## The Church.

"HER FOUNDATIONS ALE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

STAND YE IN THE WAYS, AND SEE, AND ASK FOR THE OLD PATHS WHERE IS THE GOOD WAY, AND WALK THEREIN, AND YE SHALL FIND REST FOR YOUR SOULS .- JEREMIAH VI. 16.

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TORONTO, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1840.

[NUMBER 10.

## Original Poetry.

ON THE NIGHT-BLOWING CEREUS. "He shall grow up before Him as a tender plant."-ISAIAH liii. 2.

A mantle of leaves had enshrouded the Rose, And slumber had hidden the tints of the bower; When lo! in the midst of this dewy repose As I wander'd, I came to a night-blowing flower. All others their robes and their odours forsaking,

Undistinguish'd were sleeping in slumber profound But this, this alone, in its beauty was waking, And breathing its soul-filling sweetness around. 'Twas a glorious flower! its corolla of white,

As pearls of Arabia 'mid jewels of gold,
And lonely and fair, through the shades of the night,
It beam'd with a softne #I lov'd to behold. And methought as I look'd, What an emblem is this, Thus blooming afar from the land of its birth, Of Him whose own land is a region of bliss, Though He grew as a plant in this garden of Earth.

'Twas thus, while the world all around Him was dim, That He shone with love's purest and holiest ray:
'Twas thus, in the garden so honor'd by Him,
That night, through His fragrance, was richer than day. Like the flowers his disciples at midnight were sleeping, And deep were their slumbers, unconscious of care; While He, in the blood of His agony weeping,

To his Father was breathing the sweetness of prayer.

J. A. W.

LIFE OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, ESQ.\* [Concluded from No. VIII.]

When Mr. Wilherforce retired into private life he carried with him the regrets and affectionate good wishes of men of every party. "It must be a satisfaction to you," wrote a brother senator, "to have observed that the moral tone of the House of Commons, as well as of the nation at large, is much higher than when you first entered upon public life; and there can be no doubt that God has made you the honoured instrument of contributing much to this great improvement. There are, I hope, some young men of promise coming forward; but, alas, there is no one at present who can take your place. Would that there were many Elishas on whom your mantle might fall! The prayers of thousands, my dear sir, will follow you into retirement." Nor was it only by the more religious that he had been appreciated. As a parliamentary orator, there were few to rival him. This will not be thought the partial exaggeration of friendship, when it is known that Romilly pronounced him "the most efficient speaker in the House of Commons;" and Pitt declared, "Of all the men I ever knew, Wilberforce has the greatest natural eloquence." And, perhaps, his moral influence was never stronger than at the time he ended his political career.

During the former part of his life, Mr. Wilberforce had at different times resided in many different places. Perhaps his unsettled habits in this respect were to be amented; but having inherited no mansion with his landed estates, he felt himself at liberty to live where his present convenience might seem to require. As it was necessary for him during the meeting of parliament to be near London, for some years he had a house at Clapham; he lived afterwards at Kensington Gore: but having now escaped from the burden of public business, he wished to be a little farther removed from the metropolis, and yet not so far as to be cut off altogether

the remainder of his days.

In 1827, he made a progress, after an interval of alneedless to say that he was welcomed by his friends to whom he had been politically opposed received him visit which he made at this time to Lord Fitzwilliam. "The cordiality and kindness," he wrote to a friend, worth House) has deeply affected me. Lord Fitzwilliam might well have been forgiven, if he had conceived elected county member, it was in defiance of his old heallowing him the recommendation even of one member, his domestic character: though with Sir George Savile's family-connexion and name superadded to the Rockingham interest. . . . Yet the general kindness of his nature, that he, the old gen- am overwhelmed, and can with truth adopt the lantleman (gentlemar, I may truly term him; for a finer gentleman cannot be conceived) has behaved to us with brought tears into my eyes. It has really brought nities of improvement, obligations and motives to obepowerfully to my feelings that better state in which all dience, advantages and means of grace, favours and

men will love one another." settled at Highwood, was the erection of a chapel among his own cottages, and near his own house. He was look back; but they have been any thing but evil. My filial gratitude and affection. What I shall most miss three miles from the parish-church; and there were blessings have been of every kind, and of long continu- will be my books and my garden, though I own I do feel many in his neighbourhood who were almost prohibited from attendance upon public worship. "It will doubtless," he wrote, "be an expensive matter; but when I consider that I am living here in the enjoyment of all the comforts of civilised society, and with the humble for Yorkshire; elected six times; and ... only ceasing ciated with his other far greater sufferings, unworthy of hope of a still better portion in a better world, I could to be M.P. for Yorkshire, because I resigned the situanot lay my head on my pillow with a quiet conscience, if I were not to have done my best to secure for all my forward the abolition; my helping powerfully the cause Poor neighbours the blessings of Christian instruction, and I hope of pastoral care." But much annoyance to his feelings resulted from this purpose. At a sacrifice of personal convenience, to suit better the chief population of the hamlet, he fixed the site of his intended chapel at Mill Hill. He had the sanction of the diocesan, and of the Church-commissioners; but unfortunately he was met, though not immediately, yet, after a late as thirty-six, yet finding one of the most affectionate ceive the contributions of his friends. time, with decided opposition on the part of the incum- of wives. Six children, all of them attached to me bebent. It is not necessary to go into the particulars; it is enough to say, that he bore himself with his usual meekness under the unmerited obloquy attempted to be cast upon him; but so much delay was hence occa-them. Then my social blessings. No man ever had we have every reason to be thankful for the state of sioned, that it was not till after his death that his chapel so many kind friends; they quite overwhelm me with mind we witness in her: a holy, calm, humble reliance was consecrated. It may be added here, that his at- their goodness, and shew the wisdom there has been in on her Saviour, enables her to enter the dark valley with tachment to the Church of England grew with his advancing years. He had once not scrupled to enter a numbering many Dissenters among his most intimate

at any of their services. \* From the Church of England Magazine.

voured with the personal acquaintance of Mr. Wilber- much spiritual good by ny work on Christianity. How up its little arm to the operator without suspicion or force. He well remembers the veneration with which, many, many have communicated to me, that it was the fear. But when it felt the puncture, which must have even from childhood, he used to regard that revered means of their turning to God! Then all this continued been sharp, no words can express the astonishment and name, though he had little expectation then of ever be- so long, and in spite of all my provocations. These it grief that followed. I could not have thought the mouth ing honoured with his notice. In the year 1828, he would be wrong to put down; but my heart knows and could have been distended so widely as it continued till first saw him. It was on a public occasion, when many of the most distinguished personages of the day were assembled. Through the concourse there walked, or sistent, external course; so that I have never brought ings we are often apt to experience, and sometimes even rather was led, a little aged man, whose head was sunk disgrace on my Christian profession. Praise the Lord, order to look with penetrating eye and animated countenance on those around him. Every one welcomed his entrance. Princes and peers, statesmen and clergy, thy glory and service.' seemed equally zealous to do him honour, and pressed towards him eagerly to grasp his offered hand. Though ignorant up to that moment of his person, the writer instantly concluded, as it was immediately after confirmed to him, that that little, decrepit man, so courted and against him, soon found their prejudices melt away bedistinguished, could be only William Wilberforce. It neath the charm of his conversation and conduct. To was an event to see him-to contemplate his spare, distorted person-to mark the brightness of his eye, and shared the universal lot of men; but his infirmities were and man in which he had been engaged. It was a face was a great one.\* The writer is not ashamed to add, that, as opportunity of ered, he pressed near to him, and Soon after, he had the delight of becoming personally known to him; and will ever account anecdote may be quoted. A friend once found him in it a distinction to have been received beneath the roof great agitation, hunting for a despatch he had mislaid; time vividly before his eyes. It was a bright sunny day in winter, when Mr. Wilberforce took him out into his from the sparkling treasures of a rich imagination and pious heart-stopping sometimes when very earnest in February sun. The writer will not easily forget the and know they are well!" kindness which welled up from Mr. Wilberforce's heart as he shewed him into the room he was to occupy—the pointed to his favourite books; repeating again and of trials; and these gathered around him in his latter again, as he talked of him, with almost faltering voice days. One of them was severe loss of property. He before his death, the Slavery-abolition Bill was read a his grave plain William Wilberforce. and glistening eye, "Yes, — is a dear boy." Never had never hoarded up his walth. Indeed, his delight second time in the House of Commons; and the last was there a more beautiful exhibition of paternal ten- was to minister of his abundance to the need of others; derness. After dinner he slept for an hour and a half, and many beautiful examples of true liberality have his country was ready, at a mighty sacrifice, to do away and then rose with fresh vigour for the evening. It been made known by those whose hearts he made thus would have been a painter's study to watch him then, to rejoice, and many more wil never be counted up till I should have lived to witness a day in which England as he knelt by his secretary, who read to him; and to that day when every secret hing shall be uncovered. is willing to give twenty millions sterling for the abolisee how (it was a book in which the slavery of the Uni- But the sums he applied in the way may give some no- tion of slavery. ted States was noticed) his eye would flash, and the tion of the bountiful spirit which actuated him. He wonted fire kindle in his breast, at the recital of the generally aimed at appropriating one-fourth of his insufferings or indignities of the degraded black, as he ex- come to works of piety and darity; and entries have previously suffered from influenza. Here, however, his claimed, "Mark that! mark that!" and sometimes rose been found in his note-book, which prove that in one to repress his strong emotions. Then came the hour of more than £3,000. Verily, he that watereth shall him- was calm; he knew whom he had believed; and he exprayer; and the little congregation assembled first in self be watered. Men who aterwards rose to eminence the music-hall to sing God's praise to the organ, and and wealth, owed not unfrequently their earthly all to him, his simple confidence and peace in the Redeemer. passed afterwards into the library beyond, where he, the him, who had marked their early struggles and carried In the beginning of July, he was attacked, while at dinfrom the society of his friends there. Accordingly he purchased a house at Highwood Hill, about ten miles After that, he would seem to wake up again to new life. And besides what he distributed with his to bear a journey to London, whither it was thought adnorth of London, where he trusted he should spend in Midnight, instead of lulling, called out more vividly the own hand, he was accustomed to place sums of money visable he should be conveyed to consult Dr. Chambers; activity of his mind; and he walked backwards and forwards in his drawing-room, conversing long with untired | their listening to the many cals made upon them. But | the road along which forty-five years before he had been most twenty years, through his native county. It is animation. No person could be in Mr. Wilberforce's by these numerous drains Mr. Wilberforce's resources carried apparently to death, he arrived on the 19th in society without being struck with his large benevolence. with the most affectionate cordiality, when even those Instances occur to the writer's mind, where, when the terially his rents; and at length, by the failure of a his cousin, Mrs. Lucy Smith. He did not intend to rename was mentioned, or character animadverted on, even with delight. He regarded with peculiar pleasure a of those who had wronged him, he threw in every mitigating circumstance, and shewed how he delighted, like his divine Master, to bind up, rather than to aggravate "with which I have been received at this place (Went- a wound. It was the unaffected humility and the glowing gratitude that filled his heart on areview of the mercies bestowed upon him, which so much tended to proan unconquerable antipathy to me. When I was first duce this happy temper. This will be illustrated by or later were sure to be convered to you, and which I some reflections of his own, at a period somewhat prior. reditary interest. I, a mere boy (but twenty-four), indeed, to that under review, but which may, perhaps, so heavy as to compel me to descend from my present

"When I do look back on my past life, comparing guage of the publican, 'God, be merciful to me a sin-Every one knows, or may know, his own sins,misconstructions will be done away, and all truly good loving-kindnesses, pardons and mercies. It is the exceeding goodness of God to me, and the almost une-One of Mr. Wilberforce's great objects, after having qualled advantages I have enjoyed, which so fill me with humiliation and shame. My days appear few when I still more peculiar from my having a kindly natural tem- able to ask my friends to a dinner or a bed with me, per-a plentiful fortune; all the mercies of my public tion. Then my being made the instrument of bringing of Christianity in India; my never having been discredited, but being always supported on all public occafrom drowning by a sudden suggestion of Providence. My never having been disgraced for refusing to fight a yet, in the main, few men ever had such cause for thank- called to her eternal rest. The frame of his mind may fulness on account of the love of their children towards best be learned from his own pen: "Blessed be God,

\* "Bonum virum facile crederes, magnum libenter."-TACIT.

It was on principles such as these that Mr. Wilberforce's character was formed; and hence his unvarying partakers of his holiness!" kindliness and contented affection. Hence it was that those who saw him for the first time with some prejudice ways visible. As an illustration of this, the following delayed the search till the last practicable moment; so that at length he seemed quite flurried and disconcerted.

which he received the stroke.

"Highvood, March 16, 1831. "I wished that you should eceive from myself, rather than from the tongue of rumour, tidings which sooner mitigation of the severity of the stroke. It was not especially the numerous, almost innumerable, instances suffered to take place till all my children were educated, in spite of all repelling principles, so strongly has worked of God's kindness to me with my unworthy returns, I and nearly all of them placed out, in one way or another; and by the delay, Mrs Wilberforce and I are supan unaffected, unassuming friendliness, that at times has the criminality of which varies according to his opportu- Providence has enabled me with truth to adopt the declaration of David, that goodness and mercy have followed me all my days. And now, when the cup presuch a hand, and contains such grateful infusions as those of social intercourse and the sweet endearments of ance; general to me, and to other Englishmen, but a little the not (for I know not how long, if ever,) being under my own roof. And as even the great apostle did life-my coming so early into parliament for Hull; then not think the 'having no tertain dwelling-place,' assoriends who will be happy to receive him." It ought to them a West Indian, made separately such private offers sions. There would be no end of the enumeration, to Mr. Wilberforce as would have at once restored his were I to put down all the mercies of God. My escape fortune. But he declined these proposals, as he felt it more becoming his Christian character to adapt his habits to his present income. For the completion of his duel. Then all my domestic blessings. Marrying as chapel, indeed, but not for himself, he was ready to re-

An additional trial was in store for him. Not long terday, with the similarity, in some respects, of my own mission to attend his funeral."

It was in this evening of his days, while his home was at Highwood, that the writer of these lines first was fafeels them; and, I trust, ever will. And it is a great the nurse's soothing restored her usual calmness. What

public news that reached Mr. Wilberforce's ear, was that PERSECUTION OF THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND the disgrace of slavery. "Thank God," he said, "that In May 1833, Mr. Wilberforce went to Bath, having been advised to try the waters, in consequence of having

strength gradually declined, and it was seen that his hastily from his knee, and walked a pace or two, unable year he so employed upwards of £2,000, in another days could not be much farther prolonged. His mind and on oath. Their general character may be set forth in lanpressed in touching language, to the friends who saw about a century and a half later: priest of his household, simply instructed them from the them through. Young men vere maintained by him at ner, with sudden illness; and from that time he seemed and accordingly leaving Bath, July 17th, and traversing were diminished: he had aftewards to reduce very ma- | Cadogan Place, Sloane Street, at a house lent him by speculation in which he raised alarge capital to embark | main more than a few days in town; and indeed on Frihis eldest son, he found himsef compelled to quit High- day, July 26, one of his sons left him, expecting to rewood. A letter of his own vill shew the temper in ceive him at his own house on the following Tuesday; but before that day he had entered into his eternal rest. The narrative of the closing scene must be given in the words of his youngest son. "On the whole, what appears to me characteristic in his state of mind is chiefly this: there seems to be little anticipation, though he is knew would give you pain. The loss incurred has been strongly impressed with a feeling that he is near his end; much nearer than, from what his physician says, I trust without a single acquaintance in the county, and not be best here introduced, as throwing a beautiful light on level, and greatly to diminish my establishment. But I is the case. He speaks very little, as if looking forward of the distressed Protestants in the province of Munster", pouring am bound to recognise, in this dispensation, the gracious to future happiness; but he seems more like a person in the actual enjoyment of heaven within: he hardly speaks of any one subject, except to express his sense of hankfulness, and what cause he feels for gratitude .-This is the case, even in speaking of the things which plied with an asylum under the roofs of two of our own try him most. Thus talking of his being kept from exchildren. And what better could we desire? A kind ercise: 'What cause for thankfulness have I, that I am not lying in pain, and in a suffering posture, as so many people are! Certainly it is a great privation to me, from my habits, not to be able to walk about, and to lie still off by this besom of destruction, it is not possible to speak with sented to me has some bitter ingredients, yet surely no so much as I do; but then, how many there are who precision. The Act of Parliament, which was subsequently draught can be deemed distasteful which comes from are lying in severe pain!' And then he will break out passed for celebrating the 23d of October, as an anniversary of into some passionate expression of thankfulness. The next morning [July 27] his amendment seemed to continue. To an old servant, who drew him out in a wheel- many thousand others of them were afflicted and tormented with chair, he talked with more than usual animation; and the most exquisite torments that malice could suggest." The the fervency with which he offered up the family prayer sworn testimony of Robert Maxwell, clerk, archdeacon of Down, was particularly noticed. But in the evening his weakness returned in a most distressing manner; and the that "the diary which he wrote amongst the rebels, being burned, next day he experienced a succession of fainting-fits, to with his house, books, and all his papers, he referreth himself to which he had been for two years subject, which were the number in gross, which the rebels themselves have upon enmention, so I may feel this also to be some, though I followed by much suffering, and which for a time sus- quiry found out and acknowledged; which, notwithstanding, will grant not a great evil, to one who has so many kind pended his powers of recollection. His physician pronounced, that if he survived this attack, it would be to be added, that not fewer than six individuals, one of suffer much pain, and probably also with an impaired cinct of Ulster." As a general summary of the whole, Sir John understanding. During an interval in the evening of Sunday. 'I am in a very distressed state,' he said, alluding apparently to his bodily condition. 'Yes,' it was answered; 'but you have your feet on the Rock.' do not venture,' he replied, 'to speak so positively; but I hope I have.' And after this expression of his humble trust, with but one groan, he entered into that world where pain and doubt are for ever at an end. He died yond measure. And though we have lost dear Barbara, after he left Highwood, his surviving daughter was at three o'clock in the morning of Monday, July 29th, aged seventy-three years and eleven months. As soon as his decease was known, the following let-

ter was addressed to his youngest son:-

"We, the undersigned members of both houses of parliament, being anxious upon public grounds to shew my cultivating my friendships with men of my own rank; Christian hope, leaning, as it were, on her Redeemer's our respect for the memory of the late William Wilberabove all, the wisdom of selecting religious men for arm, and supported and cheered by the blessed promises force; and being also satisfied that public honours can Dissenting place of worship; he afterwards, though friends... Then my having faculties sufficient to make of his Gospel. We are in the hands of our heavenly never be more fitly bestowed than upon such benefacme respectable—a natural faculty of public speaking; Father; and I am sure no one has hitherto had such tors of mankind, earnestly request that he may be buried friends, felt that he could not conscientiously be present though the complaint in my eyes sadly hinders me in reason as myself to say that goodness and mercy have in Westminster Abbey; and that we, and others who followed me all my days. I was much impressed yes- may agree with us in these sentiments, may have per-

one hundred members of the House of Commons, were appended to this requisition; and the lord-chancellor, in conveying it, declared himself "authorised to add, that nearly all the members of both houses of parliament would have joined, had the time allowed."

The request was acceded to by the family; and, Aumercy that God has enabled me to maintain a fair, con- an illustration is this, thought I, of the impatient feel- gust 5, the remains of Mr. Wilberforce were committed to the tomb in the north transept of the Abbey, near to to express, when suffering from the dispensations of a those of Pitt, and Fox, and Canning. The members upon his breast, and who had to bend his body back in O my soul. And now, Lord, let me devote myself more Being, whose wisdom we profess to believe to be unthen attending the two houses joined the procession—a solemnly and more resolutely to thee, -desiring, more erring, whose kindness we know to be unfailing, whose prince of the blood, the chancellor, the speaker, and than I ever yet have done, to dedicate my faculties to truth also is sure, and who has declared to us that all other individuals of the highest rank, were the pallthings shall work together for good to them that love bearers; while the church, and even the streets, were him, and that the object of his inflictions is to make us crowded by sympathising multitudes in mourning garments. Never, perhaps, was there a more genuine tes-The remainder of Mr. Wilberforce's life was passed timony borne to excellence of character than in the hochiefly under the roofs of his second and third sons .- | mage rendered to Mr. Wilberforce. It was not because The winter months were spent at East Farleigh in Kent, he was of illustrious rank, or possessed of unbounded and the summer at Brighstone in the Isle of Wight. wealth; it was not that he held the reins of power: it say that he had imperfections, is merely to say, that he Here he manifested the same even temper, the same was because he had shone a bright example of Christian humble spirit, the same thankful gratitude, which had grace, and had unweariedly pursued the path of devoted the benevolence of his features—and to read, as it were, often those which sprung from the very amiability of his adorned his character at Highwood. And as he drew zeal and pious benevolence, that England will ever acin his face the history of the mighty struggles for God temper. They were on the side of "hesitation, delay, nearer to the hour when he must leave the world, there count him one of the most noble of her sons. In him indecision, discursiveness and vagrancy of mind; the was visible in him a mellowing and advancement, a was fulfilled the Scripture assurance, that "godliness lighted up with intelligence, and beaming with good- allowing himself to be imposed on-disorder in his pa- ripening meetness for the inheritance he was soon to hath the promise of the life that now is, as well as of will. No man could behold it without the perfect cer- pers and correspondence—irregularity of hours—his li- share. Occasionally he would peep out from his seclu- that which is to come." Honours have been paid his tainty that he was a good man, the ready belief that he brary a perfect Babylon—letters, thousands upon thou- sion upon the busy world, but it was upon some work memory. At York, a county asylum for the blind has sands lying heaped around—half a morning often lost in and labour of love; as, for instance, to advocate his an- been founded in his name; and at Hull a column has recovering some important document." But through cient object, the welfare of the African race. His last been inscribed to him. Nor have persons of other nathought it a privilege to have touched that day the skirt all these slight clouds the sunshine of his mind was alposed a petition against slavery, at a meeting held at thing, however, was left undone at home. He lived and Maidstone. "It was an affecting sight to see the old died undignified by any of those titles which are someman, who had been so long the champion of this cause, times conferred on merits infinitely below his. They of Highwood. He has now the circumstances of that one of the royal family was waiting for it, and he had come forth from his retirement, and with an unquenched could not, indeed, have really raised him. He would spirit, though with a weakened voice and failing body, have honoured them, not they him. And it is true that maintain for the last time the cause of truth and justice." at one time (in 1825) he might, had he so chosen, have grounds; and, refusing an offered arm, walked gaily and At this moment there was a disturbance in the nursery His interest in this cause had never flagged; and it was been called to the upper house of parliament. But this nimbly forward—adorning every topic he touched on over-head. Now, thought his friend, Wilberforce's a remarkable coincidence that he just lived to know that was not the way in which an honour should have been temper for once will give way. To his surprise, Mr. a British parliament had resolved to give freedom to the conferred upon him. And the question was not, what Wilberforce turned to him, and exclaimed, "What a slave: and then, as if his eyes had seen what he had would have exalted him, but what it became the chaconversation, and then bounding on to catch the full ad- blessing it is to have these cear children; only think longed for, he departed in peace. While the bill was racter of England to bestow, in order to shew the sense vantage of the pure atmosphere and the gleams of the what a relief, amidst other huries, to hear their voices, before the House, some one mentioned casually at din- entertained of the worth of such a man. Verily it was ner, "at this moment probably the debate on slavery is an omission not to be excused, that when, by war and But it is vain to attempt a full delineation of Mr. just commencing." Mr. Wilberforce sprung from his by diplomacy, in the law and in the state, so many re-Wilberforce's character; it is better to be judged of by chair, and almost startled the friends that sat round ceived doubtless the just reward of their talents, this room of one of his sons. He spoke of that beloved son; the simple narration of his benaviour under the pressure pointed to his favourite books; repeating again and of trials; and these gathered around him in his latter countenance, "Hear, hear, hear." The Friday night peerage nor riband decorated him, who went down to

> DURING THE REBELLION IN 1641. From Bishop Mant's History of the Church of Ireland.

The detail of horrible atrocities, which were then perpetrated, is too painful to be needlessly contemplated; and it is not intended in the present pages to offer them to the reader's observation. They may be found by those who seek them, in the histories of Ireland, where they stand established on the evidence of eye-witnesses, who attested them in answer to judicial inquiries, guage designed to depict the revolutionary horrors of infidel France

The savage panting under Indian skies, Red with the blood of human sacrifice, Would list in dread amaze the wondrous tales, And bless his gentler tribes and happier vales.

Our more immediate business, however, with this nefarious conspiracy is to regard it in its effects upon the Church of Ireland, to the well-being of which, and even to its very being, in

ny parts of the kingdom, it must for a time have been fatal. In numerous instances no doubt the Church was despoiled of her sacred edifices for divine worship. When we read that "the cathedral church and town of Armagh were burnt, many towns laid waste, all the fair plantations made by the British left desolate," and that fire was one of the instruments of this general waste and desolation, we can hardly refrain from the inference, that other churches were involved in a similar fate to that which destroyed the cathedral of Armagh: and it is but reasonable to suppose, that in other cases the like result would follow from that spirit of plunder and sacrilege, which "forcibly broke open the doors of the cathedral church of Kilkenny; and plundered it of its property there deposited, its chalices, surplices, ornaments, books, records, and writings;" whilst "the general remonstrance forth to the king their griefs and supplications, commemorated by the previous improvement of religion, testified "by the enlarged congregations both in cathedral and parochial churches", and lamented over "their temples demolished, or worse, profaned by sacrifices to idols."

But into whatever condition, or into whatsoever hands, the churches may have fallen, their congregations were deplorably diminished by this sudden devastation.

Of the number of the members of the Church, who were swent thanksgiving for deliverance from the conspiracy, writes that "many thousand British and Protestants were massacred, and and subsequently bishop of Kilmore, declares, August 22d, 1642, come short of all that have been murdered in Ircland, there being above 154,000 now wanting of the British, within the very pre-Temple states, that "since the Rebellion first broke out, unto the time of the cessation, made September 15, 1643, which was not full two years after, above 300,000 British and Protestants were cruelly murdered in cold blood, destroyed some other way, or expelled out of their habitations, according to the strictest conjecture and computation of those who seemed best to understand the numbers of English planted in Ireland, besides those few who perished in the heat of fight during the war."

It appears, however, to be by later writers more commonly thought, that those numbers are great exaggerations of the truth. A Popish writer, indeed, has extenuated the amount to eight thousand in all. But it was the calculation of Sir William Petty, who surveyed the kingdom soon after the war, and had, therefore, sufficient means of information, and was neither by interest nor nclination disposed to favour the Irish, that there were only thirty-seven thousand British massacred in all the first year of the troubles. This calculation is reported, discussed, and approved by Carte; and it does not vary to a great extent from the account of Lord Clarendon, adopted by Hume, that above forty

\* Richard's Modern France.