Boetry.

ON MUNGO PARK'S FINDING A TUFT OF GREEN MOSS IN THE AFRICAN DESERT.

> The sun had reached his mid-day height, And poured down floods of burning light On Afric's barren land:
> No cloudy veil obscured the sky, And the hot breeze that struggled by Was filled with glowing sand.

No mighty rock upreared its head To bless the wanderer with its shade In all the weary plain; No palm-trees with refreshing green To glad the dazzled eyes were seen, But one wide sandy main!

Dauntless and daring was the mind That left all home-born joys behind Those deserts to explore To trace the mighty Niger's course, And find it bubbling from its source In wilds untrod before:

And ah I shall we less daring show, Who nobler ends and motives know Than ever heroes dream Who seek to lead the savage mind The precious fountain-head to find Whence flows salvation's stream?

Let peril, nakedness, and sword, Hot barren lands, and despot's word Our burning zeal oppose— Tet, Martyn-like, we'll lift the voice, Bidding the wilderness rejoice And blossom as the rose.

Bad, faint and weary on the sand Our traveller sat him down; his hand Covered his burning head; Above, beneath, behind, around-No resting for the eye he found; All Nature seemed as dead.

One tiny tuft of moss alone, Mantling with freshest green a stone, Fix'd his delighted gaze— Through bursting tears of joy he smiled, And while he raised the tendril wild, His lips o'erflowed with praise.

"Oh I shall not He who keeps thee green, Here in the waste, unknown, unseen Thy fellow exile save? He who commands the dew to feed Thy gentle flower, can surely lead Me from a scorching grave!"

The heaven-sent plant new hope inspired-New courage all his bosom fired, And bore him safe along; Till with the evening's cooling shade He slept within the verdant glade, Lulled by the negro's song.

Thus we in this world's wilderness, Where sin and sorrow-guilt-distress Seem undisturbed to reign— May faint because we feel alone, With none to strike our favourite tone, And join our homeward strain.

Yet, often in the bleakest wild Of this dark world, some heaven-born child, Expectant of the skies, Amid the low and vicious crowd, Or in the dwellings of the proud, Meets our admiring eyes.

From gazing on the tender flower, We lift our eye to Him whose power Hath all its beauty given; Who, in this atmosphere of death, Hath given it life, and form, and breath, And brilliant hues of heaven.

Our drooping faith, revived by sight, Anew her pinion plumes for flight, New hope distends the breast; With bolder tone our anthem sing And seek the pilgrim's rest.

Scottish Christian Herald.

A SERMON.

Preached on occasion of the Visitation of the Clergy of Upper Canada by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in St. James's Church, Toronto, on Wednesday the 10th October, 1838, by the Hon. and Ven. the Archdeacon of York .- Published at the request of the Bishop and Clergy.

ST. MATTHEW, XXVIII. 20 .- "Lo, 1 am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

Our Lord, as the Son of man, was invested with all power in heaven and earth, for as the Mediator of the new covenant, he became entitled to universal dominion. Angels, principalities and powers above, were made subject unto him, and on earth all things and persons were put under his government: hence the great encouragement given to his disciples to go forth in his name, for he was able to make fairs of the Jewish nation, and as in the course of a very There are various sects, and their ministers all say that them more than conquerors.

Out of the plenitude of his power he gives them a commission, "Go ye therefore, and those who in succeeding then is the inference from these facts conclusive, -that the Gospel, they will offer a great variety of answers. ages shall be entrusted with the same Gospel, and teach all Christ is equal to God, the worship of Israel; for to be able | Some consider personal qualifications a divine call to the nations; for the partition wall between Jew and Gentile is for a charge so infinite, as to be present with the whole ministry of the Gospel;—great fluency of speech—earnestbroken down, and the salvation purchased by my blood is Church and every single member of the same, -to look at ness - a good delivery, which form the requisites of popular offered to all mankind. Carry the glad tidings into every the hearts and hear the prayers of the faithful at all times cloquence, are deemed sufficient to prove a man fit for this the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Ad. that Christ is clothed with the same perfections as the high Moses nor St. Paul were eloquent. "O my Lord," says mit them, on the profession of their faith in the Eternal Fa- and lofty one who inhabiteth eternity. ther, Son, and Holy Spirit, into my flock-the visible

admonish them to adorn the doctrines they profess by their foundation of the Christian life. Our Saviour then is God, with wisdom of words, lest the cross of Christ should be made conscientious observance of all those moral duties and positive ordinances, which give glory to God and credit to re-

ligion.'

The Saviour assures them of his constant spiritual presence to teach, comfort, and prosper them in all their labours; "Lo, I am with you":-though my bodily presence be removed, my Spirit shall abundantly supply that loss; in all difficulties and dangers, I will support you-in all emergencies I will direct you; I will bestow success upon you in all your labours, and consolation in all your sufferings, "and that alway, even unto the end of the world." Not only shall you find me near to help you, but all who come after you in the ministry to the end of time shall experience my continual support in preaching the Gospel committed to their charge! He commands them to enlarge, settle and govern the Church which he had founded,-to administer his sacraments,-to persuade all men to receive his doctrine, to submit to his discipline, to obey his laws, and embrace his offers of salvation; for "I am with you," -- . I who walked before you on earth, and whose power you have witnessed extending over all the works of external nature, over all the maladies which afflict the human body, and over life and death! I am with you, my disciples, -not with one in preference to another, but with you all equally, and at all times, while the world endures!

The jurisdiction of the disciples was no longer to be confined to the limits of Judea, but was to embrace the heathen also; for to Christ was given the heathen for an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for a possession.

The words of the text imply no supremacy to St. Peter, but recognise the disciples as equal,--all universal Bishops. On all they confer the same powers and credentials, and the same authority to convert the world, for the terms of the commission are general, "Go ye,"--without distinction or respect of persons.

flesh and blood,-a religion so hostile to unlawful indulof thought, would not meet with the most violent opposition, with you alway, even to the end of the world."

In speaking farther from these words, we shall First, direct your attention to the Divine character of the

promiser: Secondly, to the persons to whom the promise was made

and the commission entrusted; Thirdly, to the nature of the Commission.

1. In their passage to Bethsaida the disciples encountered a violent storm, and as they were in imminent danger made provision for a standing Ministry to stem the torrent of perishing, they beheld Jesus walking on the sea, and of ignorance, superstition, and infidelity,-a Ministry deri. ation should be explained. In all this man was helpless and when they cried out he comforted them in the words, "It ving its calling from such as have power to confer it at the is I,"-or lo! I, your Friend and Master who have been desire of lawful constituted authority, and they conferred foretold by all the prophets, and have chosen you to be the upon it powers equal to the necessities of the Church. prime-ministers of my kingdom,-it is I who can rebuke From the words of our Lord, "As my Father sent me, so the winds and the waves, and say to the ocean, thus far send I you-receive ye the Holy Ghost,"-it is evident that shalt thou come and no farther, -it is I who can give eyes it was by divine commission that our Lord ordained and to the blind, cars to the deaf, and feet to the lame, -who sent his Apostles, and that by the same commission they the Christian Ministry is a Divine institution, deriving aucan say to the grave, give up thy dead, and to the dry were qualified and empowered to ordain and send others; thority from God alone; and this ministry of reco bones, stand up living men,-I who will protect you from and it is not less evident that this commission to ordain was must continue as long as there are sinners to convert, and danger, and be ever with you to defend my Church, against entailed as a legacy upon the Christian Church, to continue God's mercy endures. which the gates of hell shall not prevail! Our Lord says in such hands as the Apostles should transmit it. Our Sanot, I will be with you, but I am with you; using an at. viour's intention is, therefore, plain, that none should be be kept in existence on earth by the continual accession of tribute, which belongs to God alone, the self-existent Jeho. public teachers of his word who have not received their au. new members and the continuance of the ministry of reconvah the same yesterday, to-day and for ever to whom the thority directly from him through the Apostles; for it is an ciliation; and consequently the Ministerial office is necessage past, the present, and the future, are an eternal Now.

When Moses was commissioned by God to go into Egypt, he requested such credentials as might insure his ready reter of the Supreme Being.

vince of much greater difficulty than to superintend the af- can we discern the true Ministers of Christ?

-the blessed Being who is eternally independent and glo. of none effect. rious, and the source from which all created existence flows present and to come.

II. We are to direct your attention to the persons to whom the promise was made, and the commission entrusted.

The promise and commission were given to the eleven disciples; for though originally twelve, they were reduced to that number by the treachery and death of Judas. These our Lord had directed to meet him in Galilee, and now he commands them to go and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo I am with you even unto the end of the world. The ceremony by which our Lord's disciples were to be admitted into his religion was the sacrament of baptism, and this admission was to be accompanied with a peculiar and special form of words: they were all to be baptized in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. After prescribing the form of wards to be used in baptism, our Saviour adds, "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you;" the words that follow this command contain a promise full of consolation, not only to the apostles themselves, but to all ministers of the Gospel in every succeeding age. A like promise was indeed made by the God of Israel, for Jehovah is the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever. When the Lord sent forth his servants to conquer the land of Canaan, "Go," said he to Joshua, "as I was with Moses, so will I be with thee;" and then Christ tells his disciples that he will be "with them alway, even to the end of the world."

But many centuries have passed away since the promise in the text was made and the commission given, and those It was not to be supposed, that a religion which over, whom our Lord addressed have long since been gathered to threw all other forms of worship, proclaimed war against their futhers; while Christianity has spread through the world, and its seamless garment hath been rent into a thougence, so inveterate against the corruptions of human na. sand pieces, and each has its teachers who assume to disture, -a religion not merely renouncing but looking with charge all the duties contained in the commission given to contempt upon the pomps and vanities of the world, -- a re. the apostles. Amidst so many contending parties, how are ligion which demanded not only purity of action, but purity we to discover the true Church? How, among the various denominations, are we to know the true successors of the and that earth and hell would combine against it. But as Apostles, the duly authorised ministers of Christ? This is a the powers of darkness are far stronger than man, it became point which it is of the utmost importance to ascertain; and necessary in order to make way for this self-denying reli- our Lord Jesus Christ is too gracious to his Church to leave gion, and to protect the disciples against the malice of it without the means of ascertaining it. To admit this any man simply because he can answer this question in the wicked men and the snares of the devil, that they should question to remain undecided, and to refuse to accredit his have an Almighty Protector, able and willing to succour Ministers in some outward visible way, would indeed be to them in every extremity. Our Saviour therefore declares leave us in darkness. In the Mosaic dispensation, God ternal call and providential evidence, his internal call will himself their everlasting shield and defence; "Lo, I am marked out those who, by their direct lineal descent from Aaron, were his priests; and may we not conclude that he as a candidate for Orders. Our Church, therefore, knows has, in a manner equally plain, distinguished his Ministers nothing of an internal call which, without external evidence, under the new covenant? If this be admitted, we may safely infer what is indeed directly inculcated in Scripture, the doctrine of the Apostolic Succession; for there is no other external mark of a Christian minister except his ha. of our reconciliation and being received into divine favour; ving derived his orders by a direct unbroken line from the man sought to release him: it was not, therefore, the profirst fathers of the Church, the Apostles of Christ. They called of God, as was Aaron."

It is true, ignorance and presumption, which commonly ception, and prevent him from being deemed an impostor. go hand in hand, ridicule the Apostolic succession as not By what name or title, said the patriarch, is the Lord to be only bigotted and foolish, but a service and exploded docmade known to his people. The Creator of angels and of trine; and from the enemies of order and the promoters of divine ministry we possess, derived in regular and known men listened to his prayer and commanded him to inform division, this language is to be expected; but it is a grievous the children of Israel, that "I AM" had sent him. This thing to see this doctrine, once held sacred by the Church mode of speech is appropriated to God in the old Testament; universal, scornfully repudiated by many who profess to be. cession, that is, having derived his orders by a direct unbroand as Christ spoke by the same divine Spirit in declaring long to the Church of England, and to have much zeal for ken line from the first fathers of the Church, the disciples himself to be the "I AM," he is therefore equal to God the the glory of God. That those who have separated from our of Christ. Father, emnipotent and eternal; for he thought it not rob. communion, should join in condemning the Apostolic sucbery to make himself equal with God, and therefore he as. cession, and denounce it as corrupt because derived through sumes the title "I AM," which implies the essential charac- the channel of the Romish Church, need be no matter of A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PRACTICAL surprise; but from Churchmen, we have a right to look for Again, as to preside over the christian world is a pro- better things; and, if it be rejected, by what other criterion

Moses, "I am not eloquent, but I am slow of speech and of Church, and teach them to observe all things whatsoever I promotes our confidence, purity, and joy; for since our peace tleship of St. Paul, said, "his bodily presence is weak and have commanded you. Declare unto them the riches of the and acceptance with Jehovah and our approach to him as his speech contemptible." Fluency of speech is, therefore, grace, and extent of the privileges, of the Gospel; acquaint our Father in heaven can only be effected through Jesus no evidence of a divine call, or even a requisite in a Chrishearts as the only rule of life, to which nothing is to be ceit which are so apt to arise in the heart of man, and to pose. His strength can be made perfect in weakness, and added, and from which nothing is to be taken away; and beget and preserve that humility of mind which is the true his will is that the Gospel of Christ should be preached not of the most arduous and exemplary duties, with no other

Others found the call in the success of the minister. On to him we are all debtors for the air we breathe, the good this principle impostors who have corrupted Christianity dispositions that we feel, and for every hope and enjoyment and led thousands into error, must be accounted true servants of God, St. Paul rests not on this principle, but on his special call, "Have I not seen Jesus Christ our Lord ?" Success, therefore, in making prosplytes does not prove a man to be a minister of Christ.

Many, however, find no difficulty in this matter, and settle it in a very easy and summary manner, by asserting that every man who preaches Christ is a true minister; but for this the Scriptures offer no warrant : such persons cannot be acknowledged as duly authorised, or counted legitimate brethren in the Christian Ministry. But the most popular and frequent proof is an alleged in-

ternal call: he who feels within him a strong and vehement desire to proclaim the message of salvation, thinks himself, and is thought by others, a true minister of Christ. But in the Bible there is no mention of any such thing. There is no instance either in the Old or New Testament of any one minister of God resting his claims to this high office upon an internal call. The only persons mentioned in the Bible as impelled by this principle, are the false prophets. It is no where said that the true prophets had an internal call, or that the Apostles were urged by an internal desire to assume the office. Peter and his companions were engaged in their lawful profession; Matthew was seated at the receipt of custom, when they received Christ's external call to follow him. Some of the most remarkable and highly-gifted men were called almost against their will. Moses required more than one command to go forth as the servant of God, and St. Paul was in the midst of a mad career of persecution when he was called to the ministry. If, therefore, the proof of an internal call be necessary to a true minister of Christ, we must at once exclude Moses and the Prophets, St. Paul and the Apostles. In fine, neither in the Old or New Testament, can a single instance be found of any one servant of God who based his claims to the ministry on an internal call, or who pleaded his earnest and vehement desire to serve God, in evidence of his mission. But it may be said that this reasoning condemns the practice of our Church which asks at ordination,-" Do you trust that you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon you this office and ministration to serve God, for the promoting of his glory, and the edifying of this people;" but this is far from being the case. Our Church does not authorise the ordination of affirmative; but it proposes the question because the candidate has previously had an external call, without which exbe of no use; no Bishop will, on that account, receive him can prove any man to be a Minister of Christ. She teaches that our Saviour came into the world a Teacher from God. to declare the glad tidings of the Gospel and the conditions vince of the culprit to begin the work of mercy, or appoint the agents through whom its conditions and manner of oper-God alone the mover. The ministers of the Gospel must, therefore, of necessity be appointed of God and derive their offices from him. Accordingly he sent Jesus Christ to reconcile mankind to himself; and our Lord, in like manner, sent the Apostles, and committed to them the ministry of reconciliation, as they likewise did to faithful men. Hence

Moreover, by the nature of things, the Church can only honor which no man taketh to himself but he that is ry to the continuance of the Church on earth. Accordingly, the Church has never been without a ministry, as may be seen from the New Testament and Ecclesiastical History from the Apostolic to the present age, nor can it exist as our Lord instituted it without a ministry. Now this succession from the Apostles, and can admit no other external mark of a Christian Minister, but that of Apostolic suc-

(To be concluded in our next.)

REFECTS OF CHRISTIANITY AND INFIDELITY. From the Rev. T. Pearson's Hulsean Essay.

If we wish to know the practical effects of true Christian few years a greater number of miracles were performed in they are lawful ministers of Christ; and if we ask them faith, let us behold them in the holy and blameless lives of the name of Christ than under the whole Jewish economy, how we are to distinguish among so many a true minister of its professors, and in their peaceful and triumphant deaths to Survey the character of the humble believer, his pure and unaffected picty, his active benevolence, his meekness, his forbearance, his long-suffering: but above all, behold him in the last awful trial of mortality, and see him in this hour, land, and make disciples,—baptising them in the name of and in all places, implies omnipresence, and consequently holy employment. But what say the Scriptures? Neither self in submission to the Divine will, and resign his spirit so dreadful to the unbeliever and the wicked man, bow himinto the hands of his Maker, trusting in the all sufficient merits of his Redeemer for pardon and acceptance with This exaltation of our Saviour to an equality with God a slow tongue"; and the Corinthians questioning the Apos- God! Have those persons who have professed to regard with indifference the peculiar doctrines of Christianity because they cannot convince themselves that they are agreeable to their own reason, well considered these thingsal them with the mighty obligations to obedience resulting Christ, we feel our entire dependence upon him, and this tian Minister. Where it exists, God may make it useful, as from faith working by love; impress my word upon their has a direct tendency to bear down that vanity and self-con- in the case of Apollos; but it is no ways needful to his purthese,-fruits, which are evidenced in the painful discharge a powerful evidence of the Divine character of these doc- however exalted? Learning only can cope with learned ad- his hand: of the calamities which attend the last, he per. befits our country's chivalry: trines, when they are able to raise the faithful believer, in a versaries, learning massive, extensive and profound; histori- mits man himself to be the instrument,—a scourge in his firm kaith and triumphant hope, above the temptations and cal, and philological, and scientific arguments can only be hands for the punishment of the guilty and the admonition trials of mortality? But, - we may ask the unbeliever, - met by a competent acquaintance with history, and philology, of the careless. has infidelity any thing to offer, which can supply the place and science; and the perversions of reason can only be exof such blessed hopes and consolations? Have the charac- posed, not by the disparagement of reason, but by its legititers of infidels in general been such, as to make us wish that mate and highest use. Our Church has hitherto maintained manifestations of his wrath, and by the intermediate agency their principles were general? Has the support which their a spiritual sobriety and a godly moderation. May she mainsystem has afforded them in the hour of death, been of such tain them for ever! If they are exchanged for a flighty, and and mysterious pestilence swept across the land; and many, a nature, as to afford any evidence of the miserable substi- fantastic, and mystic creed, and if religious sentiment is not during the brief continuance of its appalling ravages, were tute which they offer for Christianity? Has their conduct in directed by religious knowledge, then will the miserable prothis trying scene of human existence, been such as to make cess go on, by which extremes will create extremes, and then; and, moved by the voice of our penitential prayers, us believe, that they had even any conviction of the truth of monstrous errors will generate prodigies of error still more he was pleased to arrest the progress of the scourge. But their own principles? Nay, when they have had the ho- monstrous, and extravagances will be arrayed against ex- the return of health and security brought not permanence to nesty to confess the truth, how often have they shrunk with travagances, and society will be divided into the two baneful our godly sorrow, nor was the previous lesson of affliction horror from the consideration of their past lives, and acknow- sections of scornful infidelity, and half-crazy enthusiasts; or enough to ensure the change of our hearts or the reformaledged the wickedness of their unbelief? Indeed, if we were Socinianism and fanaticism will portion out the land between | tion of our lives. to try by any single test the comparative value of Infidelity them; and then not only must we say farewell to the lustre of and Christianity, we might safely place it on this ground the Church of England, but the light of Christendom will be by an awful contrariety in practice; many vices and much alone, -on the support which they are respectively capable extinguished, and the fairest hopes of humanity will for a ungodliness has been rife in the land; and God, in his jusof affording in the hour of death. What serious person is there, who has not often thought, with trembling anxiety, what will be the sensations of the disembodied spirit, when the awful scene of the invisible world first bursts upon its view? And to what does the Christian fly for consolation and support under this tremendous thought, but to the mercies of his Redeemer, which he is assured, in his greatest trial,-" in the hour of death and in the day of judgment," " will never leave nor forsake him?" There is, in truth, nothing which is capable of inspiring a man with such a horror of any principles which tend to infidelity, as the consideration of the practical effects of the respective systems .-Let a person only observe with attention the humanizing effect, which is produced by a true practical belief of the doctrines of Christianity on the lives and actions of its professors, and, above all, the sublime consolations, with which it is able to inspire the faithful believer in the hour of death; and then let him go to the writings of professed infidels, and read their profane blasphemy against Christianity and its blessed author, their cold, malignant sarcasms against the doctrines and evidences of his religion ; - and what will be his feeling with regard to the abandoned impiety of men, who presume to reject what they have never pretended to examine; and, in the wanton wickedness of their unbelief, to poison the minds of men in the belief of that religion, which is their only guide to true happiness in this world, and to everlasting happiness beyond the grave.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF CHRISTENDOM TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. From the British Critic.

and blessing as a community, and which we devoutly trust an inhuman avarice is still plying its guilty devices, and has made the temporal and eternal happiness of millions of aiming to perpetuate among an unoffending people, a trade individuals, we mainly owe to the orthodox divines of the of cruelty, with all the horrid train of its terrors and abomi-Church of England; and the preservation among us of that nations. Were such a government as this to be swept from sound and sterling religion we shall, under that same Provilits base, either by the violence of foreign hostility, or by the dence, owe mainly to their successors; and the benefits of hands of her own misled and infatuated children-I should maintaing the soundness and orthodoxy of the English never cease to deplore it as the deadliest interruption, which

we see only an accumulated debt of gratitude, which the think that the land of our fathers, with all the iniquities our English Protestantism. We need not refer to the days along our streets, and all the profaneness that is heard among of Wicliff or Cranmer, but we would point to the series of our companies to think that this our land, overspread as it theologians who arose, as lights in the world, from the pelis with the appalling characters of guilt, is still the securest theologians who have not only asserted and maintained a which the most copious emanations of christianity are going pure and scriptural religion in the eastern hemisphere, but forth to all the quarters of the world-that this is the land, sown its seeds in the western, and planted its standard, and which teems from one end to the other of it with the most set up its landmarks, (still useful because still partially ob- splendid designs and enterprises for the good of the species served,) and spread a heavenly illumination, which, even if __that this is the land, where public principle is most felt, is sun be anywhere gone down, must ever preserve a bright- and public objects are most prosecuted and the fine impulse ness and a beauty even in its twilight. Again, when, in of a public spirit is most ready to carry its generous people the 18th century, an unhallowed philosophy, which had en- beyond the limits of a selfish and contracted patriotism .listed in its ranks the most shining, if not the most solid Yes, and when the heart of the philanthropist is sinking tisements of a FATHER are converted into the just punishtalents of the world, made its combined and systematic at- within him at the gloomy spectacle of those crimes and atro. ments of a Judge! tack upon Christianity with the weapons now of reason, cities, which still deform the history of man, I know not a now of ridicule, here of a pretended erudition, there of a sar- single earthly expedient more fitted to brighten and sustain castic levity; and when the belief of many nations had suc- him, than to turn his eye to the country in which he lives lowing Circular from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, requicumbed and fallen before it, who were the men who rushed __and there see the most enlightened government in the ring the use by the Clergy of that excellent and appropriate forward to stem the tide of ungodliness and beat it back from world acting as the organ of its most moral and intelligent prayer contained in our Liturgy, and appointed to be read our coasts? Were they Dissenters? No. Were they any others than our orthodox divines? Once more we say, for the most part, No. The Champions of Christianity were men like Horsley and the rest, who stood almost by the side of Burke with intellects almost as gigantic; and, as he saved us from infidelity by keeping off anarchy, so they saved us from anarchy by keeping off infidelity. Oh, who can survey with a steady glance the portentous peril of those times, and not be sure, that if God had permitted that attack for an awful season to be successful, and religion had been overthrown in England, it would have been overthrown with a in ease and indolence, and leaving the affairs of the unifor the ark of the Lord is taken ?"

Shall the lesson be lost? Have not these times their portents also? When we think of the corruptions and supersti- while he executeth justice and judgment in the world, rules tions of Roman Catholic States, with that hateful offspring of with mercy, and wisdom, and love. unbelief which they infallibly engender; when we think of the neology, the rationalism, the unchristianized Christianity the Almighty's care of this lower world, or of tenderness too prevalent in Germany; when we think of the unspiritual and good-will to his creatures, if there was never at any theology of Geneva, and the rapid strides which Unitarian- time to be a manifestation of his judgments as well as of his may be averted, and that his compassions as a pitying Faism is making among our brethren beyond the Atlantic, to what secondary agency can we turn, under Providence, but to the same orthodox Establishment which has already pre- to the pealing thunder; but serenity soon succeeds, and with his blessing upon what we justly deem the righteous strugserved us? What other barrier can we find, on the one side, against a rampant or mystical extravagance; on the other, against that cold distortion of the Gospel, which seems, by a lamentable dexterity, to encumber itself with the difficulties both of Christianity and Deism, without being able to rest upon the divine authority of the one, or take advantage of the human freedom of the other; and which would convert the rich and flowing waters of salvation into the stagnant, mote. and sullen, and pestiferous, waters of the Dead Sea? Our hearts would sink within us, and our imaginations would be overshadowed by a thousand presages of darkness and disaster, if the old orthodoxy of the Church of England were now decried and abandoned. Upon no instrumentality of earth can we depend, but upon a sound, regular, well-organized divinity; upon minds disciplined by study and education, and armed at all points from the arsenals of theological research, as well as tempered by the spirit of the Gospel of people by calamities of a more public and general nature, thought in the following beautiful lines, in which we trace treal, at which the Rev. W. Brethour, A.B., of Trinity

season be lost.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. From the works of Dr. Chalmers.

But it gives me pleasure to advance a further testimony in behalf of that government with which it has pleased God, who appointeth to all men the bounds of their habitation, to bless that portion of the globe that we occupy. I count it such a government, that I not only owe it the loyalty of my principles-but I also owe it the loyalty of my affections. could not lightly part with my devotion to that government which the other year opened the door to the Christianization of India-I shall never withhold the tribute of my reverence from that government which put an end to the atrocities of the Slave Trade-I shall never forget the triumph, which, in that proudest day of Britain's glory, the cause of humanity gained within the walls of our enlightened Parliament. Let my right hand forget her cunning, ere I forget that country of my birth, where, in defiance to all the clamours of mercantile alarm, every calculation of interest was given to the wind, and braving every hazard, she nobly resolved to shake off the whole burden of infamy, which lay tion of the condition of others, but to pull down the more upon her. I shall never forget, that how to complete the object in behalf of which she has so honourably led the way, she has walked the whole round of civilized society, and knocked at the door of every government in Europe, and lifted her imploring voice for injured Africa, and pleaded with the mightiest monarchs of the world, the cause of her outraged shores, and her distracted families. I can neither shut my heart nor my eyes to the fact, that at this moment she is stretching forth the protection of her naval arm, and That sound and sterling religion which has been our boast shielding, to the uttermost of her vigour, that coast where try, and extend far beyond the limits of the present time. to the march of human improvement. O! how it should population.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1838.

Amongst the false tenets of the ancient sect of the Epicureans, was the idea that the Deity exercised no care nor cencern for this lower world, but was a Being wrapped up more appalling, perhaps an irrecoverable, ruin upon the con- verse to the direction of chance or fate. How opposed this tinent; and all Europe, in her agony of spirit, would have degrading notion of the Supreme Ruler of the world is to had double cause to exclaim, "Ichabod, the glory is departed, the belief of Christians, we need not pause to explain. They know and feel that the superintending care of all things is exercised by a holy and omnipresent God, who,

We can easily understand that it would be no evidence of mercies. In the natural world, we are sometimes appalled by the tempest-shudder at the gloom, and listen alarmed the restored calm a healthful purification of the atmosphere. And so in the moral world, chastisements from the hand of God serve to our spiritual purification; they are instruments, conjoined with the direct workings of his grace, by which the human heart is sanctified, and those impurities removed which a long but slighted forbearance on the part of our heavenly Father may have served to foster and pro- encouraging smile of the Almighty, let him look round upon

In the judgments which the Almighty is pleased to send ways. Sometimes he recalls his wayward and offending children by individual chastisements,-disappointing their worldly hopes, and dissipating their dreams of ambition,visiting them with sickness, and converting their abodes into houses of mourning.

Sometimes, too, he is pleased to chastise his thoughtless

It has been the inscrutable will of our God to afflict our country by the first and last of these visitations; by direct of fellow-mortals. Twice within a few years has a fearful gathered suddenly to the grave. We humbled ourselves

The solemnity of the Christian profession has been mocked tice, has visited us with a renewed evidence of his anger. The sword has been unsheathed; and the lawless and the wicked-traitors within and plunderers without-have conspired to plunge us into civil strife, and convert our peace into confusion, our freedom into anarchy.

These things fall not out unnoticed by the Ruler of all; and he can subdue, while he permits, this malice of our enemies. To Him, then, we must have recourse in the posture of suppliants, with the voice of contrition, and with vows of future obedience.

But while we confess the justice of our punishment, and appeal for succour to our merciful Judge, let us "mark and avoid them which cause divisions" amongst us. A spirit of disobedience and of resistance to constituted authority, is among the baneful characteristics of the times. This is spirit masked generally under specious names. -- something that professes much tenderness of regard for the weal and welfare of others,-but having uniformly one origin and one object. Its origin is that pride by which the rebellious angels of heaven fell,-a pride begetting envy and discontent at the comparative exaltation of others; and its object is, not, as is sometimes erroneously supposed, the amelioraexalted from the eminence they enjoy and to substitute themselves in their room!

It would not require many arguments to prove that those who are rebels against human authority, are generally, in spirit, rebels against their God; that they who cannot brook obedience to human laws, are prone to manifest an equal discontent against those which are divine; that they who are wont to be sceptical about the purity and propriety of "the powers that be," are but too prone to direct their scepticism also to the wisdom and justice of things revealed from heaven. They, in short, who cannot bring their minds and hearts into a temper of humility and submission on earth, are wanting in an essential qualification for the changeless peace and unalloyed content of heaven.

We might dwell long, and perhaps not unprofitably, upon this subject; but our limits forbid us to diverge into an essay. One simple corrective we shall be content to propos Church, must stretch far beyond the shores of our own coun- ever had been given to the interests of human virtue, and for this deep-rooted and spreading temper of insubordination, -a closer inspection of ourselves, and a better watch-On the one hand, if we look to the history of the past, swell every heart, not with pride, but with gratitude, to fulness over the deceitful heart. It is there that the spirit of rebellion is engendered, and there must the work of rewhole of Christendom owes to the illustrious defenders of which abound in it, with all the profligacy which spreads formation begin. If we look for a virtuous, a religious condition of society; if we expect that honesty and sobriety shall prevail around us; that the fear of God and the honour of the Sovereign shall be more widely and deeply difriod of the Reformation to the middle of the last century; asylum of worth and liberty—that this is the land, from fused than it is, -- we must, instead of fostering the opposite spirit by discontented animadversions, exert our efforts and renew our prayers for that humble mind and docile temper which in the religion we profess is so prominently insisted upon.

> Let the sound of the Almighty's rod of chastisement quicken our attention to these slighted duties, while it is merely an instrument of correction and not of destruction. Let us hear and obey its warnings, before the despised chas-

> We have much satisfaction in giving insertion to the fol-"IN THE TIME OF WAR AND TUMULTS." From the delay lately experienced in the arrival of the mails, partly from the disturbances but chiefly from the badness of the roads, we did not receive that Circular until after our paper had gone to press on Saturday last.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. Bytown, Nov. 8th, 1838.

I am directed by the Bishop of Montreal to inform you of the desire of his Lordship that, during the continuance of the present troubles, you would use, in its proper place, in morning and evening service, the Prayer in the time of war You will be pleased to regard it as sufficient authority if you

eceive this instruction through the "Church" newspaper. Sir, your faithful bumble servant, GEO. SALMON,

Amidst the troubles and perils which environ us, an obvious and paramount duty undoubtedly is,-to "humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God," that his judgments ther may not fail us. But while, with a child-like dependence upon Him, we invoke his indispensable aid and implore gle in which we are engaged, let no lover of his home and country,-let no disciple of his martyred Saviour, suppose that he is exempt from the duty of exerting his own most strenuous and persevering efforts in that holy contest .-While the true Christian patriot-shame upon the unhallowed assumers of that dignified name !- looks up for the the endearing ties and objects which the voice of heaven itself commands him to foster and defend. His fireside, his for the improvement of his creatures, he deals in different home, his children,—the edifice of prayer in which he is wont to supplicate the blessing of his God-the consecrated church-yard where sleep perchance his parents' ashes, or the dust of the wife of his bosom,-let these be objects to

> energies for the deadly encounter! We meet with a most pleasing expansion of this vein of

nerve the arm of our country's defenders, and brace their

view than the favor and approbation of God, and the com- Christ. Can religious feelings and religious aspirations suf- by visiting them with the fearful corrections of pestilence, the hand of a gifted contributor to our own columns. They mand and the example of his Redeemer? Does it not afford fice? religious feelings however warm, religious aspirations famine, and the sword. The former are trials directly from cannot be read, without a quickening of that spirit which

> Now by the closest ties of life, the dearest things of earth. By the free homes where now we dwell-the country of our

Our duty to our ancient throne, our loyalty's pure vow, The mandates of our sacred faith, rise for our monarch now

With us be truth, religion, right, the patriot's holy cheer, With them the felon's blacken'd heart, the doubts of guilt and

For justice nerves our soldier's arm, and Heaven approving smiles On Freemen gather'd for the fight 'neath the standard of the

Men of the Briton's stainless name! your hour of trial's come, Strike! for your monarch, for your hearths, strike manfully, strike home !

The God of battles is your guide, and fame's loud trump shall How triumph shone on Freedom's crest, how Treason's banner

MILESIUS. [Toronto Patriot.] Toronto, November, 1838.

We should be glad to descry oftener than we do, a streak of the sunshine of gentle charity amidst the sombre articles which appear in the original department of our contemporary the British Colonist. The celebrated Dr. Johnson has furnished us with no very alluring portrait of what he terms the "screech-owls" of our species; persons who cling to the mist and the shadow of life, and who seem studiously to avert their gaze from every sunny spot which gladdens the moral landscape of the world. By the contemporary whom we have named, and by some of his correspondents who cherish a congenial mood, every thing seems to be viewed through a haze, which shrouds from all objects their real

beauty and conceals from view their fair proportions. We feel neither disrespect nor unkindliness towards that contemporary, nor are we disposed to ascribe those unamiable exhibitions to any seated spirit of uncharitableness; but we think he will admit the justice of our complaint, when he calls to mind the very invidious style of comparison in which he has thought proper to indulge, in relating the meritorious and patriotic conduct of the Rev. Mr. McKenzie of Williamstown. He might have been content with expressing his commendations of what we are well enough disposed to admire, without attempting to throw a cloud or cast a stigma upon others. It was quite unnecessary to accompany his statement of Mr. McKenzie's praise worthy services with a sneering expression of his doubts whether any Rector of the Church of England is to be found who, in the day of trial, yould exhibit the same evidence of loyal bravery. The objects of his unworthy sneer demand not our vindication; for the press might be challenged to advance a solitary instance in which they were found to desert their duty either in the season of public pestilence, or in the day when their Queen and country demanded their services.

We have, however, yet to learn that it is expected of the ministers of religion that they should leave their peaceful duties for the exercise of a calling from which the law itself specifically exempts them. There may be circumstanceswe shall grant it at once-in which it would be their duty to array themselves in the harness of war, and join their fellow-subjects in repelling the enemies of their country; but such circumstances can rarely occur, and the case must be strong and pressing which would justify the abandonment of the gown for the sword!

Let not our contemporary suppose that we doubt the existence of the fullest and strongest reasons on the part of the Rev. Mr. McKenzie to shoulder, as he did, the musket, and buckle on the claymore: we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with that gentleman, and we know him to be as mild and amiable in private life as he is undaunted in the day of public peril; and we know that he will be amongst the last to approve of the attempt to exalt his merits by blackening the fair name of others.

There is a spiritual armour, as well as weapons of an earthly temper, with which Christian Ministers especially should be clothed; and the document from the pen of the Rev. A. Palmer of Guelph, which we publish to-day, will shew that clergymen of the Church of England are to be found, who display at least the heavenly panoply which the Gospel of peace recommends.

We thank the Editor of the Montreal Gazette for the courteous and generous strain in which he has acknowledgcontly addressed to him by our valued co pondent " Alan Fairford," as well as for his favourable notice of certain of the articles which it was our own province to indite. We do not mean to call up the points of difference upon which with our worthy contemporary we are at issue: we may contend, in the day of peace, with constitutional and innoxious weapons, and exhibit a fraternal concord when the foes of our common cause and common country are at our gates. This much, however, we will pause to acknowledge,-that the zeal of our contemporary in the advocacy of a cause which principle as well as education have, we are willing to believe, induced him to espouse, has rarely carried him beyond the bounds of gentlemanly and temperate discussion-

As to the mode-unphilosophical and unstatesman-like as by some it may be deemed-to which we have referred as the only means of finally and permanently securing our freedom from the harsh and unwelcome "sympathy" of a foreign people,-and to which our brother Journalist accords his hearty and unqualified approbation,-we should rejoice to be enabled to propose any other more feasible, or less calamitous as to its possible consequences. We have no words to express our horror of a national war, especially with a people with whom there are so many inducements to cherish a cordial and permanent peace; but we must not shrink from the contemplation even of that scourge, if the preservation of our connexion with Great Britain should admit of no other

We have been kindly favoured with a Dublin paper containing the celebrated Sermon preached by Dr. Hook before the Queen, and which has created so much excitement, and proved the source of so many contradictory reports. The sermon is so intrinsically admirable that we intend to lay it before our readers entire on Saturday the 8th December .-We understand that, in England it has already gone through seventeen editions.

ORDINATION.

On Sunday morning last, an ordination was held in the parish church of this city, by the Lord Bishop of MonCollege, Dublin, Missionary on the Chateauguay river, was ordained priest, and Mr. W. W. Wait, Theological Student, as assistant minister in the Township of Goulburn and parts adjacent, U.C .- Montreal Herald.

From the Hamilton Gazette.

neighbourhood. They will, I trust, excuse the liberty I take, and do justice to the motives by which I am influenced.

For some time past statements have been in circulation,

the Clergy of the Church of England, a "dominant" authority, not only over their own people, but also over the members of all other denominations.

Those reports are so absurd, that I am almost ashamed of contradicting them; nevertheless, since some among us have believed them, that contradiction seems to be imperatively called for.

With regard then to the first mentioned report, I hereby declare that it is utterly false that Tithes are about to be collected in this Province. I make this statement on the veracity of a Christian and a Clergyman; and I do so on the following grounds :-

1st. Some years ago doubts arose as to whether the Clergy of the Church of England might not legally claim the payment of tithes, notwithstanding the reservation of lands for their support; and in order to set the question at rest for ever, a bill was introduced into the Legislative Council, by the Archdeacon of York, enacting-" that no tithes shall be claimed, demanded or received, by any ecclesiastical parson, rector, or vicar of the Protestant Church, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding." That Bill passed both houses of the Legislature of this Province. It was then sent home, where it passed through all the necessary stages, and finally received the royal assent. And it now stands recorded in the Statute Book of Upper Canada, at page 602 of the Kingston edition.

21. Tithes cannot and will not be imposed on Upper Ca nada, because the people are to a man opposed to them, and none more so than the members of the Church of England themselves.

3d. Tithes will not be imposed on Upper Canada, because were such a preposterous measure in contemplation, the Clergy of the Church of England would be among the first to petition against it, as being, under the peculiar circumstances of this Colony, fatal to their usefulness as Ministers of the Gospel of Christ.

With reference to the second report above alluded to, I hereby declare that the establishment of Rectories in Upper Canada, has not conferred on the Clergy of the Church of England any authority whatsoever, except over the members of their own communion, and that, merely of a spiritual nature; and I further declare, that any other authority the Clergy of the Church of England do not desire to possess. But if this statement be doubted, then I say, in the name of peace and loyalty, let us petition Parliament to pass a bill declaring "that the establishment and endowment of Rectories in this Province, shall not be construed to confer any right to exercise any spiritual power whatever, except over the members of the Church of England." Let such a petition be adopted by this Township, and I will be one of the first to sign it.

One word more and I have done. The only question at issue is that which relates to the Clergy Reserves. The Church of England believes that those lands were set apart, (to use the words of the Constitutional Act,) for the purpose of "erecting in every Township or Parish, one or more pose of "erecting in every Township or Parish, one or more ously collected; here, if anywhere, equal skill is brought to ously collected; here, if anywhere, equal skill is brought to One word more and I have done. The only question at Parsonages or Rectories according to the establishment of the Church of England;" and thus of affording the ministrations of religion to all who might choose to avail them. selves of them, free of all charge whatever to the people.

Until this important question shall be decided, the Church of England shall feel it a sacred duty to use all peaceable. and constitutional means to obtain the application of the tended. Other bodies profess to believe that they are equally constitutional manner. But let this be done on all sides, without involving this noble Province in dissension and confusion, without retarding its prosperity and hazarding its safety. Above all, let us not make the issue of this question, the condition of our loyalty to the Queen. And in proof of the sincerity with which I offer this advice, I here declars beforehend that however the Clarge Reserve questions.

I declare beforehend that however the Clarge Reserve questions and a concealed the people that will give them. tion may be decided, whether for the Church of England or against her, I shall feel it my duty in conjunction with my Brethren, to remain faithful to my principles, and to give my humble support to those laws and institutions, on the stability of which depends our happiness as a people, and which secure to us a larger measure of practical liberty, than is enjoyed by any other country on the face of the

> ARTHUR PALMER, Rector of Guelph.

Parsonage, Nov. 3, 1838

Summary of Civil Antelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The arrival of the Great Western, 19 days from Bristol, has brought us London papers to the 26th October. They contain no news of importance. Much excitement prevailed in the United Kingdom in consequence of the resignation and expected return of the Earl of Durham. The Conservative papers generally speak favourably of his Lord. his Colonial policy; -- "It is as a Conservative and as a pat. | Chronicle : ron of Conservative principles in their most important appli.

was ordained Deacon. Mr. Wait has been appointed to act as assistant minister in the Township of Goulburn and parts sume in manufactures and imports more than even the enter- with the steamer. Telegraph, went to Carleton Bay and made prise and industry of Britain can well supply—these territories, a strict search—found only some un-seaworthy vessels, and a politically bound to this country by the very fact that they have few peaceable inhabitants. (Query? How is it that the patrian ambitious and a powerful neighbor, jealous alike of their ots usually find time enough to arrive at their destination, be-prosperity and of our power—morally bound to us as they may fore there is any attempt to interrupt them?) While enacting To the Inhabitants of the Township of Guelph and its first state of a common religion among this farce of a mock search, Col. Worth, of course, wrote a men of a common ancestry, and by fixing the terms of a common religion among this farce of a mock search, Col. Worth, of course, wrote a men of a common ancestry, and by fixing the terms of a common interest—these territories, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, the Bermudas, New Brunswick, and the Canadas, possessing a rich soil, and a healthy climate, inexhaustible forests, and on board.) After this, the "Queen" joined the Cobourg at the library labels. mines of coal and all valuable minerals, have been hitherto regarded as little more worth than a sugar island, or a trading entrepot on the African coast. The idea of spreading the limbs of the British empire in its true native character over the north calculated to disturb the minds of Her Majesty's loyal subjects in this Province. These statements have reached this of any statesman. Millions have been squandered in wars for neighbourhood, and it is to be feared that some whose loyalty has been unquestionable, have unthinkingly given them cresay to the improvement of the harbours of Nova Scotia and the roads of New Brunswick and Canada, would long ere this dit, and thus have been induced to waver in their fidelity to our free and happy constitution.

the roads of New Brunswick and Canada, would long ere this have returned tenfold in money, and repaid us a hundredfold in strength. Instead of taking this enlarged, and wise, and generous line, with the American Colonies, we have taken the The reports to which I allude are,—

1st. That Tithes are about to be collected in Upper Canada, and

2l. That the establishment of Rectories has conferred upon the Clergy of the Church of England, a "dominant" authomity, not only over their own people, but also over the mem.

instrength. Instead of taking this enlarged, and wise, and generous line, with the American Colonies, we have taken the opposite—we have merely tried not to lose them; and in pursuing that niggardly policy, we have taken the course the best calculated to ensure their loss. Instead of giving to the colonist the habit of looking for benefits from the metropolitan state, we have plainly told them that from us they have to expect but the discipline of a step-mother, too happy if the colonist to this period, the Government steamer between the Experiment had fired two or three shots into the American colonies, we have taken the course the best calculated to ensure their loss. Instead of giving to the colonist the habit of looking for benefits from the metropolitan state, we have plainly told them that from us they have to expect the colonist the habit of looking for benefits from the metropolitan state, we have plainly told them that from us they have to expect the colonist the colonist the habit of looking for benefits from the metropolitan state, we have plainly told them that from us they have to expect the colonist the habit of looking for benefits from the metropolitan state, we have plainly told them that from us they have to expect the colonist that the Experiment had fired two or three shots into the American colonies, we have taken the course the best assisting the piratical force, and refusing to come to, when assisting the piratical force, and refusing to come to, when assisting the principle of the Colonian transfer.

The best colonian to the colonian transfer to the colonian transfer that the Experiment had fired two or three shots into the American Col pect but the discipline of a step-mother, too happy if they are not ill-treated. We have left them nothing but petty objects to pursue, and now we affect to wonder that they quarrel about of the Royal Marines, under Lieut. Parker, were landed at petty things; nay, worse than this, we have been careful to insult those who, in despite of neglect, still love the land of their fathers, by assuming to display that last attribute of over-bearing tyrants—an impartiality between the rebel oppressor and the loyal oppressed

Amongst the on dits of the day, it was reported that Earl Spencer's visit to the Queen on the 22d Oct. had relation to his being appointed Lord Durham's successor as Governor General of Canada. Another report was, that Lord Glenelg is to retire from the Colonial Office, and Earl Spencer to rumour, say the papers, that "appeared to obtain credence in all quarters.'

Agitation by Mr. O'Connell and his agents was prosecuted in Ireland. "Precursor Societies" are forming by them in all directions; and as a matter of self-defence, there has been, says the Limerick Standard, a "re-assembling and complete re-organization of the Orange Institution."

Another steward of Lord Lorton's had been murderedmaking the fourth of his ground officers murdered within two years. His Lordship is stated to be the most indulgent landlord in Ireland.

It was rumoured in official circles that Sir James Rivett Carnac, M.P. was to be appointed civil Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, in the room of the late Sir Robert

Lady Jane Campbell, wife of Sir Colin Campbell, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, died at Leamington, England, on the 18th October.

The Earl of Derby had become nearly convalescent. The English steamer Sirius, in consequence of rough weather in the North Sea, was much damaged and put into the port of Christiana to repair. She had 72 passengers.

The excitement which prevailed in consequence of the Earl of Durham's resignation had much abated on the 20th Women Oct. and the money market was stated to have nearly assumed the tone which prevailed previous to the arrival of that intelligence.

The papers are filled with accounts of the progress of the stated to be most satisfactory to the Conservative cause. The Evening Post of the 4th October has the following remarks upon the subject : -

Thegeneral results of the Middlesex registration, up to last

Objections. The Conservatives have succeeded in 550 173 The Radicalsin

Reserves to the purposes for which they were originally intifying report. The success of the Conservatives in the registended. Other bodies profess to believe that they are equally tration courts is uniform; and at the rate at which the division below the Mill, which he cannonaded with two 18 Pounders entitled to those lands. Let all who think so, likewise prosecute what they consider their claims in a temperate and

of parties proceeds, there is a fair prospect that nine-tenths of
the English and Welsh representatives will be Conservatives.

This is our answer to the question lately put to us, upon what do we rest our hope of a Conservative administration? We rest our hope upon the people, the only power, under heaven,

LOWER CANADA.

The rebellion in this Province may be said to be suppressed. The gallant volunteers on the lines having twice defeated the insurgents, notwithstanding a great disparity of numbers, their attempts at invasion have not been repeated. About 5000 rebels had at one time assembled at Napierville, but upon the approach of Sir John Colborne, with his gal.

Ten barrels of powder and several stand of arms and ten last army, the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army, the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army, the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army, the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army, the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army the investigated and several stand of arms and ten last army the investigated and several stand of arms are s lant army, they immediately dispersed. A large number of prisoners have been taken in different parts of the rebel districts, and lodged in the gaol at Montreal. The expedition light company of the gallant 83d. Regt. who was shot through against Beauharnois, composed of a small detachment of the head. regular troops and about 1000 of the brave Glengarry Militia, succeeded in effecting the rescue of the prisoners taken in the Steamer Henry Brougham, and driving every rebel from that part of the country.

UPPER CANADA.

The cause of loyalty and good order has, by the blessing of Providence, been as conspicuously successful in Upper as in Lower Canada. We give the following account of the progress and result of the First Piratical Expedition into this Province from our spirited contemporary the Kingston and enthusiastic in the cause of their country. It is also ascertained that a number of the pirates were taken by the United that a number of the p ship's intentions, and the Evening Post says, in relation to this Province from our spirited contemporary the Kingston

Gananoque, and both proceeded to Prescott, where, it would appear, an unsuccessful attempt was made, at 4 P. M., on Monday, to land the Patriot force of upwards of six hundred men. This force proceeded down about two miles below Prescott, where they effected a landing, and fortified themselves in a strongly built wind mill, and several stone and wooden houses adjacent. Here it would seem they were attacked by a combined force, the particulars of which we give from a gentleman who was present on the occasion. We would observe, that previous to this period, the Government steamer

and other Militia, the whole numbering only about 300 men, commanded by Col. Plomer Young, of the Particular Infantry Service, proceeded to attack the patriot pirates. While the main body assailed the rascals in front, who had come out of their houses and posted themselves behind a stone wall, a party of militia, under Col. Duncan Fraser, made a detour, with a view to attack them on their flank. The troops advanced under a galling fire from the wall, and soon succeeded in expelling the enemy from behind it. They then drove them to seek refuge in the houses, from the numerous windows and apertures of which they kept up a deadly aim on our gallant succeed. There was also a rumour in Dublin that the Mar-quis of Normanby is to succeed the Earl of Durham,—a gulars, to storm a house with nine windows in it, filled with men firing at his party,—fell within a few feet of the house—a gallant victim for the honor of his insulted country. The Marines strove nobly to succour Mr. Johnson, as their list of wounded will shew, but were compelled to retreat or die, before the incessant fire of the pirates. Being destitute of artillery to batter the houses in which the sympathisers were so

On Mr. Taylor opening the door, they ordered him on pain

> the wharves at Ogdensburgh and the shore were lined with people who cheered repeatedly when the troops retired. Another extraordinary evidence of the honorable spirit of American neutrality took place while the engagement was going on. A steamer from Ogdensburgh, believed to be the Telegraph, hired by the American Government, came into the steamer from Ogdensburgh, believed to be the Telegraph, hired by the American Government, came into the stream with the two sympathising schooners, which were towed repeatedly up and down the river opposite our vessels as it to divert their attention from the contest going on at Windmill Point. A they got no money.
>
> Supply of ammunition had also been sent from the American On arriving at Mr. Usher's they, as in the previous instance.

71st Regt. attached to Capt. Edmonstone's Company of Volunteers; 7 Glengarry Independent Company; 2, and 1 mis-The papers are filled with accounts of the progress of the Registrations in the United Kingdom, and the results are stated to be most satisfactory to the Conservative cause.

Sing of the Brockville Independent Company; 3 Dundas Militia; 4 or 5 Grenville Militia; Capt. Geo. McDonald, and one of the door. The ill-stated gentleman por glass at the side of the door. T

Several gentlemen volunteered from Prescott and Brockville to accompany the attacking party. Among the volunteers we learn that our friend Surgeon Chisholm, R. A., who was a passenger in the Cobourg, lent his valuable services during the

The Cobourg and Queen Victoria returned to town this morning. The former bringing the wounded, two of whom (of the Marines) died to-day. She also brought 26 prisoners of the piratical force, who have been lodged in the Fort.

THE RESULT OF THE EXPEDITION.

Ou Friday evening, the expedition under Col. Dundas landed near the Windmill below Prescott. He took up a position arty, and that the Whig party have not sunk.

But it is not of Middlesex only that we have to make this grasion was made against it. Captain Sandom, R. N. with two shal, Mr. Garrow, on board the steambeat Oneida. Mr. Gun Boats and a Steamboat, took up a position in the River Bridge, the Patriot General, is also in custody of the Marthur, on march from Cornwall, who joined just as Col. Dunthemselves in the Brushwood on the Bank behind the Mill. where they were subsequently captured by the Militia, among whom was one of the leaders, a Pole, named Van Schultz.—
The Buildings on the left of the Mill being now gained, were set fire to and a white flag having been displayed from the Mill, Col. Dundas, with the humanity always a prominent at-tribute of the truly brave, accepted an unconditional surren-

thousand rounds of ball cartridge were found in the mill, which as occupied during the night by a company of Militia.

The loss of the pirates, as far as we can learn, is as follows Killed on the 13th,

Left dead on the field on Friday night. Total killed, Psisoners taken on Tuesday and sent to Fort Henry, Surrendered unconditionally on Friday,

132

Total prisoners, 162 Many of the pirates it is supposed, under cloak of night skulked away in the woods, of whom we hope to hear good accounts from the hands of our brave Militia, who are devoted

These immense territories, possessing already a population channel. Also, that two schooners full of patriots were waitof one million and a half of intelligent men of European race, ing near Carleton island, for her to tow them to Prescott.—
soner who appears to be an intelligent wonng man; who sadly soner who appears to be an intelligent young man; who sadly laments the deceptions which induced him and others to enrepublicanism on a people who detest the very name of it, we further learn that Col. Brown, who was wounded, and whose body was burnt on Tuesday in a barn set fire to by his own party, was Charles E. Brown, son to Judge Brown, Postmas-ter at Brownville, and nephew to old General Brown. Among the trophies captured was a white silk flag, having

an Eagle and Star painted on it with the words "Onondago Hunters" "Canada Liberated" faneifully worked upon it, as is said by the fair and foolish republicanesses of Ogdensburgh.

The manifestation of feeling in this town, on the return of the Expedition, as might be expected was gratifying. It was no sooner ascertained what the result was, & that the prisoners were to be landed, than the principal street through which the triumphal cavalade was to pass, was brilliantly illuminated; and the orderly populace, numbering some thousands, that accompanied the cortege, spoke volumes by their alternate huz-zas of thanks to the British Grenadiers that defend us, and the groan of derision with which they saluted the pirates. We were much struck at the abominable weapons which the pirates had carried about them. The bowie knife is certainly a fit instrument in the hands of such a set of cut-throats.

It is with extreme regret we learn that Capt Drummond, of the Glengarry Militia, was shot—having gone into one of the houses on fire, and appearing at one of the windows, it was supposed that he was a rebel—the volunteers fired and he

The body of Lieut. Johnson of the 83d Regt., has been brought up. He will be interred on Monday at 2 o'clock, P. We would suggest to our townsmen, as a mark of respect M. for the gallant dead, and that their shops be closed during the ny of the funeral.

Col. Dundas hears high testimony to the gallantry and forbearance of the troops employed both regulars and militia.— The latter force both by their zeal and loyalty, particularly in guarding against the escape of the Patriots, have much distinguished themselves. We will here take occasion to observe, that in the extreme hurry of giving our account of the affair of the 15th, we may not have done that justice to the brave men engaged which their conduct deserved, and which it is always our desire, as it is our duty to record them.

Cold-blooded and horrible Assassination !- We have this week to record one of the most diabolical outrages ever perpetuated in this country—a deed of blood which has impressed the whole country with a feeling of horror and indignation. The particulars, so far as we have learned them, are as follows:—

About two o'clock this morning, three men went to the strongly posted, our gallant troops were reluctantly obliged to retire from the unequal contest.

During this attack, the patriots had two pieces of artillery which kept up an interchange of shots with the steam vessels anchored in the river, the fire from which could make no impression upon the round stone tower of the mill in which the pression upon the round stone tower of the mill in which the pression upon the round stone tower of the mill in which the steam versels are the river, and with whom they said they had some business. He showed them the house, but refused to grow were strongly posted. While the attack was going on the round which they had some business. enemy were strongly posted. While the attack was going on, to go with them, upon which they threatened to murder him Taylor to call him up. On their gaining admittance they forced Mr. D. to give them what money he had by him, (four or five dollars.) They then departed, still taking Mr. Taylor, with them. Mr. Miller's was visited in the same way, but

supply of ammunition had also been sent from the American shore to the patriots during the previous night. We subjoin forced Mr. Taylor to call, no doubt with a view of insuring an a list of the killed and wounded, for the complete accuracy of entrance, being aware that his voice would be recognized by which we cannot vouch, but presume it to be nearly correct:— the family within. Mr. Usher being aroused, came to the which we cannot vouch, but presume it to be nearly correct:

Killed.—Lieut. Johnson, S3d Regt. commanding detachment; Lieut. Delmage, Grenville Militia; Sergt. Fraser, do.

Glengarry Independent Company; 2 Dundas Militia; 3

Entrance, being aware that his voice would be recognized by the family within. Mr. Usher being aroused, came to the door, and asked Mr Taylor what he wanted; but he durst not tell him, having been warned that if he did so he would be immediately shot, and that if any resistance were offered, there were fifty men in arms within call. Mr. U. was at length Wounded.—4 of the 83rd Regt.; Lieut. Parker and 14 prevailed upon to open the door—he at the same time having a candle in his hand; but on seeing armed men, he immediateprevailed upon to open the door-he at the same time having ly shut it again: upon which one of the miscreants fired at him through a slip of glass at the side of the door. The illcompelling Mr. Taylor to accompany them a considerable way beyond his own house, they dismissed him, betaking themselves to the woods.—Niagara Chroniele of Thursday 15th Nov.

[We perceive by the Official Gazette, that his Excellency. the Lieutenant Governor has offered a reward of £500 for the perpetrator or perpetrators of that diabolical murder.]

From the U. C. Herald, Nov. 20.

Three companies of the 93d Highlanders under Major Arthur arrived last evening in the Kingston, and proceeded o-day in the St. George for Toronto. The remainder of the Regiment is expected immediately, and will probably remain in Kingston. Two companies of the Royals are expected to morrow. Col. Wetherall accompanies them, and will assume the Military command in this Province. Another regiment is also ordered to Upper Canada.

"William Johnson was taken yesterday, about 2 miles shal-the small steam boat Paul Pry has been seized by the government, and was towed in by the Oneida .- Watertown

From the Hamilton Gazette.

A body of 500 men will shortly be stationed here, and some artillery are hourly expected. A strong force is also about being sent to Dundas and the Grand River, and every circumstance portends that all will be needed.

Our accounts from London, U. C. are to the 17th inst. All was then quiet. The arms, ammunition, &c. had safely arrived.

MARRIED.

At Bowmanville, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Mr. Robt. Roy Mackie, of Yarmouth, London District, to Miss Angeline H. Gilbert, of Darlington.

On Saturday, the 17th inst. by the Rev. John Cochran, Rector of Belleville, Smith Bartlett, Junr. Esq. to Almira, eldest daughter of Wm. McCarty, Esq., all of Belleville.

DIED.

On Friday morning, the 23d inst. Mr. FREDERICK PERCHY COVERT, youngest son of Colonel Covert, of New Lodge, near Cobourg, aged 21 years. His death was occasioned by a violent cold, accompanied with inflammatory sore throat, contracted in the discharge of military duty as a Volunteer in this town. He was a young gentleman of very amiable disposition and beloved by all his acquaintance. [The funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday,) afternoon at half past three o'clock.)

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, 23d

Lord Bishop of Montreal; Ven. the Archdeacon of York; States steamer "Paul Pry" on the previous evening, much to the discredit of the Ogdensburg people. who on Friday evening did not exhibit the same exuberance offeeling that they did EFFECTS OF A WEEK'S SIMPATHY.

cation, that we feel Lord Durham entitled to our respect."

The same paper of the 23d October contains the follow.

In gremarks upon the importance of the North American Co.

In gremarks upon the importance of the North American Co.

In gremarks upon the suicidal policy which the present Cabinet have pursued towards them:

The same paper of the 23d October contains the follow.

Sackets Harbor. On her arrival it was found that every one was acquainted with the fact that the American steam boat United States, having on board a large number of armed men, had proceeded thence down the river through the American from Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County, with the greater half of the force inform Madison County in the greater half of the force inform Madison County in the greater half of the force inform Madison County in the greater half of the force information in the previous Tuesday.

The poem of H. A. shall have an early insertion.

Original Poetry.

For the Church. "UP, LORD, WHY SLEEPEST THOU?" PSALM XLIV. 23. I.

Up, Lord, why sleepest thou? awake, And mighty now, as erst, to save, The weapons of thy warfare take, And wrest its triumphs from the grave.

II. Fast bound in sin and Satan's thrall,

The kindreds of the nations lie; Thy saints on the Deliverer call, But there is none to heed the cry.

III.

Up, Lord, why sleepest thou? how long Shall we expect thy promise true? From day to day, our hopes prolong-And day by day, our fears renew?-

IV.

Oh, turn thee yet, for Jesu's sake, And teach us to rejoice in thee Arm of the Lord, awake, awake, And slothe thee with thy bravery

CHURCH CALENDAR. Nov. 25. Twenty fourth Sunday after Trinity.
[On this latter Sunday, the Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the Twenty fifth Sunday after Trinity will be used.]
-St. Andrew's Day. Dec. 2 .- First Sunday in Advent.

THE FIRST MARTYR OF THE REFORMATION JOHN ROGERS.

The first called to take up his cross was John Rogers. He had been brought up in Cambridge, and afterwards became chaplain of the factory at Antwerp, where he fell into the company of Tindall and Coverdale, and helped them to produce that translation of the Bible which goes by the name of Matthew's translation. He thence removed to Wittenborg, where he had the charge of a congregation for many years, till Edward's accession having rendered it safe for those who held his opinions to return to their native land, he repaired thither with his wife and children (for he was married) and was soon preferred by Ridley to a prebend of St. Paul's, and to the divinity lectureship in that cathedral. Thus was he in a situation to attract the attention of Mary, and to be smitten by her evil eye. Accordingly, he was soon brought before the council to answer for his doctrine; and having been first confined to his house, where he remained balf a year, and from which he took no pains to escape, he was afterwards, by the tender mercies of Bonner, committed to Newgate, and lodged among the common desperadoes of a gaol for twelve months more. In his examinations before Gardiner and the council, he played his part with the intrepidity of one who felt strong in the righteousness of his cause, and with a force of reasoning which it required the scoffs and brutal laughter of his judges to smother, for anawer it they could not. Kneeling on his knees, he reminded them of their own acquiescence in the laws of Henry and Edward; one amongst them, and he the chief, having been the open advocate of the king's supremacy as opposed to that of the pope. He defended his own marriage, as being originally contracted in a country where marriage was permitted to priests; and said that neither did he bring his wife into England, till the laws of England permitted it too. With regard to service in an unknown tongue, and the doctrine of the mass, he stayed himself upon scripture; Gardiner exelaiming against him, that "he could prove nothing by scripture, for that scripture was dead, and must needs have a lively expositor." But all was in vain, for they were bent to have his life; and having been on several successive days brought before his judges, that some semblance of justice might not be wanting, he was at last condemned; and on the 4th February, in the year 1555, being Monday, in the morning, he was warned suddenly by the keeper's wife of Newgate, to prepare himself for the fire. He had been sound asleep, but being at length awakened, and bid to make haste -"Then," said he, "if it be so, I need not to tie my points;" and so was he had down to Bonner to be degraded, of whom he craved one petition, that he might talk a few words with his wife before his burning; but this poor consolation was denied him; and being led to Smithfield by the sheriffs, singing the Miserere as he went, his wife and eleven children, one at the breast, meeting him by the way, his pardon still offered him at the stake, on condition of his recantation, he bore himself through this most trying temptation of all with ing the care which had been taken to remove his writings, during his confinement in prison, he had contrived to evade the vigilance of his keepers; and it was supposed, that when he wished to have a word with his wife before he was put to death, it was to tell her where they were secreted. If so, however, it was needless; for when she and her son afterwards visited his cell, and were on the point of going away, the latter chanced to cast his eye towards a dark corner, under a pair of stairs, and there perceived a black packet of papers, which on examination turned out to be an account of his trial, written in his own hand, wherein was contained, as well as many of the details already given, a very touching prayer, begging of God to sustain him, and all others in the like case, through their great need, and importuning all "to be good to his poor and most honest wife, being a poor stranger; and all his little souls, hers and his decrees of God, it cures sicknesses and obtains pardon, it archildren, whom (he adds) with all the whole faithful and men, amen."-Blunt's History of the Reformation.

YOUNG.

Young is almost constantly original; he seems to borrow little either from his predecessors or contemporaries : his jewels come out of his own mine. His reading seems to have been chiefly confined to the classic poets. * * His metaphors, his similes, his epithets, have all a peculiar complexion of their own. No one looks into his pictures for "Young Pinxit;" it is impossible to mistake the masterfor a moment to the metaphoricals manner of Young-who Antioch, at Alexandria, at Ephesus, at Corinth, at Rome,)

of night ?-

"Creation sleeps; 'tis as the general pulse Of life stood still, and nature made a pause." tuation, where

> -" bopes and fears Start up alarm'd, and o'er life's narrow verge

Or the good man uplifted above the tumults of the worldpassage evidently in the memory of Goldsmith:-

> "As some tall tower, or lofty mountain's brow, Detains the sun, illustrious from its height; While rising vapours, and descending shad With damps and darkness drown the spacious vale; Undamp'd by doubt, undarken'd by despair, Philander thus augustly rears his head, At that black hour, which gen'ral horror sheds On the low level of th'inglorious throng: Sweet Peace and Heavenly Hope, and humble Joy, Divinely beam on his exalted soul."

What can be more beautiful or natural than the comparison of his own retired situation, where the roar of the Great Babel dies faintly upon the ear, to a shepherd gazing from his hut, while " ambition's fiery race" goes by,

"Till death, that mighty hunter, earths them ail." Or more impressive than the simile-

" As when some stately growth of oak or pine Which nods aloft, and proudly spreads her shade,. The sun's defrauder, and the flock's defence,— By the long strokes of lab'ring hinds subdued, Loud groans her last, and, rushing from her height, In cumbrous ruin thunders to the ground.'

We might continue our selection through several pages, had we space and leisure for the task. Young's faults, we repeat, result from an overflow of ingenuity, and a too rapid succession of thoughts-the ore is precious, but it wants hammering. There is, however, one characteristic of his genius which ought to be pointed out and remembered; because we recollect no poet in whom it is so manifest or so active in its influence. In all his compositions, one sublime and tremendous feeling predominates-DEATH; in his tragedies, in his satires, in his prose essays, the same thought is continually present. Like Donne, he looks upon Churchyards as "holy suburbs," to which the city of everlasting rest stretches its "utmost gates." There he is always striving to enter. Amidst the hourly wrecks of every thing lovely and precious, he points to one Rock, against which the storm cannot prevail; and along the troubled waters of human life he is ever, to employ his own beautiful image, the rich vouchsafements of spiritual strength and comsteering to the chrystal ports of light. He only proclaims fort which he receives impart a double relish and sweetthe vanity of earth, the constancy of heaven. To the youth- ness to it. And even should darker clouds gather ful and inexperienced reader he will, indeed, appear a melancholy and even a forbidding writer; for who is willing to dow, and his children fatherless and destitute, awaken mebe aroused from pleasure, though it be in a dream? But every lancholy bodings, yet can he trust his God enough to step we take in the path of life, and the more we become ac- leave to him his fatherless children and his widowed wife. quainted with tears, the better shall we appreciate the tone But who, O who can speak the contentment of his spirit of his poetry; for then we shall know that the sword with on the eve of his departure for that scene to which his earthwhich he haws down so many branches of golden fruit, in ly trials have long since turned his hopes and his fondest deour eyes beautiful and harmless, is the sword of a protector, sites? for he is on the border of that land where universal and that it bars our entrance into a garden of temptation, contentment reigns, purer than ever fancy pictured amidst his strain is too deeply imbued with the sacred light of Scrip- everlasting repose.—Rev. Denis Kelly. ture to be gloomy or distressing; for behind the black masses of clouds, with which he darkens the horizon of this mortal life, the paradise of the blest is shining, where the spoiler ceases to spoil, and the weeper weeps no more .-Church of England Quarterly Review.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON & DR. CHALMERS.

The Bishop of London is a great admirer of Dr. Chalmers and his productions. And yet we know of no two writers whose tone of language is more totally dissimilar. Both are men of consummate talents, and masters of composition in their respective manners; but they are the very antipodes of style. Dr. Chalmers is seldom contented without setting forth the same conceptions in a hundred different lights: the Bishop puts his ideas once in a striking point of view, and leaves them to make their way. Dr. Chalmers sometimes overlays his speculations with the weight and multiplicity of magnificent words: in the Bishop all is pith and marrow, there is no padding or stuffing-nothing which does not tell. Dr. Chalmers has more of rich imagery, and minute description and splendid embellishment, tending, however, to that vicious excess which may afford a false pattern for imitation: the Bishop, formed upon a more classical model, combines with the modern range of thought almost the antique simplicity of expression. The one spreads himself out as an expanding lake, the mirror of many beauties: the other rushes forward as a bright and rapid stream; the swiftness of the a stout heart, and bravely washing his hands in the flame as cian sculpture. The one has the gorgeousness, the graphic ministry which does not set forth faithfully those vital truths She would prefer the charge of children from eight totwelve glow, the picturesque animation, the variety, the blended lights and shades, which the pencil alone can give: the other has the severer grace, the statue-like purity, the exact precision and dry ratiocination, and the inculcation of virtue as its of outline, which belong rather to the chisel. The one occa- own reward, will neither make men Christians nor keep sionally errs by a brilliant superfluity and a florid diffuseness; them so. The basis of our preaching must be the doctrine the other, perhaps, sometimes just borders upon nakedness, and coldness, and rigidity of diction .- British Critic.

The Garner.

HOLY PRAYER.

The prayers of holy men appease God's wrath, drive away temptations, and resist and overcome the devil: holy prayer procures the ministry and service of angels, it rescinds the rests the sun in its course, and stays the wheels of the chatrue catholic congregation of Christ, the Lord of life and riot of the moon; it rules over all God's creatures, and opens mouths of lions, and reconciles our sufferance and weak facution; it pleases God and supplies allour needs. But prayer that can do thus much for us, can do nothing at all without worshipper of God and doth his will, him he heareth."__ Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

BISHOPS.

The primitive general use of Christians most effectually doth back the Scripture, and interpret it in favor of this distinction [the order of Bishops]; scarce less than demonstratwith the character of this poetical Hogarth. But to return several most distant and disjoined places, (at Jerusalem, at Star office.

has ever surpassed the well known description of the silence should presently conspire in acknowledgment and use of it? how could it, without apparent confederacy, be formed, how could it creep in without notable clatter, how could it be admitted without considerable opposition, if it were not in the Or the vivid portrait of a person terrified at his perilous si- foundation of those churches laid by the Apostles ? How is it likely, that in those times of grievous persecution, falling chiefly upon the Bishops, (when to be eminent among chris tians yielded slender reward, and exposed to extreme hazard when to seek pre-eminence was in effect to court danger and trouble, torture and ruin,) an ambition of irregularly advancing themselves above their brethen should so generally prevail among the ablest and best Christians? How could those famous martyrs for the Christian truth be some of them so unconscionable as to affect, others so irresolute as to yield to such injurious encroachments? and could all the holy fathers (persons of so renowned, so approved wisdom and integrity) be so blind as not to discern such a corruption, or so bad as to abet it? How indeed could all God's Church be so weak as to consent in judgment, so base as to comply in practice with it? In fine, how can we conceive that all the best monuments of antiquity down from the beginning (the Acts. the Epistles, the histories, the commentaries, the writings of all sorts coming from the blessed martyrs, and most holy confessors of our faith) should conspire to abuse us; the which do speak nothing but bishops; long catalogues and rows of bishops succeeding in this and that city; bishops contesting for the faith against Pagan idolaters and heretical corruptors of Christian doctrine; bishops here teaching and planting our religion by their labours, there suffering and watering i with their blood .- Dr. Isaac Barrow.

CHRISTIAN CONTENTMENT.

Not so with him who has learned contentment in the school of Christ. The basis of his contentment cannot be sha ken. Friends may fail like the summer-brooks; and the un kindness and treachery of man may sorely grieve his spirit; but he has a friend in the everlasting courts above, that 'sticketh closer than a brother." And the storms which rage without only endear to him more and more the refuge and sanctuary where he has sought and where he has found his everlasting peace. The riches which the "rust and moth doth corrupt" may fail; the costly house must, perhaps, be parted with; the expenditure limited; the table curtailed of its wonted portion. But his heart and affections are already fixed upon the enduring riches, and what is left is enough to sustain him in his pilgrimage to Zion. "He eats his meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God;" and

JUSTICE.

How blessed a thing it is for any nation, that justice is Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. impartially executed even upon the mighty! A few drops of blood have procured large showers from heaven. A few remove away with the breath of those pledges of the offender; judgment cannot tyrannize where justice reigns; as contrarily, there can be no peace where blood cries unheard, unregarded .- Bishop Hall.

TRUE MERCY.

Mercy, the choicest flower of the Crown, and which has the kindest aspect on the subject, may in an ill hand become oppressive to the people; and so it always does when it is used to countenance or protect the wicked against justice; and to set those who do not love the law, above the fear of it; but when the sword of justice is sent forth, not to execute the will of man, or serve his passions, but to purge the land from iniquity, and to root out oppression from the earth; when mercy follows close behind, to screen the ignonot out of malicious wickedness, from the vigorous blows of justice; then may it properly be said, that" mercy and truth prompt attention. The most satisfactory references can be are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each given, if required. other."-Bishop Sherlock.

THE GOSPEL MUST BE PREACHED.

It is obvious that there can be no effective results from a which lay bare the natural helplessness of man, and shew years of age. Application (post-paid) to the Editor of 'The him how he may be made wise unto salvation. Mere ethics, of the Bible. Our Sermons must speak the Gospel fully, intelligibly, unmixedly, uncompromisingly. Christ must be magnified in all his offices, as our crucified Saviour and risen Lord-Head over all things to his Church. The work Bishop of Winchester.

THE CHURCH CATECHISM.

death, save, keep, and defend, in all the troubles and assaults and shuts the storehouses of rain; it unlocks the cabinet of men mighty in those Scriptures, whereof, indeed, it is the can examine without seeing that its authors must have been scrupulously expressed; this wrought so effectually that 'now' of which they have always on hand, consisting of culties, with the violence of torment and sharpness of perse- (says an authority of the second year of Elizabeth, quoted by Strype) 'a young child of ten years old can tell more of his duty towards God and man, than a man of their [the Roman holiness; for "God heareth not sinners, but if any man be a Catholic priests] bringing up can do in sixty or eighty years." -Rev. I. J. Blunt.

Advertisements.

TOLET

A ND immediate possession given, A NEAT COTTAGE within the limits of Cobourg, containing a kitchen, two even that strange mixture of the familiar with the tremening it constituted by the Apostles; for how otherwise is it sitting-rooms, four bed-rooms, &c,—with an acre of ground

Cobourg, November 19th. 1838.

LANDS FOR SALE, On the most reasonable terms, with Long Credit.

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	Oxford,
-	HELE BERKETT TO THE TENTED IN 1811 FOR STATE THE BERKETTER AND
-	Particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application
•	to the subscriber, at Toronto. JAMES M. STRACHAN.
0	Toronto, 8th October, 1838. 18 3m
	The state of the s
1	HENRY ROWSELL,
-	BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

KING STREET, TORONTO,

AS just received from London a large assortment of Books and Stationery of every description; among which will not of innocence or peace. Then, too, we shall learn that its imagined peaceful groves, and tranquil vales, and fields of be found, The Church of England Magazine, The Saturday Magazine, Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia and other works published under the direction of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Society for the

> Theological, Medical, Law and other Works to order procured from England. Terms, half the value to be paid at carcases are rich compost to the earth; the drought and dearth the time the order is given, and the remainder on delivery of the Works.

> > Toronto, 7th November, 1838.

EDUCATION.

THE REV. H. CASWALL, M. A. Master of the District School in the healthy and delightful town of Brockville, is prepared to receive into his family a limited number of Young Gentlemen as Pupils. The course of study embraces Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the usual English branches. Having been engaged for several years as a Professor in a Theological School, Mr. C. would be happy to give instructions in Hebrew and other branches of Sacred Literature to pupils desirous of preparing for Holy

The Terms are Thirty Pounds for Board and Tuition during the Academical year. Every pupil is expected to be rant, the inadvertent, the unfortunate offenders, who sinned supplied with a bed and bedding, silver spoon, and towels. Letters addressed, (post paid,) as above, will meet with

> WANTS A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, A YOUNG LADY accustomed to tuition, who undertakes to teach Italian, French, Music, Dancing, the use of the Globes, and the other general branches of education. Church', will be forwarded and attended to. 21-4w.

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Importers of Hardware, &c. &c.

AVE on hand a general and well assorted Stock of Shelf Goods suitable to the country trade, which they will sell Wholesale for CASH, or approved three months Paper, at of the Holy Spirit in conversion, sanctification, and instruc- their usual low prices. They have also a large Stock of tion, must be at the root of all our teaching .- Dr. Summer, CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES. made at the Factory originally built by the late Harvey Shepard, and afterwards occupied by John Armstrong. As Shepard's and Armstrong's Axes have been decidedly pre-The Church Catechism, writ in our own mother tongue, ferred before any others in the Province, it is only necessary brief, and on the whole, of admirable simplicity; a manual to state that Champion's are made by the same workmen which, elementary as it may be thought, no competent judge and from the very best material, to insure for them the same continued preference.

of this vain world, and bring at last to everlasting salvation, the womb, and quenches the violence of fire; it stops the essence, most patiently investigated, and most skilfully and Joseph Van Norman's well known Castings, a large Stock C. B. & Co. are agents for the sale (to the Trade) of

> Cooking Stoves, Six Plate do. Parlour do.

Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, July, 1838.

The Church

WILL for the present be published at the Star Office. Cobourg, every Saturday. TERMS

To Subscribers resident in the immediate neighborhood dous, which startles us in every page, is quite in keeping imaginable that all the churches founded by the Apostles, in and stabling attached. Application may be made at the Subscribers receiving their papers by mail, FITTEEN SHILof the place of publication, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. To LINGS per annum, postage included. Payment is expected yearly, or at least halfyearly in advance,