to subsist in heaven among the blest than that of piety was choked by the briars and thorns of his of sinful indulgence, have either fallen into an untimely of this cold and selfish world. Happily concurring in worldly engagements: nevertheless, every one who the same views, tastes and dispositions, they seemed knew him will admit that he ever adorned his christian efforts were paralyzed, will be read with interest. indeed as if bound together and animated by one and profession.

more lucrative branches of that profession, he directed ted with the deepest feelings of admiration and gratihis attention to those which were calculated to render tude for his distinguished merit and great sincerity. as by example. It was not, however, till the latter fore, for legal attainments, in connection with his high degree of unaffected kindness, consideration and sincharacter for integrity, gave him a distinguished place cerity, rarely met with in a man of his wealth, high a debtor. in the list of candidates for the highest honours of his station and multiplied occupations. His ear was ever It pleased God, in the course of a lingering and Of his qualifications in these respects, many of you ready to relieve it to the utmost of his ability. His his eyes to the reality and importance of heavenly have had opportunities of forming an opinion, from the benefactions and kindnesses were bestowed in so things, in a way they had never been opened before. anner in which he discharged the Judicial and prompt and unostentatious a manner that their value At the commencement of his last illness, it appeared Magisterial duties delegated to him in this District. was enhanced to the receiver; and withal, there was that God's purposes were not yet fully accomplished was enhanced to the receiver; and withal, there was was unquestioned. The zeal he evinced on all occa- to all his acquaintances, whilst the treasury of his right man; but now He called upon him to furnish was highly commendable. His demeaner on the rendered his society both edifying and delightful.— privileged to watch his course to the end, that it was Surely, Brethren, the society he was permitted to truly edifying to witness the expansion of the Chrisadorn for a time has lost in him no ordinary ornament, tian graces during his confinement. His path was -the poor and needy no common benefactor.

And have not the inhabitants of this village abundant cause to acknowledge his liberality with gratitude? It is true his multiplied engagements prevented him from improving to the utmost the advantages of this property, but still you well know he ever felt the liveliest interest in the place; and its inhabitants and had Providence spared his life a few years longer, doubtless we should have seen carried into effect the "liberal things he was devising" for its benefit. One instance of his liberality, and of his zeal for the honour of God and your welfare, I must not omit to mention on this occasion, and that is the erection of this sacred edi-In no way could he have given a better proof of his regard for your best interests than by ensuring by this means the ministrations of the Church amongst you. A humble and sincere Christian himself, he felt desirous, as far as in him lay, to extend to others the precious blessings he enjoyed. And it was at his suggestion the open seats were adopted, that the door of pel come to you in all its fulness, "without money and without price.'

It is difficult, perhaps improper, to analyse the motives of those who make benefactions of this description: too often it is to be feared they are of an unworthy nature; but in this instance, from my connection with its erection, I am enabled to assert, that it was a sense of Christian obligation which prompted our friend thus to appropriate a portion of his substance to the honour of God. He felt, in common with his excellent brother, that God had blessed them with this world's goods, and it was "required in stewards that a man be found faithful" to his trust. Few men indeed proved more so than themselves.

The general impression in this neighbourhood is, that the brothers erected the Church between them. The late Rev. R. D. Cartwright was indeed most anxious to share the expense with his brother, and was, I believe, under the impression that he would be allowed to do so; but when the deed was presented to the Bishop at the consecration, he found to his surprise, and I think I may add, regret, that his generous brother had assumed the whole cost, as well as the donation of the land.

In concluding this pleasing record, I must not omit which descended to his brother and himself, devolving the documents to which he last appended his name was a deed for four acres of valuable land in the pre-

> * The Honourable Richard Cartwright, one of the most eminent of the U. E. Loyalists, who settled at Kingston, and proved himself an ornament and a blessing to that society, and to the Province, by discharging with marked fidelity and ability the various important stations to which he was appointed.

> † That of James Macaulay, Esq., M.D., of Toronto,—one of the principal Medical Staff Officers at the early settlement of the Province: father of the Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay, and Capt. J. S. Macaulay, R. E., both of whom have distinguished hemselves in their respective professions.
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> ‡ As a proof of this, I would observe, that in the Deed for

> the land on which the Church is built, is a proviso, reserving to himself and heirs the right of constructing a vault or tomb under or near the Church, as a family burial-place. I know his brother and himself contemplated this at one time, intending to remove the remains of all the family to it. Since his brother's death, I believe the idea was abandoned, chiefly in ing, and he is now diligently occupied in England in obtaining means to form an endowment for it.

injury of health,—affords a noble example of devotion St. Mary Magdalene's Church. It could not have been far from £600 currency, possibly more, but our friend was not one to talk of his doings.

important object, affecting the interests of Western allude briefly to the views of our late friend in relation that man is peace." Canada, being at stake, he was selected, as the man to the established form of religion, for which he so of all others, to plead the cause in the mother country. zealously contended in his public, and laboured to LABOURS OF THE EARLY MISSIONARIES Regardless of the precarious state of his own health, promote in his private, capacity. Impressed with a he hesitated not to accept the mission, and at an incle- deep sense of the vast importance of the religion of ment season of the year he braved the perils and in- the Gospel, in all its bearings, on the prosperity and convenience of a wintry voyage across the Atlantic .- happiness of a people, he felt that "Kings should be He was restored to his anxious family and friends,-a its nursing fathers and Queens its nursing mothers,' mercy many feared would not be realized; but there and that they were as bound by Christian obligation is little doubt his end was hastened by that arduous to provide for the religious instruction of their subjects as parents were for their children. Experience, as to the dishonour of this country not to have redressed. His constitution, naturally far from robust, subjected | well as history, had taught him that religion must be him not infrequently to serious attacks of illness; yet, pressed on mankind for their acceptance, for if left to such was the vigour of his mind and his capacity for themselves they would never seek or embrace it. He business, that few men could compare with him in the could not, therefore, but admire the wisdom and amount of labour he performed. And notwithstand- Christian benevolence of that part of the British Coning the burdensome nature of his engagements and the stitution which insures the religious instruction of the complexity of his dealings with men of all classes, I people by the union of Church and State. Having verily believe, at the close of his earthly career, no examined the pretensions of the Church of England man could more fearlessly put forth the challenge of | to her claim as a branch of the Catholic and Apostolic the venerable judge of Israel,-"I have walked before | Church of Christ, with the acumen of a lawyer and you from my childhood unto this day! behold here I the interested zeal of a firm believer in the truths of am, witness against me before the Lord, whose ox Revelation, he was convinced of their validity and have I stolen, or whose ass have I stolen, or whom propriety, and he failed not zealously to contend for have I defrauded, whom have I oppressed, or of whose her interest as the religious instructress of the people. hand have I received a bribe to blind mine eyes there- In doing so, however, he never desired to interfere with with, and I will restore it." May I not then with the conscientious scruples of those who differed with truth call upon you in the words of the text, to "Mark | him in religion, or to claim for the Church a domineering ascendancy. He desired to see her established in Descended from a family whose name will ever be encroachments of Popery and Infidelity on the one

The profession he selected, is, I believe, generally

His intercourse with his pious brother must have As a friend and benefactor, I need but mention his had the happiest effect upon his spiritual advancement; To his equals and inferiors he at all times evinced a part of his life that he experienced to the full the con-

indeed that of "the just, which, like the shining light, shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

Knowing the deep interest you feel in every thing onnected with our lamented friend, I am happy to be able to inform you that my Rev. friend who attended him so constantly, and with such benefit, during his illness, has been requested to preach on the occasion of his death. As I am led to believe he will enter minutely into the interesting particulars of his case during his illness, and that his discourse will be made public, I deem it unnecessary to dwell at any ength upon the subject here. I cannot, however, refrain from detailing to you a few interesting particulars with which I became casually acquainted.

As soon as the deceased ascertained that his malady was hopeless, with characteristic energy and a degree of composure which evinced the sincerity of his faith, he began to "set his house in order," and prepare for the impending change.

How affecting, yet sublime a spectacle, did he then this Sanctuary should stand open to all, and the Gos- present! Here was one of earth's most favoured sons, surrounded by everything which could make life desirable, summoned ere he had reached the meridian of life, called upon deliberately to surrender all the earthly advantages, honours, and enjoyments, for which he had toiled so diligently and with such signal suc-How keen the trial! How vast the sacrifice, in a worldly sense! Yet he bows in meek and pious submission to the mandate of that Almighty Being who he was persuaded ordered all things wisely and

well for his people. yet when he viewed his performances in the light of advantage arising from it. It is, no doubt, a mea eternity, he saw too much of imperfection, too much to make one popular, to appear against a measure t of sin, even in his best actions, to place any depen- puts the people to a present expense; though, to lo dence upon them for hope towards God. Instead of upon it in its true light, it amounts to no more th being buoyed up by a sense of his attainments, he laying out a little for their children and providing sank under the consciousness of his own unworthiness. their better part when the parents themselves And it was when emptied of self and all that the self- dead and gone. A motion that looked like bring righteous delude themselves with, that he saw the in the clergy to declare jointly against it, started li eautiful adaptation of the Gospel scheme of salva- year at Boston, and renewed again last month at t tion to the exigencies of sinful man. He felt, in that convention in Newport, was quashed by what trying hour, the unspeakable comfort of having such a advanced at both places, as to any public applicat Saviour as that provided in the Gospel to flee unto, to the board; but what may be done in a separate a one who was both "able and willing to save to the more private way, one cannot easily guess. uttermost them who come unto God by him." In "As to the hardships upon our poor people, alleg humility and faith he, therefore, cast himself upon against this rule, that it shuts them out from Christ alone for acceptance with God; and the rich Society's charity, surely it is sufficient to say, that and abundant fruits he was enabled to bring forth on becomes them to be contented with occasional min his bed of suffering and death, were the best proofs that trations, until their numbers and wealth increase, he was accepted. His case was a striking realization the Society's stock is so enlarged as to be adequa-

may bring forth more fruit.' mend my spirit, for Thou has redeemed me, O Lord or the revival of old ones.

to every public man. Indeed it is the opinion of cincts of this village, as an addition to the endowment took its flight could not be observed by the sorrowing which I am told there has been added since some and necessary caution in the selection of missionaries. witnesses of the sad but edifying scene. How truly more land by the people. cause of the abridgment of his valuable life. An It may not be out of place, while on this subject, to striking a commentary upon the text,—"The end of "At Providence, the house and glebe is said, by

> IN AMERICA. (From the British Magazine.)

> > [Continued from our last.]

NEW ENGLAND.

In 1767, he again alludes to the crying grievance of the church in the Colony—a grievance which it is After speaking of some services which he had performed at a distance from his own mission, he goes on, "Alas! it is but little that so few of us can perform to what is greatly wanted. It is really melancholy to observe how many serious and very religious people of late, in these parts, profess themselves of the Church of England, and earnestly desire to worship God in that way, yet are as sheep without a shepherd. The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few, which might be greatly helped if holy orders could be obtained in this country. I encourage myself with the hope that the Lord, whose harvest it is, will soon bestow on this land that so much and so long wished-for blessing."

In truth, the British Government seems to have been visited with judicial blindness in regard to its own nearest interests; otherwise it could not so long have resisted a measure which, while it was essential But it remains to notice the character of our this and every dependency of the British Crown, as a to the well-being of the church in America, would, at departed friend in the endearing relations of the social medium of sound and sober religious instruction to the people,—"a safeguard and a tower" against the wily the maintenance of the connexion between England and her colonies. The state as well as the church had an obvious interest in the establishment of bishop-

"If I may presume to speak," says Mr. Beach, April 14th, 1768, "what falls under my observation, towards the government of Great Britain, and the more zealous churchmen they are, by so much the stronger affection they discover for king and parliament upon all occasions. But Dissenters here greatly exceed in number. It is very probable that if there were a bishop among us to ordain and confirm, t would greatly increase the number of the clergy and the church people And the fear and dread of the growth of the church, if I mistake not, is the real In the filial relation he exhibited an example of duced, and now embraces, many a bright and shining to it. If any of us of the clergy in America discover source of the opposition which in these parts is made an aversion to it, it must be an additional argument for its necessity."

The same subject is referred to, with equal frequency and earnestness; by other missionaries; and the following letter, shewing how generally they felt the want of a spiritual head, without which their best The letter is dated-

" Boston, Dec. 8th, 1760. name in this mixed assemblage and it will be associa- for it is well known, we learn insensibly from those we vation and a general acquaintance with all the mis- we gather from a letter of Mr. McGilchrist, the mis- negligent men are employed as missionaries; and to sions in the northern district of America, I am so thoroughly convinced of the great usefulness of the Society's design for promoting the interest of true open to the tale of difficulty or sorrow, and his hand hopeless disease of several months' duration, to open the other was principally owing. But without enter-I believe I am quite correct in asserting, that his decisions were sound and satisfactory. His impartiality sines were sound and satisfactory. His impartiality was enhanced to the receiver; and withal, there was throughout his whole walk and conversation an innomination in his servant. He had enabled him to teach his the most partial propensity to their own party; for the most partial propensity to the most partial propen Sions for the suppression of vice, the reformation of well-stored mind, which the readiness of his remarkation of the suppression of vice, the reformation of well-stored mind, which the readiness of his remarkation of the to supply this defect I have turned my thoughts upon follow them, and that their maintenance would be offenders, and for the improvement of public morals, ble memory enabled him to bring forth at all times, righteous." I have been informed by those who were the Society, who, I imagine, might provide a remedy, raised by a tax upon America. And all that I could be supply this defect I have turned my thoughts upon the Society, who, I imagine, might provide a remedy, raised by a tax upon America. it should appear useful, you would take occasion to ment to party, as ever I met with in my lifetime." suggest it in proper time and place. I am, &c.

"H. CANER." the Bishop of London should appoint an archdeacon ford, and in December 1760, he reports as follows: or commissary, the Society should select some experienced clergyman, with a character for wisdom, piety, and prudence, as visitor of the missions; that such yearly, and make a tour of visitation every three years, churches, the character of the clergy, and the manners and conduct of the people.

This proposal to create a substitute for a bishop

had at heart the permanent endowment of the church really otherwise not ill-affected to the doctrines and in America, as will be seen by the following letter, in worship of our church, and are much disposed to live which he strongly commends the rule of the Society, in friendship. Much artifice is used by the leading which required that a house and glebe should be con- persons among the dissenters in this colony to prevent veyed to it, for the use of the clergymen, before any their people from attending our service, and to posmission was established:-

"Narraganset, New England, " 4th July, 1745.

"Having this day had the honour of writing to the Some perhaps may imagine that the retrospect of venerable Society, in which I took a short notice of his useful life, -his benevolence, his integrity, his the glebe affair, I must now beg leave, for reasons I charity,-contributed to extract the sting from death, shall mention anon, to be with you, Rev. Sir, a little bracing that refuge from these confusions, and those and smooth his dying pillow. But no, my brethren, more large and explicit upon that matter. From moit was with him as with every child of God under simi- tives which lie concealed from all possible penetration provement in Christian knowledge and practice, which lar circumstances. However grateful he may have of mine, some of the clergy here greatly dislike the rule our happy constitution will afford them. been, and doubless was, to his Heavenly Father, for relating to glebes; while others confess they feel at using him as an instrument for the good of others, present, and imagine they foresee, a greater future

of our Lord's declaration,—"Every branch in me that to all demands; the last, I am afraid that sacred fund

Mr. Checkley himself, to be vastly a greater benefit into their serious consideration the absolute necessity to him than all his other income from the people.

"At Symsbury, when their fifty acres of glebe is and Mr. Gibbs tells me they allow him at present, in ledge as to the following particulars: lieu of the glebe, and until the house is finished, 1201. this currency, per year.

"At Waterbury, Mr. Lyons says they have putchased some land, talk of adding more, and the minister's house is so forward that he expects they will inish it by fall.

"At Hopkinton, where commissary Price has an estate, there is a good house, and glebe enough to entitle them to the Society's care, especially as Mr. Price says he intends a further addition.

"At Taunton, in compliance with the Society's command, the people have done wonders that way. I was applied to, above a year or two ago, by one of their principal people, and after a great deal said, and my concluding that the Clergy could not, with duty and deceney, interpose in their favour at home, until they had tried what they could do by way of perpetual provision, they began the business; and I am now as they tender the interest of the Christian religion; told, from very good hands, that they have purchased and the good of men's souls. a manse and glebe of a very considerable present value. And now, surely, such first fruits, which in America to be so just to them, when any person promise at the same time a fuller future harvest, is appears there in the character of a clergyman of the evidence enough in favour of the rule; which, I per Church of England, but by his behaviour disgraces suade myself, the venerable Society will insist on, and that character, to examine, as far as may be, into not depart from without weightier reasons than any his letters of orders; his name, and circumstances; I have yet heard or am aware of.

"I have had the honour of holding a mission in the Society's service almost five-and-twenty years, and the abstract of their proceedings, and the Society are though I can with pleasure compare the present with fully persuaded it will appear that such unworthy pernothing was attempted to perpetuate the church or from them, they entreat their friends in America, in ease the Society. There is no doubt that a clergy- the sacred name of Christ, to inform them, and they man that lives on a fee-simple estate of his own may will put away from them that withed person." improve it greatly in favour of his family, if he has The last paragraph would appear to have been

In proportion as the clergy displayed their anxiety This is the testimony of the excellent Secker, then for the introduction of the episcopate, the Dissenters bishop of Oxford:-"Rev. Sir,-From a course of thirty years' obser- exerted themselves to the utmost to oppose it. This "It hath been pretended, indeed, that immoral and sionary at Salem. He says-

religion, that I cannot but be anxious for its success. ner professed advocates for universal toleration and examination is made at first into the characters of all I have from time to time observed the success or de- liberty of conscience, and yet, in direct contradiction that are offered; strict inquiry into their behaviour cline of each mission, and the cause to which one or to this principle, the Dissenters avowedly oppose with afterwards; and exact accounts required from them ing into particulars, I am of opinion, that most of the I have asked some of the first rank among them, how they make. The most earnest requests, the most sodefects which have happened among the Society's they could reconcile their conduct in this case with lemn adjurations, are sent, that all who can, would missions have been owing to the want of a proper their principles, and their answers, unworthy of their give any useful intelligence relating to them; and at least as far as their own missions are concerned, reply of the plans and sehemes in England for Ameriby adopting something like what I propose in the can bishops being directly contrary to their assertions, paper enclosed. I dare not indeed offer it to the and of the absurdity of imagining that, in these times, pard; it would be too presuming for one so obscure. a tax should be laid upon dissenters to maintain But I imagined you would indulge me the liberty of bishops, weighed with them just nothing at all; which laying it before you, and that if anything contained in is as strong an instance of prejudice and blind attach-

After Dr. Johnson's election to the presidency of The plan which he proposed was this: that until was appointed to succeed him in his mission at Strat-

"Of this church, the present number of communicants is near one hundred and fifty; and I have still the satisfaction to be able to acquaint you that our visitor should hold an annual convention of the clergy people continue steadfast in their attachment to the church, and, in general, careful to evidence the purity to inquire into and report upon the state of the of their profession, and their sincerity in it, by endeavouring to make its substantial fruits and ornaments appear, in their own personal improvement, in maintaining a union among themselves, and in giving none in some of his subordinates, is a proof how much an occasion of offence to others. By this means, through overseer of the flock with real episcopal powers was the Divine blessing, the church in this town preserves There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. Caner sition to keep up the prejudices of many who are sess them with the absurd notion of their worship and discipline being an establishment here, from which ours is a separation. But their own late divisions and disturbances have already unsettled so many, and must necessarily have the like effect with others, that wholesome means for all needful instruction and im-

The Rev. Roger Price, the Bishop of London's

ns	churches in New England,	in the year 1748:—
at	Mission. Churches. MASSACHUSETTS:	Mission. Churches CONNECTICUT:
k		CONNECTICUT:
in	Boston 3	Stanford 1
or	Newberry 2	Norwark 1
	Salem 1	Stratfield 1
re	Marblehead 1	Ripton 1
ng	Draintree 1	Derby 1
st	Bristol 1	Westhaven 1
ie	Scituate 1	Waterbury 1
as	Hopkinton 1	Northbury 1
900	Taunton 1	New Milford 1
n	RHODE ISLAND:	Fairfield 1
d	Newport 1	Hebron 1
	Kingston	New London 1
30	Kingston Narraganset \ 1	Stratford1
d	Warwick 1	Reading & Newtown 1
ie	Providence 1	Groton 1
it	Westerley 1	Ridgefield 1
8-	NEW HAMPSHIRE:	Simsbury 1
or	Portsmouth 1	AND DESCRIPTION AND
	Hettery 1	Total 36
te		

memorable words, - "Father, into Thy hands I com- and manses, whether at the erection of new missions Lord God may add unto them, "how many soever which will ever afford any solution of the otherwise they be, an hundred fold."

inexplicable maze of human affairs. Experience, the It is in the gothic style, of stone, neatly and substantially built. fall on him, that the exact moment his ransomed spirit small matter given by Mr. Davenport, of Scituate, to of a general order of the Society, which shews its wise universal application. Suffering, wide-spread and

It is as follows:

"The Society, from their first institution, taking there is that those elergymen who shall be sefit abroad should be duly qualified for the work to which they perfected, with the parsonage-house, it will save the are appointed, desire every one who recommends any incumbent very little less than 201. sterling a-year; person to them for that purpose; to testify their knows

"1. The age of the person.

"2. His condition in life, whether single or marsried. M. harman being a to beauty ordinale

"3. His temper.

"4. His prudence: "5. His learning.

"6. His sober and pious coffversation.

"7. His zeal for the Christian religion, and dillgence in his holy talling.

8. His affection to the present government. "9. His conformity to the doctrine and discipline

of the Church of England: "And the Society do now request and earnestly beseech all persons concerned, that they recommend no mail out of favotir or affection, or any other worldly consideration, but with a sificere regard to the honour of Almighty God, and our Blessed Saviour,

"And the Society particularly desire their friends and to inspect the public lists of the names of the the past times, and have seen a great deal done in son came thither without their knowledge; but if it building new churches, yet, antecedent to this order, should happen that any such should come thither

osterity, whereas he who lives on a glebe, whilst added in consequence of reports sent home of some he is improving for his own convenience, pleasure or scandalous persons having assumed the character and profit, is doing something at the same time for the functions of missionaries in America. It is not, howchurch, and increasing its future income. I hope, however, these are not the grounds of the present dissatisfaction at this rule, and I hope, too, that no efforts men who dishonoured their profession. Such instanwill be effectual either entirely to stop or clap a clog ces will occur, notwithstanding every precaution; and on a measure so evidently adapted to the advantage it will be borne in mind that, in the absence of Episof the church. As the affair does not at all affect copal authority, no adequate means existed for checks me, so I profess to be free from all undue influence, and should not have offered you the interruption of is, however, highly to the credit of the Church of this long letter were it not to suggest these few hints, England, that, in a country where there were so many which you are able to express in a stronger and clearer temptations to a vicious or a secular life, and no conlight to the leading members of the board, if they obtain your approbation and there is occasion of them." their vocation.

say that this hath never once happened, would be "Salem, July 31, 1765. going too far. But that it hath frequently happened, "The gentlemen in this province are all in a man- or ever for want of due care, is utterly false. Strict

> MIXTURE OF GOOD AND EVIL IN HUMAN AFFAIRS.

(From Alison's History of the French Revolution.) So intimately blended together are the links in the great chain of human affairs, and so mysterious the bond which unites, in this sublunary state, the coexistent principles of good and evil, that it is impossible to find any period where these antagonist powers King's College, New-York, the Rev. Edward Winslow have not been at work, and where unseen causes have not been preparing a vital change in the fate of nations or the fortunes of mankind. In the darkest moments of the French Revolution, the seeds of revived religion, and renewed loyalty, were widely scattered among mankind; in the most depressing period of the conquests of Napoleon, the principles of resistance were acquiring increased energy, and suffering was preparing in silence the renovation of the world. The period we are now considering was no exception to the general law: At the moment when the constancy of England and the heroism of Russia were preparing the emancipation of the Continent from Brench oppression, and the delusions of democracy were its ground, notwithstanding a restless spirit of oppodisappearing in northern Europe before the experience nation of mankind, a new principle of evil was springs ing up in the last asylum of European independence, destined to revive in another quarter the worn-out flames, and perpetuate a frightful civil war for a quarter of a century in the Spanish peninsula; and while Great Britain was securely laying the foundations of a colonial empire, which was to embrace the earth in its grasp and civilize mankind by its wisdom, the vast Indian possessions of the Spanish Monarchy were breaking off from the parent state, and the frantic passions of ill-regulated freedom were preparing desola-I doubt not at all, they will see numbers gladly em- tion and ruin for the boundless realms of South American Independence. That there is no rose with out its thorn, and no thorn without its rose, is a maxim in private life which the concurring voice of all ages has proclaimed, and every man's experience who has seen much of human affairs must probably have confirmed. The law of nature seems to be of universal application and unceasing activity; for we can diss tinctly trace its agency in every transaction, whether individual or political, in the page of history or in common life around us, and perpetually witness its effects alike in the trials of individuals and the discipline of nations. In the very events which at one period are the objects of our desire, whether as communities or private men, we can subsequently trace the unobserved causes of our distresses; in the evils

which we at the time regarded as altogether over-

whelming, we afterwards discern with thankfulness

the secret springs of our blessings of improvement.

Inexperience or infidelity alone will discover in this

mysterious system the blind operations of chance, of

the antagonist agency of equal and opposing supreme

powers. Reason equally with revelation tells us, that

such is necessarily the condition of a world composed of free agents in a state of moral probation; that if the good principles alone were brought into action, if Nearly one hundred years have clapsed since this would be heaven, if the bad, hell; and that the mixed beareth fruit my Heavenly Father purgeth, that it will never arrive at, nor can one well wish that the return was made, and we are unable to state the num-American clergy should be supported from England ber of churches within the New-England States, but causes of evil amidst good and of good amidst evil, But, my brethren, the end approached. In the throughout all generations. Where a people are there were, at the close of the year 1843, six bishops, necessarily arise from that inherent tendency to wicked possession of all his mental powers, and fully aware of numerous and wealthy enough to perpetuate the sup- and two hundred and thirty clergymen. It is a cause ness as well as aids to virtue, which we have inherited his awful position in reference to eternity, mark his port of religion, but will not, no modesty can mention of much thankfulness to every member of our comself-possession. How peaceful and full of Christian the as meet objects of the Society's bounty, though the Church near the spot where his beloved remains are deposited, hope is his departure! Apprized of its near approach, the Propagation of the Gospel, the nursing mother of the Propagation of th family and the dear ones who surround him, and com- measure can be better calculated to perpetuate re- its ministers and members; and it is the sincere for a relaxation of every restraint, except what itself mends his soul into the hands of his Creator in these ligion than that of the Society's, relating to glebes prayer of their brethren in the old country, that the imposes, on human action: but it is the only principle

God of truth." So gently did the icy hand of death "We see already, in consequence of this rule, a We have, perhaps delayed too long the insertion great test of truth, is perpetually demonstrating its