### "HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

THEREFORE I WILL NOT BE NEGLIGENT TO PUT YOU ALWAYS IN REMEMBRANCE OF THESE THINGS, THOUGH YE KNOW THEM AND BE ESTABLISHED IN THE PRESENT TRUTH.-2 PETER 1, 12.

VOLUME H.

#### COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1839.

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#### Moetry.

LITANY TO THE HOLY SPIRIT.

In the hour of my distress, When temptations me oppress, And when I my sins confess, Sweet Spirit, comfort me

When I lie within my bed, Sick at heart, and sick in head, And with doubts discomforted, Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the house doth sigh and weep, And the world is drown'd in sleep, Yet mine eyes the watch do keep, Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the passing bell doth toll, And the Furies in a shoal, Come to fight a parting soul, Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the tapers now burn blue, And the comforters are few, And that number more than true; Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the Priest his last hath pray'd, And I nod to what is said, Because my speech is now decay'd, Sweet Spirit, comfort me

When the Tempter me pursueth, With the sins of all my youth, And half damns me with untruth, Sweet Spirit, comfort me

When the flames and hellish cries, Fright mine ears, and fright mine eyes, And all terrors me surprise, Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the judgment is reveal'd, And that open'd which was seal'd, When to thee I have appeal'd, Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

[Herrick was born in 1591, and died after the Restoration. He was one of the clergy ejected under the Commonwealth, but recovered his living in 1660.]

#### SCHISM.

A SERMON, preached at Bytown, before the Eastern Clerical Association, on Thursday, January 10, 1839, - and published at their request,-by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, Rector of Richmond, U. C.

ROMANS, xvi. 17 .- " Now I beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doc-trine which ye have learned; and avoid them."

That against which the Apostle cautions in these words is Schism.

This may be defined, -a division or rent in the Churcha breach of that union which Christ has enjoined; an opposition to that method of promoting religious knowledge, and exercising religious affections which is prescribed by the Gospel. If such be the meaning of the "divisions" mentioned by St. Paul, you perceive, at once, that it can be no trifling matter. To rend that body,-to divide that church, for whose unity Christ prayed,-to oppose that plan of salvation, whose strongest proof of divinity is "the commudestroy the exercise of those kindly feelings and affections which the gospel expects, and which it inculcates as the these christians love one another!" surest proof of its reception in the heart; -surely thus to thwart, thus to destroy, must be a sin of no common kind! And yet how lightly is it thought of by the greater part of nominal christians! yea, how seldom do Christians consider it in that point of view in which the Bible places it! With them, the slightest cause, a triffing offence, a groundless equally groundless preference, whose foundation in truth, an equally small amount of examination would prove wanting, is sufficient to lead to the offence of separation, although so contrary to the doctrine of our Lord Jesus Christ.

With the hope of shewing you, that in the eyes of Him who seeth not as man seeth, schism is no trifle, I shall ask you to consider ;-

Some proofs of the sin of Schism.

It is sin because,-I. It transgresses the law of Love.

Consider this law as applied to the Church of Christ.

St John (1 Ep. iii. 18, and iv. 7,) shews its obligations: charity (love) among yourselves," (iv. 18.)

These are but few of the many texts to the same point; sufficient, however, are they for my purpose.

Observe, the persons to be beloved ;- the brotherhood. a christian; have, outwardly, been made sons of God; and, known, by its enlargement, and the final conquest of the therefore, brethren one of another. Then, think of the cha- earth? As disciples of him who went about doing good, you (though they have little in common with him but his name, racter of that love to be exercised towards "the brotherhood". Not a mere expression of the lips, -not in words only, -not in the language of affection, merely, the title, brother, always on the tongue; but in our intercourse one with another in deed; and that intercourse, not the hollow and de. ceitful courtesy of the world, but that honesty and truth, which is found in brethren, - members of the same family, proof of our being genuine followers of Him, whose whole -" loving one another with a pure heart." See yet again, life was one continued act of benefit to man? "Hence is on earth with which their founder remained in communion the character of that love is to be more than sincere. It must be fervently-breathing, actively-devoted,-" fervent of the first importance; exercised in forgiving the many of. from correct.

king men, partially only, however much renewed in the my disciples." (John xv. 8.) spirit of their minds. " Above all things have fervent charity among yourselves; for charity shall cover the multitude of sins."

Such are the principles of the law of love, as applied by the New Testament, to the Church.

There they stand; and no one, who names the name of Christ, dare gainsay their wisdom and beauty, but at the expense of his christianity; or dany their obligation in "the church throughout all the world," except he desires to have his reason questioned.

But are these the principles on which the various bodies of christians act? Do they cherish the law of love as the grand distinguishing badge of their discipleship? Are they mony, and love, and peace, and yet all claiming him as making all men know them as Christ's disciples by displayout the genuine feelings of their hearts in David's prayer, ble heavens, for the very reason that they are seen, than by -" for my brethren and companions' sake I will say peace the invisible, so are they more affected by the religious dis-

waive the answer; but it must not be. Here is a root of effects; and shame and confusion be upon us that this digangrene festering at the very heart; sickening the whole me that they may be one as we are. [See Chapman's Serbody; palsying every limb; and, except cut out, must for mons on Episcopacy.] ever destroy the law of love, which is the life-blood of the church. That gone, what will she be? A poor lifeless corpse; in herself, without feelings; towards the world, reference to Canaan, -dividing the land, so that the whole useless; yea, and worse than useless! Will this be? No, children, who have fallen out by the way; and left to perish, except the priest and levite can first settle their conflicting claims to the few poor pounds, or the paltry acres, which Schism is the cause of these unholy feelings. Were the ject, -war with the world, the flesh, and the devil. great body of believers now, as of old, of one heart and one mind, the honor bestowed on one member would cause the lasts. whole to rejoice with it. Like various regiments, the success of one would be considered as that of the whole army. But now the advancement of part is looked upon as dishonour done to the whole, and keeps his hand on his sword's each other.

How long, O Lord, may every lover of Zion inquire, be ment, and one heart, shall be found among those who are building on one hope, to which they are introduced by one baptism; acknowledging but one God of their salvation; and looking forward to one and the same inheritance? hasten, thou God of love, that blessed day when "Ephraim nion of saints" "knit together in one holy fellowship,"-to shall not envy Judah, and Judah shall not vex Ephraim": when the unconverted world shall again say,-" See how

> We have now considered schism as a sin. Seen as it is love TOWARDS THE WORLD ?

on this wise,-" peace on earth; good-will towards men." by "going into all the world, and preaching the gospel to His people departing gradually, still farther and farther cross; and through himself offers "peace to them that are that knew them once knows them no more for ever! afar off, and to them that are nigh"; to the nominal christian, and the poor idolater. Embracing this offer, they who Church, for a moment, look at those which the New af- children. were once enemies, become reconciled and friends. Wea- fords. pons of war become implements of peace. The members of the body, heretofore instruments of sin, become instruments of the first ages? Their names continue; their tenets are gracious offer shall have been accomplished, this world-the battle ground of sin-wasted by the purifying fire, shall says St. Peter (1 Ep. i. 22;) "love the brotherhood" (ii. 17); ings and death of the Redeemer; as it was defined by the division was their curse!" Nove as brethren," (iii. 8); "love all things, have fervent Saviour's last commission; as it reads in every page of his Where is the schism of I to take that word as their guide.

As members of the Church of Christ, you dare not say,test of discipleship ?-Obedience. "If ye continue in my the abounding in the fruits of righteousness, which is the visions!

\* I use the word Church in its most generally received charity"—" loving with a pure heart fervently." And this is sense, as meaning all baptized persons, whatever may be their to be exercised at all times, towards all men, as a matter denominational name; at the same time considering it far

It is proved, then, that the law of love towards the world is obligatory on all who are members of the Church of Christ. It is not a duty which they may, or may not perform, but one which their very situation compels them to discharge, under peril of being disobedient to their master; faithless to the solemn deposit, with which they are entrusted.

How is it discharged?

Poorly, indeed! When they see the numberless sects which schism has caused, each claiming apostolic authority for its existence; when they behold that motley group furnishing, by their endless bickerings, the most incontestible proof that they cannot all proceed from a God of order, hartheir author! How are the men of this world affected? "I be within thee; peace be within thy walls and prosperity cord they behold, than by the religious concord which the Bible exacts. They adopt indeed a very good rule, if ap-Gladly, for the sake of our common christianity, would I plied to other subjects. They judge of christianity by its bitterness springing up and flourishing, nourished, as it is, vine system of truth and holiness will not stand the test in by the worst passions of the human heart. Already does it the important particulars of mutual love and charity; for no ings, that except much labour be had to disabuse them of trouble the church, casting its poisonous fruits widely, boun- other reason than this-we are determined to be divided, tifully,—aye, as widely and unsparingly as the enemy of all notwithstanding Christ our Saviour prayed, "Holy Father, righteousness could desire. Division in the church, is a keep through thine own name those whom thou hast given

See again, the manner in which this duty is discharged. Instead of following the example of the Jewish nation in might be possessed,-rivalry and mutual jealousy induce it cannot! he who loved her when an enemy, will not for- the various sects\* to shew more anxiety to keep each other sake her now that she is reconciled! Of a truth, she is in check, than to fight the good fight of faith. Hence foltrays her to the scorn and derision of that world which duties not more than sufficient for one, whilst wide-spread hates her, for a few pieces of silver, or from motives equally desolation around is crying loudly for help. Perishing for base. There lies the Church\* bleeding at every pore from lack of knowledge, as thousands are, die they may without the attacks of those, whose cry is, "down with it, down God and without hope, unless each separate communion with it, even to the ground;" neglected by her unnatural can obtain a supply over and above this corps of observation. And schism is the cause of this.

Were the church now, as of old, united, this could not one member of her large family has received as a gift. And head," marshalled under one name, would have but one ob-

Nor can such a state of things ever cease whilst schism

Each denomination of christians, conscientious in their preference, must desire, pray and strive for the extension of their distinctive principles. They look on these as the medium, by which the Holy Ghost hath wrought all his work hilt to unsheath, not against their common foes, but against in them. Can they be otherwise than surrounded with a halo of reverence? Their present state is traced to their form of government, or their mode of conducting worship: fore divisions shall cease? Before one mind, and one judg. must they not, then, be desirous that all others should become partakers of their benefit?

> We have now considered schism—the "divisions" of the are plain, as the dishonor done to God; the injury to others, and to ourselves.

> God's hatred of schism then, must follow; and frequently has it been shewn, and most severely has it been punished.

Thus, an early attempt to usurp the divinely constituted may I place it in another light, -in its effects on the law of the temple at Jerusalem sets up his golden calves, commanding his subjects to worship them, thus drawing off a large The law of love towards the unconverted world speaketh portion of the then church of God; and lo, himself notorious for ever after, as he who "made Israel to sin!" His

Not to multiply examples from the Old Testament

Where are the remains of the various heresies, and schisms of righteousness. And when the purposes of God in this matters of record only! Whilst, unable to bear the purifying, the trials through which the church has passed have washed them away from her fair face !- And where are "beloved, let us love one another;" "my little children, let be a new earth, the abode of righteousness. For a moment they which arose at the Reformation,—the tares which the us not love in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in look at the law of love, just as it was when published by the enemy sowed among the wheat? Some few remain, whilst you on your guard. Become better acquainted with the totruth." "Love one another with a pure heart fervently," angelic host; as it was exhibited in the obedience, suffer. the multitude are forgotten I "Division was their sin; and

Where is the schism of John Calvin-the openly-acknowword; and as it ought to be exhibited by those who profess ledged departure from the discipline and constitution of the Church, as it had existed from Apostolic days to his own time. It exists in the Presbyterian communion, though exthis law is not binding on you: for is it not by the church, piring, if its divided condition be any criterion of its decay. All who, by baptism, have put on Christ-the profession of that the manifold wisdom of God in redemption is to be made And where, we would again ask ourselves, is that vast body of professing Christians who still bear the name of WESLEY, dare not say this law is not binding on you: for what is the wandered, as they have, afar off from his principles) who call him master, and yet do not the things which he comword, then are ye my disciples indeed"; (John viii. 31) and manded, - where are they ?- Still having a name as Wesis not this command to be obeyed, "go ye into all the world leyan Methodists; but divided and subdivided; and each and preach the gospel to every creature?" Nay, is it not subdivision itself the parent of a numerous offspring of di-

Fostered by the pious of that branch of the general church

\* Nothing here said, can be construed into an approval of divisions. Existing, as they most unhappily do, I mean to shew their folly as well as wickedness, visible, as they are; on their own admission, that all have equal divine authority; and, if so, why this mutual rivalry?

fences which must ever be found among erring and mista- wy Father glorified that ye bear much fruit, so shall ye be till he joined the church in heaven, they increased in num. bers, and in devotion to God and man. Pastors, however, arose of other sentiments than those holy, self-devoted men who were their first teachers! men these were, loving to have the pre-eminence; no longer contented with the humble, yet useful office of preachers, they dared, unauthorised by God, and contrary to the dying wish of their parent, to administer the cove, ant tokens of God's love-the sacraments ; thus usurping the priestly office. Thus they divided the body of Christ. Hence has flown the mutual jealousy which has since existed between those, who were once bosom friends! Hence has arisen that unholy rivalry which still mars, in this Province, what I would still call their works of faith and labours of love!

In proof of this, enumerate only the various separations from that form of Government, on the continent of Europe, ing love to their brethren of other sects? Are they breathing tell you, brethren, that as men are more struck by the visi. in the United States, in Great Britain in general, but specially in Scotland.

Justice, however, compels me o add, that not all-a few-(happy could I say, MANY) of the followers of John Wesley have not forsaken the church of which "he was a burning and shining light." These are primitive and legitimate in their use of Methodism. But such is the constant effort made to poison their minds and to estrange their feel. prejudices, to enlighten where ignorance of church principles prevails, their children will wander from the church of their fathers.

Perhaps my sincerity may be questioned, but God is my witness, I have great sorrow and continued heaviness in contemplating the divided condition of Protestantism!

Watched, as we are, by the eagle eye of that portion of the universal Church, against whose errors we protest; cir. cumvented by her servants, whose zeal and self-devotion. happy would it be for us did we imitate; leagued, as that unhappy church is, with the enemies of her Lord, against wounded in the house of her friends. With a Judas kiss lows that shameful waste of ministerial strength, that all who desire to recommend a more scriptural faith and hoeach hails her mother; and with a Judas' love of gain be- crowding together of ministers of religion, -all discharging lier practice; is it a time for Protestants to be wasting their strength and means in mutual strife ?- Surely, with such an enemy in the field, wisdom would suggest a return to that outward and visible church, which, up to the time of Calvin, without question, even by Calvin himself, was known by her three orders in the Ministry; and which even now comprises nineteen out of twenty parts of the Christian world! "Divide and Conquer," has ever been the watchword be! Then, each separate body of christians "holding the of our unwearied adversary. Should that vast member of the Church, already "drunk with the blood of saints," again imbrue her hands in brother's blood, will not the divided hearts, and separate counsels of Protestant Christians be the cause of so dire a calamity? Surely, the revived and active condition of the Papal Church should lead us to pause in our mutual resentments, before it be too late!

Whether you will hear, or whether you will forbear; whether acting on the falsely called liberal, but more correctly to be styled INFIDEL spirit of the age, my hearers shall set my present instructions down to the account of bigotry and a narrow-minded sectarian spirit, I know not. Nor must I allow myself, from fear of consequences, to hold my peace, when duty urges me to speak; but rather, through evil report and good report, "warn, reprove, rebake, extext -and have found it sin; because transgressing the hort." Yes, though the more abundantly I love you, (and law of love to God and man. Like all other sins, its evils "God is my witness, how greatly I long after you all) the less I be loved; though I should "become your enemy because I tell you the truth;" yet must I in the language of the fearless Apostle to the Gentiles, say, -" Mark them which cause divisions among you." I say, MARK. Observe attentively and diligently, those who seek to draw you away in its destruction of that fundamental law of the church, priesthood-running the risk of bringing in heresies and from that branch of the true vine-that portion of the uniother sins do, indeed, injure; but this strikes at the root of the law of love, -love towards the brethren; but that we schisms, -was visited by the destruction of Corah, Dathan versal church which has never yet been guilty of the sin of that which is the only remedy for all the evils of this world. may have a more thorough understanding of its sinfulness, and Abiram. Jereboam, the son of Nebat, in opposition to schism: no, not when reforming herself from Papal errors, (for even then she only returned to what she had been be. fore that despotic church enslaved her,)-who requires not of any man that it should be believed as an article of faith whatsoever is not read in Holy Scripture, or can be proved prejudice, which a very little inquiry would remove, -or an These are its principles; and these it carries into execution, successors on the throne all, all, reprobate towards God! thereby," -who has already fed the flames of persecution with a noble army of martyrs, - and who has, as an humble every creature." Its spirit is that of Him who is the world's from the truth of the Old Testament; till at last, ripe for instrument, cheered and sustained their spirits as they aspeace-maker; who hath made peace by the blood of his vengeance, they are carried away captive, and the place cended in their fiery chariot to their God,—and who is even now, in this day of blasphemy and rebuke, nourishing with her Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies, thousands of God's dear

Finally, "Avoid THEM!"

Count them not as enemies: far from this! But avoid listening to those who would seduce you from the faith and practice of your forefathers. I dare not be ignorant of the railing accusations" brought against us, secretly by many who with their lips shew much love; by others more openly, and far more honourably. Necessity is laid upon me to put nets of your church. Accustom yourselves to the language of your Prayer Books. Seek to drink in the spirit of her Liturgy. Through her ministry, sit at the table of her Lord and your Lord. And, above all, through the means of grace which your Church offers, ever hold communion with her adorable Head and Saviour. Thus, "truly repenting,most earnestly desiring pardon, and forgiveness,-preserved and continued in the unity of the church, when taken hence, you will be taken to his favour, through the merits of God's dearly beloved Son Jesus Christ our Lord." + Amen.

## PRAYER.

O Almighty God, who hast knit together thine elect in one communion and fellowship; hast built thy church upon the foundation of apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone; cast thy bright beams of light upon her .- Graciously behold thy family, for which our Lord Jesus Christ was contented to be betrayed, and gi. ven up into the hands of wicked men, and to suffer death upon the cross. O Lord, we beseech thee, to keep thy church and household continually in thy true religion, in thy

<sup>\*</sup> Article vi.

<sup>+</sup> See Service for Visitation of the Sick.

continual goddiness.—Keep her with thy perpetual mercy. despotism; that despotism itself, from its brutality and vio. Church, that was trodden in the mire, is now putting forth about the city, and fixed upon gates and public remarkable Let thy continual pity cleanse and defend her. From envy, hatred and malice and all uncharitableness—from all endurance; but the irresistible sway of a centralized go. mitred head; in the North American Colonies its crosier is Inspire continually the universal Church with the spirit of tained by the aid of selfish support from the popular party, nistrations are demanded by the hungerers after spiritual unity and concord, so that all her members may live in may finally crush the spirit and extinguish all the blessings food; and in the gigantic turbulent republic of the United members incorporate in the mystical body of thy Son, the ceding convulsions had occasioned, enlisting alike the friends Monarchy, it now shines out like a Pharos over the troubled blessed company of all faithful people.-Yea, grant to all who have been admitted to the fellowship of Christ's reliengaging the most influential portion of the people by inments of the West. If the Church passed undestroyed gion, that most excellent gift of charity, the very bond of terested motives in its support. It was neither the ven. through the fiery furnaces of the Grand Rebellion and the peace and of al virtues, that we may become one fold under tuous and godly living, that we may come to those unspeakable bys which thou hast prepared for them that unfeignedly love thee, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen-

#### THE GROUND OF OUR ZION'S GLORYING.

At the close of a series of discourses which had for their principal object the illustration of the great leading truths of scripture from the Liturgy of the Church, I may be allowed to observe, that I never felt so fully as at the present moment, the strict adherence of the Prayer-Book to the Bible. We have found the solemn Liturgy abounding with expressions drawn from scripture truths, and built on divine doctrines .-Does the word of God depict the state of man as fallen, corrupt, and sinful? We find the church services replete with the language of lowly confession, of conscious guilt: disclaiming all hope from ourselves, and acknowledging that "there is no health in us," we come before God as sinners expecting mercy .- Does the Scripture teach us that " our righteousness is filthy rags," and that we can be accepted only through the merits and righteousness of Jesus Christ? Every prayer and exchanged "a corruptible for an incorruptible crown." which we present is offered through Jesus Christ our Lord: Spirit is necessary to enlighten our minds and convert our hearts, to guide, console, and sanctify us? We pray continually for his sacred influences, that our hearts may "be service, would be well repaid by the pious eloquence of the perished in consequence of brutal usage, or of confinement cleansed by the inspiration of God's Holy Spirit." We are supplications, the happy combination of verses from the in close unwholesome prisons, or on shipboard, where they reality of our religious professions; and in our service we thought, which the tragic event commemorated so naturally out even straw to lie on. An intention was avowed of sellour lips, but in our lives." It is the general spirit of Christ's religion to be kindly affectioned towards all men, and to la- Sermon delivered before the Queen, is the only Royal Marchurch, by teaching us to pray continually for the relief of all he was faulty and misguided in many respects, and, besides the sorrows of the human race, expresses her scriptural feel- the serious defects of his character, had few of those graing for them, and suggests in the strongest manner to her cious and winning arts that, when exhibited in a monarch, members the duty of doing good unto all men. We are con- frequently supply the place of more sterling attributes; yet tinually exhorted in Scripture to solemn acts of praise, and it is a circumstance never sufficiently insisted on in his fato "sing praises with understanding;" and thus it is the cus- vour that none who beheld him in the most trying scenes of they might have retained, and perhaps even augmented, giving, but for the whole congregation to join in singing best gentleman, and the best Christian, that the age produthat it was far otherwise. We know, too, if it be not prement that the apostles, and their immediate successors, continually preached Christ, and that the preaching of the gos- Church of England, and his invincible resolution to die rapel was a divine ordinance to continue to the end of time; and therefore preaching has in our church its due estimation, and with this ordinance all our public services close. Upon these grounds we assert that the Church of England is truly scriptural, that she is built upon the word of God, and that this is her proper ground of glorying; not that she is the established religion of the country, not that she is ancient, and venerable from her antiquity, not that she is wealthy and powerful, but that she rests on eternal truth, and stands and falls with the everlasting word of God!"-Rev. F. Close, A.M.

# GREAT BRITAIN IN 1814.

#### From the Rev. A. Alison's Sermon on the General Thanks. giving, 1814.

Dear even to the savage heart is the land of his fathers ;dear to the citizen of civilized ages are the institutions of national wisdom, and the monuments of national glory :but upon no human heart did the claims of his country ever fall so deep and so irresistible, as they now do upon the citizen of this country. Other nations have preceded her in the road of arts and arms; -other nations have wreathed around their brows the laurels of science, and the palms of victory but the high destiny to which she has of late been called, no other nation has ever shared with her; and all the glories of former times fade before the moral splendour which now eneircles her. She has been called to guard the fortunes of the human race; to preserve, amid her waves, the sacred flame that was to relume the world; and, like the cherubim that watched the gates of paradise, to turn every way her flaming sword against the foes of God and man. These were her duties, and nobly has she fulfilled them. Through every dark, and every disastrous year; -- while nation after nation sunk around her; - while monarchs bent their imperial heads beneath the yoke, and the pulse of moral nature seemed to stand still in ignominious terror, -she alone hath stood, insensible to fear, and incapable of submission. It is her hand, that, amid the darkness of the storm, hath still steadfastly pointed the road to liberty; it is her treasures which have clothed every trembling people with armour for the combat ;-it is her sons, (her gallant sons!) who have rushed into the van of battle, and first broke the spell that paralyzed the world; and, in these recent days, it is her commanding voice that has wakened the slumbering nations of mankind, and sent them on their glorious march, conquering and to conquer. And now, my brethren, in the hour of her triumph, -now, when all that is brave or generous in the human race bow before her, - where is she to be found? And what is the attitude in which she presents herself to her children ?-Oh, -not in the attitude of human pride, or human arrogance; -- not with the laurels of victory upon her brow, or with troops of captives following her chariot wheels:--it is in the attitude of pious thankfulness; with hands uplifted in praise, and eyes downcast in gratitude; -it is before the Eternal Throne that she bows her victorious head, and casts her erown of glory upon the ground, and calls her children to kneel along with her, and to praise the Father of Nature that he hath selected her to be the instrument of his mercy to mankind. These are triumphs to which the history of the world has no parallel. In the long line of her splendour, what hour is to be compared with this? Which of us does not feel somewhat of her glory to be reflected upon our own heads? And what British heart is there which does not pray that such may be ever her name, and her character among man-

DESPOTISM THE RESULT OF DEMOCRATIC ASCENDANCY.

nally prostrated the liberties of Rome; it was the centralized of envy, of slander, and ungodliness? of the French Revolution.

#### THE CHURCH.

#### COBOURG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1839.

Wednesday last, the thirtieth of January, was the Anni-

ced, although they might refuse him the appellation of the best King. His unshaken attachment to the Protestant ther than deny the divine origin of its Episcopacy, must endear him to the affections of every Churchman. He had weakly, and, it must be added, faithlessly affixed his hand to the death-warrant of Strafford, the trustiest and most highly-gifted servant that monarch commanded,-he had suffered ruinous concession after concession to be extorted and avouched the efficacy of its doctrines and ministrations by praying for his murderers with his expiring breath.

But we do not intend to dwell on the character of the Royal Martyr, or to show at large how beautifully affliction refined his nature, and purged away the dross,-what a halo of mild effulgence his reasonable and firm faith poured around his sorrow-stricken head,-or how, in his demeanour on his trial, in his farewell to his children, in his last interview with Juxon on the scaffold, and in his very act of dying, he combined the heroism of the monarch with the or neglect the power of the Press. The reader may endurance of the saint. These themes would tempt us into smile when we talk of the Press in 1641, but we refer him that has enabled him so materially to benefit this Province. reflections that our space could ill afford. We merely de- to History for confirmation of what we have advanced. Of sign to remark in brief that the Anniversary of the Martyr- printing we may say, as of William Pit, that it knew no dom of King Charles I. and the events that followed it, sug-childhood. It burst upon the world, simultaneously with gest considerations that can never lose their force, - consi- the Reformation, in the fulness of manly stature, and, like the loyalty of the Clergy, and that warn us against netory over "tens of thousands." "Its wonderful influence," glecting those timely precautions, to the omission of which remarks the Rev. I. Blunt, "was first made known upon the unfortunate Charles, in a great measure, owed the loss this great question. The pure doctrines and heroic deeds of his crown, his liberty, and his life.

government of Augustus which framed the chains that This is a cheering spring of consolation that history uncould never be shaken off. There is the ultimate and deadly locks to us, because it shows that our Church, like our Mo- law, like men in an ecstasy, surprized and amazed with sefoe of freedom; there the enemy, ever ready to break in narchy, can weather the roughest storm. But in regarding veral apparitions, had no speech or motion." and reap the last spoils of the discord and infatuation of our venerable Ecclesiastical Establishment we do not only others. And wherever such a centralized system has love it the more for the trials which it has encountered,grown up in an old established state, after a severe course but a portion of our sympathy and admiration is bestowed the cause of freedom is utterly hopeless, and that the seeds party obtained the ascendancy, and Monarchy and Episco. of death are implanted in the community .- Alison's Hist. pacy were utterly prostrate, we do not find these holy men saluting the rising sun, or evincing a desire to retain the fleshpots of Egypt, at the sacrifice of their conscience and allegiance. Some few of them would have been glad to remain in their quiet paths, mourning in silence over the desolation of Jerusalem, but offering no opposition to the usurper. But even such a compromise as this was not permitted greater protection than active loyalty, inquisitorial perse. versary of the martyrdom of King Charles I., who, 190 cution extended to the most distant hamlet, and seven Charles, to stand without "speech or motion." Polities, years ago, laid his "grew discrowned head" upon the block, thousand of the Clergy were deprived of their benefices, and cast destitute on a community that dared not, however Our Book of Common Prayer contains a Service framed willing, afford them open aid, because they held fast their we confess that "we do not draw near trusting in our own for the occasion; but, we grieve to say, this noble and pa- integrity, and, in preaching the doctrines of Scripture, vir. righteousness, but in God's manifold and great mercies in thetic form is but rarely used in the churches of the English tually condemned the actors in the strange and tragic scenes Establishment, or in those of its colonial branches. A few that were being enacted around them. No piety, no learn. minutes, however, snatched from the cares and pleasures ing could save them from beggary, and inhuman treatment. of the world and devoted to the perusal of this particular "Some," relates Southey, "were actually murdered; others instructed in Scripture, that our lives must bear witness to the Psalms into an appropriate Litany, and the train of deep were crowded together under hatches, day and night, withing them as slaves to the Plantations, or to the Turks and Charles I., remarks Dr. Hook in his late most admirable Algerines." In the exemplary conduct of these reverend bour for their temporal and spiritual good. And thus the tyr that the Calendar can boast. As a Sovereign, it is true, reiterated charge that an endowed Clergy love their tithes sufferers is to be found the best refutation of the stale and and emoluments rather than the souls of men! If the mi nisters of the Establishment, in the times to which we are alluding, had only been base enough to convert their pulpits into revolutionary tribunes, and to goad on their flocks, his life denied him the praise of being the best father, the their ecclesiastical revenues. But we know, and we rejoice sumptuous to predict any thing certain of fallible men, that should a similar trial await the English Clergy of the nine. teenth century, they would be found emulating the meek the Hammonds, and the Jeremy Taylors of a former period, and functions by the very persons who expelled and disfranchised them. The great body of the Episcopal Clergy from him,—but still it was not to save himself, but from a adhered to the Crown during the American Rebellion; and desire to avert the fall of the institutions he was sworn to should the fatal day ever arrive when Upper Canada ceases Thus does the new Principal, in his own right and in that maintain; for when the hour of his own personal peril was to exist as a dependency of the British Empire, where is at hand, and he had no human stay to lean on, he clung to the clergyman of our Canadian Church to be found, who, to which, we are well assured, his connection with Upper the Church, that sat weeping like Judea beneath her palm- for the wealth of Ophir, would forfeit his allegiance to his Canada College will only serve to give greater celebrity tree, and finally sealed his attachment to it with his blood, Sovereign and his God? The lesson that the Christian patriot may learn from these historical retrospections is too obvious to remain unseen. In proportion to the prevalence of Church of England principles, will Loyalty flourish; and every well-wisher to our connexion with Great Britain can take no surer means to perpetuate the bond, than to propagate the doctrines, and to send forth ministers of the Church among the people.

A solemn warning is also to be derived from the errors and misfortunes of Charles I., and that is NOT TO DESPISE Who would have thought, when a groan of stupified hor- Luther was in every mouth-ballads sung of him. His royal blood spirted from the headless trunk, and the aposto- many anonymous authors whom the times evoked, were the recesses of villages, or the upper rooms in towns, - peals to the people. The confessions of seme of the more was shivered into a thousand fragments, apparently incapa. against the errors of Rome, were industriously scattered ble of being re-united, - who would have thought, that, out abroad. Above all, Tindall's translation of the New Testa. of such a scene of desolation as this, in the course of less ment was now in the hands of many; for the price, as comthan twelve years, the Church would arise from its ruins, pared with that of Wickliff's a century before, was just the clergy be reinstated in their ancient rights, and the na- forty-fold less; and by means of it, the multitude were enation welcome back with open arms the long banished faith bled to compare what the Gospel actually was, with what of the Reformation, as taught by the three-fold and lately Rome had made it by traditions. The art of printing in abominated order of Bishop, Priest, and Deacon? Who this age of the revival of the Gospel, answered in some meawould have thought, when Archbishop Laud died, like Ste- sure to the miraculous gift of tongues in the age of its first church to which, in the judgment of a high authority, he phen, amidst sectarian revilings, and in a few years after publication. It was soon perceived that if the pope did not would be more honourably and consistently employed in his royal master so closely resembled him in his melancholy put an end to the press, the press would put an end to the tendering his "cordial support." We have not, of course, fate, that Archbishop Juxon would place the crown on the pope." When the civil war commenced, more than a hunder the means of knowing exactly what is the general taste of head of the Martyr's son. History, however, tells us that dred years had elapsed since the Reformation, and the press the readers of the Guardian; but it is a taste most sincerely it was so; and we are led to inquire into the causes of this had made proportionate advances in the acquisition of to be deplored, if it relish and approve of the columns of vitality in the Church of England, which preserved it power over the minds of men and the destinies of kingdoms: vituperation which that journal offers every week against amidst all the vicissitudes of a Revolution, and restored it, it became the great lever which loosened the foundations of the Church of England,—a Church from which the foundations of -not like the Gallican Church curtailed of its privileges the Throne. When the arch-demagogue Pym had delivered der of their cherished Wesleyanism sprang, which he clung and possessions, and fallen in public esteem, -but re-invest- a speech, that was full of fuel and combustibles to feed the to and loved to his dying hour, to whose doctrines they ed with all its ancient honours, re-installed in its ancient popular flame, straightway was it scattered throughout the themselves profess to subscribe, and of whose honour they fanes, and re-established in the affections of a deep-thinking kingdom doing its mischievous errand with a fatal certainty. ought to be jealous While to the needy soul, craving know. and phlegmatic people. We cannot hesitate to ascribe this What says Lord Clarendon, the grave and acute observer ledge of a Saviour's love and of a Christian's privileges, and indestructibility of the Church, primarily, to its being of the prognostics that preceded the national epidemic? "grudging if it be not satisfied," there is but a poor scant founded on the rock of Scripture, to its being modelled after Hear the sagacious Chancellor: "And by this means (the morsel of appropriate food weekly offered in that unfaith. the form sanctioned by the immediate followers of our Lord dissensions at Court) those emissaries and agents for the ful and degenerate Guardian, two-thirds at least of it are himself,—and, secondarily, to its adaptation to the sober confusion which was to follow were furnished with opportu-filled each week with matter, which, if it have any influand monarchical habits of the people, and to the easiness of nity and art to entangle all those (and God knows they were ence at all, cannot but awaken and keep in constant mo-

places, traducing and vilifying those who were in highest trust and employment : tumuits were raised, and al! licence false doctrine, heresy and schism, good Lord deliver her. vernment, established by a democratic executive and sus. uplifted; in almost every dependency of the Empire its miproached to a catastrophe, "all possible licence was exercised in preaching and printing any old scandalous pamunity and godly love; and may thus shew themselves very of freedom, by removing all the practical evils which pre- States, whence it was once almost expelled as the ally of phlets, and adding new to these against the Church." From the triumphant return of the seditious Prynn, Burton, and of order and the partisans of democracy in its ranks, and political ocean, and darts its rays into the remotest settle. Bastwick, "the licence of preaching and printing increased to that degree, that all polpits were freely delivered to the schismatical and silenced preachers, who till then had lurked geance of Marius, nor the proscriptions of Sylla, neither the American Revolt, shall it not, in every quarter of the globe, in corners, or lived in New England: and the presees at one Shepherd, and so to follow thy blessed saints in all vir aristocracy of Pompey, nor the genius of Casar, which fiscurrilous pamphlets, that their wit and mulice could invent. Whilst the ministers of the State, and judges of the

These glimpses at the memorials of a bygone age are not without their application to the present position of affairs in Upper Canada. When we consider that, in many parts of of democratic suffering, it is not going too far to assert, that on its suffering and devoted Clergy. When the Puritan the neighboring Republic, the Press is perverted to the vilest ends, and is made a torch to kindle the most diabolical passions of our nature, the lust of rapine and the purpose of assassination, so monstrous an evil requires to be counteracted, on our part, by unmasking such wickedness to the gaze of our still deluded fellow-subjects in Great Britain .-When, even in our own Province, we track the footsteps of the emissaries of sedition and treason, and find them, by some craftily worded paragraph in a newspaper, tainting to them: as inoffensive and neutral demeanour was no the public mind with disaffection, it is time for us to arrest the infection, and not, like the ministers of the unhappy civil and ecclesiastical, when assailed by the Press, must be defended by the Press. It may not be dignified, it may be attended with some inconvenience, for a government to descend into the arena of daily discussion, and to defend its actions, as if it were on trial before a jury of the country,-it may be all this, and more-but it is nevertheless necessary for the preservation of the state. "Learn to wield this," exclaimed a Hottentot, holding up a pen, " Learn to wield this, and it will afford you more protection than all the assagais of Caffreland. Thank God I have lived to see the day when I have learned to know, that mind is more powerful than body."

> It is with pleasure we announce that on Saturday the 26th ultimo, THE REVEREND JOHN M'CAUL, L.L.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, the newly appointed principal of Up. per Canada College, arrived at the City of Toronto, and, on the Monday following, was duly installed in his office, amidst the rejoicings of the boys, who were gratified with a holiday on the occasion.

We understand that the gentleman selected for this arduous and responsible situation is well worthy to be the successor of Dr. Harris. He has for several years been a tutor at Trinity College, Dublin, and is therefore intimately conversant with the higher branches of tuition. His aca. demical attainments are stated to be of the highest order, while the source from which his appointment proceeds,-at endurance and christian loyalty of the Sandersons, the Halls, the special recommendation, we understand, of the venera. ble and excellent Archbishop of Canterbury, -is a guara. and that,-after years of misrule, and anarchy, and fanati- tee for the excellence of his private and clerical character. cism,-they would be welcomed back to their old abodes His brother the REV. A. McCaul, is well known in the the. ological world as an equdite Hebrew scholar; and, as the author of Sermons, preiched at the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, has acquired the title of an orthodox and able Divine. of his near relative, enter upon the situation with a name, The REV. CHARLES MATHEWS, who has been the Acting Principal for the last ten months, had the satisfaction, notwithstanding the distracted state of the times, of resigning his temporary trust into the hands of Dr. McCaul with the names of nearly 160 boys on the College list, -a greater number than has ever yet been known on the books of the institution since its first establishment.

> The numerous friends and old pupils of Dr. Harris will be gratified to learn that when list heard of, he was in the enjoyment of good health, and paying a visit to his brother at Cambridge,-the University where he imbibed the learning

It must always be a pleasure to the members of our Colonial Church to hear of the welfare and movements of those individuals in England who support their interests in derations that testify to the perpetuity of the Church, and Charles XII. of Sweden, its first essay in arms was a vic- Parliament, or on any less conspicuous stage. We therefore mention that our zealous advocate, Mr. Pakington, has lately presided at a Conservative Festival held at Droitwich. in Worcestershire, the Borough which he represents,-and of the German Reformers circulated throughout England. that, as the papers inform us, "he succeeded, by his able ror burst from the assembled spectators at Whitehall, as the writings, together with those of Huss, of Zuingle, and of every one present a portion of that energy and cheerfulness lie Usher fainted at the sight, - when the Bishops were im- clandestinely dispersed. Tracts, with popular titles, such sion which Mr. Pakington now inhabits, was a house of reof which he possesses so ample a share." The family manprisoned, driven beyond seas, or lurking in concealment, as 'A Booke of the Olde God and New;' 'The Burying of fuge to many a loyalist and Clergyman during the disas. -when to perform their functions they were banished to the Masse; 'A, B, C, against the Clergy' made their ap- trous times of Charles I; there the mild, charitable and emiwhen their clergy and flocks were scattered, their cathe- eminent Lollards and expositions of particular chapters of of Worcester was about to descend on his brow, at the renently learned Dr. Hammond closed his eyes, as the mitre drals desecrated and mutilated,—when the Establishment Scripture, which were thought to militate the most strongly storation of his lawful sovereign; and there does Mr. Pake ington give practical proof of his hereditary veneration for the Church, which his ancestors loved and succoured in the hour of its darkest tribulation.

The editor of the Christian Guardian seems to have availed himself very industriously of certain of the low and Radical prints of the mother country, in culling all that could be extracted from them hostile and offensive to that The anarchy which is the first effect of democratic asits spiritual yoke contrasted with that of the ecclesiastical a great many) who were transported with those vile and vultion the worst passions of the deprayed human heart. The tyranny under which they had recently suffered. The gar considerations: cheap, senseless libels were scattered excellent Jeremy Taylor has beautifully observed, that a gar

those creatures that live amongst the snows of the mountains turn white with their food, and conversation with such perpetual whitenesses, so our souls may be transformed into the similitude and union with Christ by our perpetual conversation with his incomparable purities." If this, then, be true of familiarity with the "purities" of faith and godly conversation, it is not hard to conjecture the dark and bale. ful influence that must follow from perpetual familiarity with coarse, unlovely, and uncharitable themes, -how, by constant perusal of such matter as the Christian Guardian supplies, the native bitterness of the heart must at last be transformed into the very quintessence of wormwood and gall!

In the last number but one of that journal, there is the following extract from an obscure Radical print published in London, and which, we can believe, finds its way into very few respectable households of the United Kingdom :-

" A Protestant Dissenter-a Member of an Independent Church — is now a Prisoner in a common Jail for costs incurred in an Ecclesiastical suit against him for not going to Church! The facts are these: Mr. John James, a respectable farmer at Lianelly, Carmathenshire, and a member of the Independent Church in that town, was lately Churchwarden of the parish of Llanelly. From time immemorial, it had been the custom of the parish for one of the Churchwardens to be nominated by the Vicar, and the other by the Dissenters. The latter Churchwarden had never been expected to attend at the parish church. However, Mr. John James, after the expiration of his year of office was; cited to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of St. David's, by the Vicar of Llanelly, the Rev. EBENEZER MORRIS, (let his name be had in everlasting remembrance) for absent. ing himself from Church, when he was admonished for his irreligion, and sentenced to pay the costs of the suit against him! This he neglected to do, and for such neglect he has been drag. ged from his business-from his large family-from his aged and bed-ridden wife-and thrown into one of the dungeons of Carmarthen Jail!

tary subscription, a Church rate having been refused. Again, Mr. James took part in the last election in favour of the Li-beral candidate, whilst the Tory candidate was supported by the Rev. Ebenezer Morris.

This atrocious case has very properly been brought under the consideration of the Government. But that is not enough; it must be urged on their immediate attention, with a view to the release of Mr. James from Jail without delay. We call upon all the associated bodies of Dissenters in the empire to meet at once, and memorialise the Government for his discharge -London Patriot, Nov. 29."

Our eye chanced, about the same time, to light upon an allusion to this very " atrocious case" in the London Standard, a paper somewhat better known and more highly ap. preciated in the religious and literary world than the journal from which the above passage is taken; and from the Standard we accordingly present to our readers a faithful state. ment of the whole affair. From this explanation, the veracity of which can be vouched for, the public will understand what dependence is to be placed upon the authorities from which the editor of the Guardian deems it expedient to draw his materials for abuse of the Church of England :

" At Easter 1837, John James volunteered his services to fill the office of churchwarden for Llanelly, for the year ending Easter 1838, and was elected with a view to serve as a tool in the hands of t'e political Dissenters and Infidels there. When raised to the office by his political connections, instead of appointing a substitute to do the duties for him, which the law allowed him to do, and which he ought to have done, had he been a conscientious Dissenter, he went himself to the Con-sistory Court, at Carmarthen, and there subscribed the declaration required by law, thereby binding himself to do all that is required of a churchwarden. The Vicar having four services at his Church on the Sabbath-day, frequently found considerable inconvenience from the continual absence of John James and the occasional absence of the other churchwarden. -He, therefore, sent them a written notice to attend to their duty, otherwise he would have them cited to the Court for neglect. Some time after this, and after repeated applica-tions to them, John James still stubbornly refusing to do a sin-gle act connected with his office, he was cited in September, 1837 to the Court for neglect of duty, and on the 13th of that month he pleaded guilty, and was admonished to do his duty in future, and condemned to pay the costs. Here the minister terminated all proceedings with him. But it turns out that when applied to for the costs he refused to obey the order of the Court, and the fact is, that he is now imprisoned for a contempt, and not, as is falsely and slanderously alleged, for any penalty incurred under the I Eliz. c. 2, s. 14, or any other act whatever. John James is reported to have stated repeatedly that he resisted payment at the request and recommendation of his spiritual pastor, who has taken a very prominent part in the politics of this place, and is a professed friend of Daniel O'Connell, whom, as he stated in a periodical published by him, he wishes ent. H of gover ly advised his followers not to heed any order of the Spiritual Church—a mere tolerated Church—they were a Voluntary Court, with a view, no doubt, of turning the little stir their re-fusal may make to the use of subserving the purpose of political Dissenters, &c. The said John James might, if the Vicar had been vindictive, have been placed in a very serious situa-tion, but no advantage has been taken of that, although this political churchwarden has been the means, under the advice of his pastor, to bring the whole of those alleged grievances upon himself, the Church and its ministers must be blamed.

The Vicar is pledged to bring the whole before a public tribunal, and defend himself against the very libellous attacks made upon him."

Amongst a mass of other extracts in the Guardian, from like sources and of a similar import, is the following, taken from the Leeds Mercury, -the heading, we presume, being the Guardian's own :

"Predicament of a "successor" of the Apostles. — A clergyman in a neighbouring church was lately in the predicament of having to announce to his hearers that he had left his sermon at home, and that they must either wait until he fetched it, or return home without that spiritual advice which it contained .-The latter alternative was preferred, and the learned ecclesiastic was absolved for that day, at least, of having to preach an extempore discourse. - Leeds Mercury.

Now if this were true, we have no hesitation in saying that, from want of habit in extempore speaking, and a modest unwillingness to attempt what he was not sure of be- fortune to meet with a highly respectable minister of the Es- pital profitably in commercial enterprise. ing able creditably and conscientiously to perform, such a tablished Church, and while talking about the spiritual destiof a person endued with ten times the talent of the Editor of the Christian Guardian and of the Leeds Mercury put together; but of its truth, as it stands thus nakedly out, wo have no little cause to doubt from the very equivocal character for veracity which Mr. Baines, the editor of the Leeds erected, and pasters appointed, as he in the course of his en-Mercury, chances to enjoy. As a specimen of the estima-

MR. BAINES AND THE TRUTH.

Bill, respecting the propriety of providing, at the expense of the state, a Roman Catholic clergyman, where 50 prisoners of

son, has proved that, in reference to this part of the country, the statement of Mr. Baines is "not correct." The following are a few extracts from his journal:-

" May the 5th, 1837, went to the school, and admitted some more boys. Fleard some repeat the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments. Of the 40 boys, 24 have been used to go to chapels, 4 to no place of worship, 2 to Roman Catholic chapels, 10 to church, &c.

" May 7th, examined 60 men, to see how many had been taught to go to a place of worship, and to what place they had been used to go. Out of the 60, found 23 had gone to church, 25 to chapels, 8 were Roman Catholics (Irish). I had not been for 10 years, 1 not for seven, 1 not for three, 1 never been; of the others, some not been for the last year or two. Most can read more or less.

"May 8th, spoke to 20 men this morning. Inquired how they had been brought up, and to what place of worship they had ever gone. Of this number, 12 used to go to chapel, 7 to church, I to no place. Of the 20, I had not been for nine years, I not for seven, I not for six, and 4 not for three years.

Mr. Baines will remember the title which the late Mr. Cobbett bestowed upon him. We leave it with our readers whether the above extracts do not prove the truth of that ap-

We might deal in a similar manner with many of the other slanders which, from sources equally dubious and impure, the Editor of the Christian Guardian has been at such pains to circulate; but our readers, we dare say, will be quite satisfied with the present specimens of his accuracy, fairness, and christian good-will!

We are indebted to the Rev. T. Creen, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Niagara, for a copy of the Sermons preached by Now for the causes of this persecution. Mr. James is a him on occasion of the late General Fast, and published at the request of his congregation. We shall endeavor to grater, during his year of office the church was repaired by voluntity our readers, next week, with some extracts from these excellent discourses.

> We perceive by the Upper Canada Gazette that Parliament is summoned to meet for the actual despatch of PUBLIC BUSINESS, on Wednesday, the 27th day of February,

### ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY. From the Edinburgh Weekly Journal, Dec. 5.

A public meeting of the Episcopalians was held yesterday (Tuesday) in the Hopetoun Rooms, for the purpose of forming a society in connexion with the Episcopal Church, to be designated the "Scottish Episcopal Church Society." The meeting, which was held in the large hall, was one of the most numerous and respectable we ever remember to have witnessed. On the platform we observed, the Right Reverend Bishops Low and Russell; the Earl of Morton; Lord Robert Kerr; Sir William Gomm, K.C.B.; the Hon. and Rev. Sandilands; Archdeacon Williams; the Rev. Messrs. Ramsay, Terrot, Sinclair, Shannon, D. K. Drummond, Traill, Suther, Lambert, Coxe, Coventry, G. M. Drummond, Langhorne; George Forbes, Esq, banker; Professor Forbes; Sheriffs Duff of Edinburghshire, and Cay of Linlithgowshire; Hercules Robertson, Esq., advocate; J. Strange, Esq.; W. B. Dundas, Esq., and many others whose names we could not ascertain.

The Right Rev. the Primus in the chair.

The meeting having been constituted with prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Walker, Primus.

The chairman said the object of the meeting for which they were now assembled was to establish the "Scottish Episcopal Church Society," as provided for in the 40th Canon of the Episcopal Church. The first object of this Society will be, Episcopal schoolmasters, books and tracts for the poor-and lastly, to assist in the formation or enlargement of Diocesan in heavy irons. Libraries. Now the meeting was aware that these desirable objects were not to be obtained in their position without a direct appeal being made to their benevolence for voluntary contributions. The meeting were aware that their Church was not an established Church now-they were an unendowed appealed to the christian benevolence of their people in behalf of their poorer brethren; but he must say that though he belonged to a Voluntary Church, and he was sure he spoke the sentiments of his brethren now present, when he disclaimed, in the strongest possible manner, against any communion of feeling, with those persons calling themselves Voluntaries, who were constantly pouring forth fierce attacks upon the Established Church—(Hear, hear)—and were sowing political divisions and animosities throughout this community (Applause)—With such Voluntaries the Episcopal Church had no community of feeling-the Episcopalians have no feelings of hostility towards the Established Church .- (Hear) -In conclusion, he was quite sure that when their case was fully made known to the meeting, that it would be speedily answered, and as the poor of the land were a part of God's family, he therefore made the present appeal, confident that it would not be in vain.

The Right Reverend Bishop Low proposed the first resolution, which The Earl of Morton seconded.

a claim on the Establishment) told him (Bishop Russell) that professed to belong to the Episcopalian Church, but who in following extract from one of his contemporaries, the Ha- reality, went to no place of worship whatever. On being told this, he (Bishop R.) readily admitted to his friend, that of foreign corn, inasmuch as, if our market had remained at he believed what he had said to be quite true, and in reply "There was a debate recently on the Prisons (England) said that the Episcopalians laboured under many difficulties, and that from having no state endowment, their pecuniary rethe state, a Roman Catholic clergyman, where 50 prisoners of that religious persuasion are found at one time in any gaol in sources at present rendered the reclaiming of the persons al-In that debate a remark was made by Mr. Baines, luded to hopeless. His reverend friend, however, was not to England. In that debate a remark was made by Mr. Baines, the member for Leeds, that "he had no claim to put in on behalf of the Dissenters. Who were not often found within the precincts of the prisons." The house laughed at this 'fabrication' of Mr. Mercury, dreming that to be a sufficient answer to so singular an assumption of purity and perfection for the Dissenters. Mr. Alderson, the chaplain of the Wakefield principles.

In that debate a remark was made by Mr. Baines, the constant of the member for Leeds, that "he had no claim to put in on behalf of the Dissenters who were not often found within the precincts of the prisons." The house laughed at this 'fabrication' of Mr. Mercury, dreming that to be a sufficient answer to so singular an assumption of purity and perfection for the Dissenters.

Mr. Alderson, the chaplain of the Wakefield principles. This reverend ment, nowever, was not to notice. Consols remain 93; to § for the op Active preparations are still making all over rol soldiers and sailors for the government. To be put off in this way, and mentioned to Bishop Russell that no less than 22,000 Highlanders had been found out destitute of the means of grace; and he accordingly advised that the Episcopalians ought to survey the city and suburbs, that the number of persons destitute of religious ordinances and who in a fierce war before the close of the year.

professed to be Episcopalians might be ascertained. Now, said he (Bishop R.) to his friend, although we go through Glasgow and find out that there is great destitution, how are we poor Episcopalians, having no endowment, to provide for them? That was the next point which was put; to which his worthy Presbyterian friend replied, "in the first place, ascertain the amount of your destitution, -then prove that if exists; and then the next step is to Agitate! Agitate! Agitate !- (Cheers.)-He believed the agitation scheme to be not a bad one, and said to his reverend friend, -well, if it is the case, that we must agitate, we have no help; though, I am much afraid, it will be a long time before we make much of it, for we Episcopalians are too quiet a body, and we are not so well up to the agitation system as our Presbyterian friends are .- (Cheers.) - In agitating this question, however, he was sure they would invade the territory of no religious sect All but five can read.

"July 23d, examined the men for sessions, and, out of 60 taken as they sit in the day room, I find 21 have gone to church, 31 to chapel, 4 to no place, to either place 3, to Catholic cha-

The Rev. C. H. Terrot said, that if they went to the north of this city one or two hundred miles, they would there, instead of one clergyman for one parish, find only one clergy. man for two or three parishes; and notwithstanding that they were men of the highest worth, and warmest zeal for the cause of Christ, they were from actual want compelled to endure great privations, working as many of them did for less wages than that of a domestic servant-(Hear, hear.) He hoped this meeting would not for one moment longer, allow this state of things to continue-and this Society differed from other Voluntary Associations, in this respect, that while they were merely "Associations," the present one went much farther, for it is the "Episcopal Church" itself, making itself a Church Society" in every diocese, the respective Bishops of each being the Chairmen, and the Clergymen members, and forming delegates to the other societies, the present society, therefore, was not confined to one particular place, but was established on the broad principle of the "Episcopal Church," and as such we look to our brethren in the North for their aid, and by next meeting he hoped to have it in his power to tection of the Northern frontier." show a reciprocity of good feeling on the part of their brethren in England, towards those who were scattered throughout the land, even to the Moray Firth. A collection was made on the spot, when a large sum was obtained, and the benediction having been pronounced by the Chairman the meeting separated.

#### Summary of Civil Entelligence.

From the N.Y. Commercial Advertiser. FIVE DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

At the moment we were ready for the press, we received our English papers by the packet ship England, Capt. Waite We are indebted to the kind attention of this gentleman for London papers to the 19th December, and Liverpool to the 20th, both inclusive; our regular files from our attentive correspondent are also received.

Lord Durham had refused to accept the address of the West minster Reform Association-not on account of any thing in the address itself, but of the proceedings at the meeting.

The Greenwich Advertiser states that surveys have for some time been in progress, preparatory to the fortification of the entrances of the Thames and Medway, at an expense of

ARRIVAL OF THIRTY-FIVE PRISONERS FROM CANADA. LIVERPOOL, Monday .-- This morning, in consequence of information having been received that the Captain Ross had arrived with prisoners from Quebec, a great number of persons were congregated on the St. George's Pier. The Captain Ross anchored in Bootle Bay, and a steamer was sent to provide for its poor and decayed clergymen, or salaries to out to bring back the convicts, who arrived about four o'clock, their assistants, and general aid for congregations struggling and were immediately conveyed to the Liverpool Borough with pecuniary difficulties-to assist candidates for the mi- Jail. A desperate attempt was made to mutiny during the nistry in completing their theological studies-to provide passage home, but it was happily frustrated by the determination of Capt. Morton, who placed the whole of the prisoners

Eleven of the prisoners are very heavily ironed.

From the London Morning Herald, Dec. 17. By a comparison of the quarterly average of the weekly

liabilities and assets of the Bank of England

It appears that the circulation of the Bank of England has decreased in the sum of £431,000, while the deposits have ing countenance. increased in the sum of £84,000. The securities have deincreased in the sum of £84,000. The securities have decreased in the sum of £464,000, and the bullion is made to upon their trial.—Mont. Cour. show an aggregate increase of £23,000.

On the year, however, it appears that the quarterly average amount of the circulation has increased in the sum of £471,000, and the bullion in the sum of £1,190,000. The "rest" appears to amount to £2,567,000, which by a comparison with the return of the last month shows a farther decrease in that item of £94,000, making altogether in the course of two months a decrease of £199,000.

The continued decrease in the present circulation of the Bank of England, and in the amount of the securities, strongly evidences the fact of the falling off in the general commercial business of the Bank of England in the shape of discounts; which sufficiently accounts for the desire of the direction to promote loans, through the agency of the branch banks, and establishes to a great degree the successful rivalry The Right Rev. Bishop Russell said-In one part of his di- of the newly established joint stock banks. The deposits Battalion and the Militia on duty in Hamilton, by our excelocese, he referred to the city of Glasgow, he had had the good have increased, which shows the difficulty of employing ca- lent Lieutenant Governor. No person could have had a high-

The amount of this item has been considerably lessened tution of that great city, his reverend friend (who was then within the last three or four years, but it has with the excepengaged in ascertaining the number of Highlanders who had tion of the year 1834, always increased at this particular season. This return, however, shows that the amount of bullion in the coffers of the Bank of England has increased in

> There is a general impression abroad that the January returns of the revenue will show but rather a Flemish account, which must, however, not be placed altogether to the circumstance of the existing low rates of duty upon the importation low rates, there would have been no foreign corn let out of bond, and, consequently, no duty at all would have been paid.

From the Times, December 19.

The Funds have been all day without any movement to notice. Consols remain 934 to & for the opening.

Active preparations are still making all over England to enrol soldiers and sailers for the government. Fortifications are to be erected in several parts of the coast now considered de-fenceless, and the whole of the movements of the British Government decidedly indicate that they expect to be engaged

Lord Grey is exceedingly indignant at the treatment which his son-in-law, Lord Durham, has received-he openly states him to be, in his opinion, the most injured man alive; and will support those opinions in his place in Parliament. A re-port also prevailed that Lord Durham had called a meeting of all the merchants in London who had relations with Canada, to explain to them the motives of his conduct whilst there.

The 42d regiment is not to be sent to Canada as reported. Mr. Maule is to be the new Judge, vice Justice Park, de-

There appears to be a very violent attempt making to create a war between Holland and Belgium, but it will doubtless end in smoke, without the expenditure of much gunpowder; the Belgian army is to be increased instantly to 120,000 effective fighting men.

The French are sending out more vessels of war to Mexico, and increasing their army and navy.

Multa, Dec. I.—The Queen Dowager of England has arrived here in the Hastings, and has created great excitement; for the first time the royal standard of England has been seen to float from the castle of La Valette.

Constantinople, Nov. 27 .- The Queen Dowager of England is hourly expected here, and apartments are prepared for her. Mr. Bulwer is here, dangerously ill. The Greek Patriarch is dismissed from office; this has occasioned great excitement. The plague has broken out in the suburb Kassim Pacha, near the arsenal. This place is deserted in a commercial point of view. The Sultan is visiting all the Mosques. Russia has disgarrisoned Abesia of the cordon of 16,000 men, who previously covered the coast of that Province; they have been conveyed with the utmost expedition to Odessa, on board six ships of the line, and other smaller vessels, the number of which was daily increasing on the Black Sea, through the unexampled activity which prevailed in the docks of Sebastopol.

#### UNITED STATES.

A motion was made in Congress on the 1st of January, by the Hon. A. P. Grant, for rebuilding the Fort at the mouth of the harbour of Oswego, and resulted in the following re-

" Resolved, That the Committee on Military affairs be di-"Resolved, That the Committee on Military affairs be directed to enquire into the expediency of repairing and rebuilding Fort Ontario, situated at Oswego in the State of New York, and with the view of making such inquiry, that the said committee correspond with the Secretary of War, Major General Alexander Macomb, and Col. W. J. Worth, of the army, as to the probable expense of such repairs, and the importance of said fortification as a military post for the pre-testion of the Northern frontier."

#### LOWER CANADA.

The Post Office communication between England and Halifax, by means of steam packets, is now in train, and to commence on the 1st of April. The packets are to be of 300 horse power, and the contractors to engage to make the passage out and home within the month. This increased facility in crossing the ocean, and a little amelioration of the mail route between Quebec and Fredericton would in a great measure render our communication with the mother country independent of the foreign route, into which it has been directed by the active and well directed energies of our neighbors .- Quebec Mercury, Jan. 22.

We inadvertently copied some time ago, an article purporting to be from the Morning Chronicle, which announced that the Boundary question was about to be settled, by giving up to the Americans all the territory south of the river St. John. We have learned since that the article alluded to was not the production of the editor of the Chronicle, but of the individual who writes what are called the city articles for that paper, about stocks and exchanges, and who is not surposed to know any more about politics than about the man in the moon. On this subject, we refer our readers to the following, from the Fredericton, (N. B.,) Sentinel of the 12th inst.—Montreal

"We do not know which to admire most, the absurdity or ignorance this proposition contains, and which we consider as another of the tricks by which it is attempted to assail Her Majesty's government. The proposal, it will be recollected, formerly came from the American Executive, and was received by the British cabinet with supreme contempt. The writer in the Manning Chronicle sanions by infore that having settled the Morning Chronicle sapiently infers, that having settled the dispute in this way, the railroad between Halifax and Quebec, which has so often been proposed and put off, will now be completed. The fact is, such an undertaking is physically impracticable; and a railroad which would connect Lower Canada with the Atlantic waters, must pass through the very ter-

ritory which it is proposed to cede.
"Since writing the above, we understand that Mr. Bliss, Agent for the province, upon perceiving the paragraph in question, called at the foreign office, and was there informed. that so far from adopting such a course, her Majesty's government were determined not to relinquish any part of their claim."- Fredericton Sentinel.

the weekly The trial of Charles Hindenlang came on yesterday morn-ing, before the Court-Martial, and at the hour of adjourn-September to the 11th of December, 1838, both inclusive, as ment, four o'clock, the case for the prosecution was closed.

The prisoner has got till Thursday at noon to prepare his defence, but, from the conclusive nature of the evidence, it is fence, but, from the conclusive nature of the evidence, it is supposed that he will not make any. During the day he appeared quite unconcerned, exhibiting a cheerful and unthink-

## UPPER CANADA.

His Excellency returned on Wednesday from his Western friendly and kind .- Toronto Patriot.

We understand that an officer of the United States army in full dress, came over to this side on Sunday last, bringing a despatch to our Commandant, containing intelligence of an extensive organization of American citizens again to invade our territory. Their number is said to be from nine to twelve hundred, and they were expected to effect a landing on Sunday night. But they have not as yet made their appearance. Western Herald.

We do not know when we were more pleased than we were at the Review on Monday last, of Sir Allan Macnab's er opinion of the officers of the Battalion than ourselves, but the extraordinary precision of the movements of the troops, together, considering the short time they have been drilling, entirely exceeded our highest expectations .- Hamilton Gaz.

# DIED.

In this town, (Hamilton,) on Sunday morning, the infant daughter of Edmund Ritchie, Esq.

List of Letters received to Friday, 1st February. Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; J. F. Rogers, Esq.; Rev. G. Hallen, add. sub. & rem.; J. Kent, Esq. (5); Capt. Stra-

chan, add. sub.; Hon. J. Macaulay; J. Crooks, Junr. Esq.; M. C. Crombie, Esq.; T. Fidler, Esq.; J. Weatherhead, Esq. add. subs. & rem.; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. J. G. Geddes, add. sub. & rem.; H. Smith, Esq. add. sub. & rem.; Rev. C. T. Wade, add. subs.; Rev. S. Armour.

We regret being obliged to decline inserting the poems we have received on the burning of St. James's Church at To-

#### Original Poetry.

For the Church LINES WRITTEN IN A PRIEND'S BIBLE.

Dear to the trav'ller through the desert wild The star that guides him by its lustre mild,-Sweet to his lips with burning thirst oppres't The fount that rises from its arid breast,— Dear to the mariner on an unknown sea The chart that points the course from danger free,— Sweet sounded on the Galilean shore The voice that bade the tempest rage no more,—
When dangers threatening fill the soul with fear,
Joyful the lines that speak deliv'rance near!
— All these united feebly still convey
The glorious joys these pages bring to-day:
Here shines the Star of Bethlehem softly clear,
To guide the pilgrim through life's desert drear; Here living fountains rise upon his sight Inspiring strength and ever fresh delight; Here mark'd the dangers on the sea of life, And safety's pathway through this world of strife; Here speaks a voice of sov'reign power possess'd To soothe the passions and to calm the breast;— An arm revealing of Almighty power A refuge sure when dangers darkly lower! -Holy thy life and happy be thy lot As Eve's ere Satan had her ruin wrought!-Such were my wish, but vain alas! the prayer Since sin has entered, ne'er shall lot so fair To child of Eve belong. For guilt its trace Has stamped on ev'ry heart, on all her race. — Does conscience, faithful witness to this truth, Flash on thy mind the errors of thy youth, And all the sins which wrote on mem'rys page Mark the declensions of thy riper age? Does the remembrance prompt the rising sigh And dost thou long for Eden's purity? Then to the sacred volume turn and hear Words that will fall like music on thine ear,— Words that will bid thy fears and troubles cease, And fill thy heart with everlasting peace!

Washed in the blood that frees from every stain Thy soul shall shine in innocence again.

Or dost thou mourn thy feebleness of mind 'Gainst outward foes and treachery combin'd, Thy want of power the tempest to controul When Satan's darts are poured upon thy soul?-Then turn again, and from the same pure source Thou shalt be armed against temptation's force. Bound by an oath th' Almighty stands thy friend,
And safe will guide thee to thy journey's end.
O mayst thou then above aught earthly prize
The page on which that oath recorded lies!
May the blest Spirit all its truths impart And stamp them on the tablet of thy heart ! Still may its precepts guide, its prospects cheer, Until thy pilgrimage is ended here! Then when that form, whose beauties must decay And moulder in the silent earth away, Shall rise in more than mortal beauty bright And soar away to realms of heavenly light, Thou shalt receive a brighter diadem Than e'er was fashioned from an earthly gem; And to the golden harps that sound above Thy ransomed soul shall sing a Saviour's love. TREBOR. Frampton.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

2 .- Purification of the Virgin. 3.—Sexagesima Sunday, 10.—Quinquagesima Sunday. 13 .- Ash Wednesday.

## GERMAN EDUCATION.

Since no where in the world exist such ample and easily accessible institutions for education as in Germany, we are naturally led to inquire into the influence which they exert upon the well-being of society. There is no science, and there are very few arts, which may not there most easily and very cheaply be studied by all who are desirous; the means of a decent education are open to all,-are almost forced upon all; and the facilities of acquiring a most complete education are denied to none. What, then, are the fruits which this deeply-rooted and widely-spreading tree are found to produce? the answer is most difficult; we are anxious to afford it impartially. It lies in a simple fact, which is too often excluded from the argument of education; whatsoever education may be given to mankind, one half of the number who nominally receive it will scarcely they were frequently employed only to light up with greater pre-eminence in the world, that our best and highest music is tage from it, or to retain much in their memory. Lecturerooms may be opened gratuitously, books may be accumulated, but early impressions, accidents, indolence, and bad dispositions, will defeat our expectations. It is a melancholy truth, but it must be told. Although a small knot of individuals in Germany is more learned than a similar number to be found in any other country, who create and devour more books than any others, yet it will hardly be asserted that the bulk of the German nation are more virtuous, more from the strength, but the grace of his oratory; not from stitution of Man—for what can be more adapted to his moral wise, more agreeable, more temperate in the enjoyments of the majesty, but the engaging pleasantry of the intellect.— constitution, than that which is so helpful as music life, more useful in their generation, than the corresponding Sometimes, indeed,—as in the famous comparison of Eng. eminently is, to his more culture? Its sweetest sounds are mass of some other European communities, which possess the opportunities of mental improvement in a more limited extent. It is one thing to learn, and another to retain and and beauty of expression; but these flights were unusual; devotions of the heart, and prompt the aspirations and resolves to practice; when the studious and the practical combine nor, when attempted, were they always natural; the orator of exalted piety.—Dr. Chalmers. in the same individual, then alone is the higher character of did not appear to rise so much by the vivacious buoyancy of man developed; but such an union occurs rarely anywhere, his own genius, as by the artful aid of rhetorical machinery. and not often in Germany. We admit with pleasure one He had not the calm and easy motion of one familiar with distinguished result of education in Germany,—the respect the element in which he moved. His eloquence flashed and with profit; but the constant familiarity even with such as which is paid to the literary and scientific character. On sparkled, without emitting a clear and continued light; he are not exceptionable in themselves, relaxes the mind that the other hand, it must be confessed that the most favour. never blazed upon the hearer with that concentrated lustre wants hardening, dissolves the heart which wants fortifying, able position, with regard to mental cultivation, conducts of imagination by which Burke sometimes dazzled the misthere more frequently to a refined taste in the fine arts, or ty eyes as with a mirror of diamond. In the playful, the sions which want calming, and, above all, disinclines and to a barren condition, than to those pursuits which have for agreeable, the bantering, the ironical, he was inimitable. their aim the general improvement of humanity. The Ger- Wilberforce notices the inexpressible drollery of his counteman will reply, that his exclusion from active political life nance, and the provoking smile about the lips, which fore- chief.—Hannah More. is the source; but a wide field is still open for all the best told the coming jest or sarcasm. With all the accomplishenergies of his nature, in the cultivation of the Christian ments of composition he was deeply conversant; if he character, and one in which there are fewer competitors, equalled Sheridan in diligence of preparation he surpassed and a surer recompense, than in the Chamber of Deputies or him in the elegant and harmonious construction of his senin the columns of a newspaper. Unsettled principles of ac. tences; every word was carefully selected and artfully ap- ordinances, can accompany us.—Rev. H. Martyn. tion are too often his blemish. It appears to me that one plied. You might be reminded of the lecturer more than essential defect in the system of German university education is the absence of a good pervading instruction in reli- attention was chained, and the hearer felt that he could not selves. When a man's self-love meets with another's flattery, gion; it is true that there are numerous theological courses look aside without loss. A single quotation will illustrate it is an high praise that will not be believed.—Bishop Hall. delivered for the benefit of students destined for the Church, the remark: thus in the speech upon the Seditious Meetbut these do not reach the mass of other pupils: they do not tings Bill in 1807:—"In the mighty councils of the disafnecessarily participate in this first and last requisite of an fected, discussions upon political subjects are interspersed elevated Education. Every science is copiously taught, is with digressions into impiety; the overthrow of the state commending the petitions which he cannot grant, to those almost overtaught, except that master-science which alone being settled that of the religious establishments of the who have more to bestow.—Dr. Johnson. teaches us rightly to apply all the rest, without which all country is next taken into consideration, and the sportive rethe rest are comparatively valueless, and which, if not sown laxation of rebellion is in blasphemy." -Nor should we, in in the earlier years of our existence, will seldom find a fer- alluding to the painful pursuit after excellence by repeated dross is consumed, and the metal refined : so it is with godly

#### PITT

The mantle of the elder Pitt descended upon his son, yet somewhat faded from its pristine splendour and richness. The power of the first resided in the majesty and vehemence of his declamation; the fascination of the second arose out of the natural facility of his utterance, and the artistical construction of his sentences. Such was the witchery of his manner that the prejudices of his opponents melted before it; and we have been told by one who opposed Mr. Pitt in every scheme of policy, that the most determined efforts were required to preserve his own mind unsubdued by the magic. He did not so much convince as bewilder his antagonist .-With infinite skill he so rounded his speeches, that the acutest subtlety was often baffled in discovering a point to seize upon. He delighted, as it were, to speak from behind a mist of sophistry, upon which, at intervals, he poured the colours of rhetoric until the dazzled eyes of the listener were diverted from the subject to the illustration. We are not condemning Pitt; he defended the cause of truth and of his country in the way that appeared the best calculated to promote the end. He might think it necessary to recommend the chalice by sweetening its sides. When Canning had listened with indignation to the depreciating remarks of several members upon the genius of Pitt, he inquired whether the ablest person then present, after taking the measure of his own mind, would venture to affirm that Mr. Pitt was not a great man? We re-echo the challenge. \* \* \* \*

The shout of the rabble and the dissoluteness of a Westminster Election ring in our ears when we speak of Fox. while the triumphs of Conservatism revive at the name of Pitt. To him we have been accustomed to look back with a sacred respect, as to the "pilot who weathered the storm;" the statesman who navigated the ship of the commonwealth through all the tempests of that fearful season when the winds were abroad. But this, however interesting and impressive, is only one among the other endearing aspects of his character. We must view him in the midst of that solemn assembly, of which he was at once the terror and the pride; upon that arena in which he stood so long the champion of England and of truth; sometimes bending the knee for a moment, yet rising more refulgent from every overthrow. Who can sufficiently admire the invincible strength of character which enabled him, not only to oppose a resolute front to the swarming host of his opponents during periods of the darkest peril and dismay, but to stand firm and unshaken amid the rocking elements of society, and upon ground trembling with the convulsions of a moral earthquake ?-Latin history has recorded the name of one who entombed himself for the sake of his country; English history embalms the memory of another, who surpassed his devotion not less than his renown. The Roman plunged into the yawning earth that opened to receive him; the Briton dug slowly and painfully a sepulchre for himself. The patriot bled to death in the battles of his country.

"I see before me the gladiator lie: He leans upon his hand; his manly brow Consents to death, but conquers agony, And his droop'd head sinks gradually low; And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow, From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one, Like the first of a thunder-shower. And now The arena swims around him-he is gone [Church of England Quarterly Review.]

## CANNING.

Canning occupied an intermediate place between the present and the Augustan age of eloquence. To have been the disciple of Mr. Pitt he declared to be the circumstance in his life upon which he looked back with the greatest pleasure. He entered Parliament two years before the retirement of Burke, and in one of his speeches he makes a very graceful allusion to him : " I had the good fortune to enjoy, during the short remainder of his natural life, a small portion of his private friendship. A letter, the only letter which I ever received from him, and which I have treasured up as a memorial of departed genius, was on this very subject. It was written at Bath, on that bed of sickness from which he ne-

ver afterwards rose." The wit and faney of Canning were not the mere emana-

literary department have been distinguished by the same quality. The ease, the gaiety, the abandonment of Horace Walpole, were the fruit of thought, reflection, and study .-The pleasantest of our letter-writers was not less laborious than the pleasantest of our poets. We learn from Lord Dover that he even collected and arranged anecdotes with a view to their subsequent publication; some of which have been discovered among the papers at Strawberry Hill. We mentioned the grace of Canning; and it was the instrument of his greatest triumphs. His sketch of Mr. Perceval, for

example, is drawn with uncommon delicacy and beauty: "Sir, when I first gave notice of the motion which I have this day brought forward, many weeks ago, it was my expectation that I should have to contend with my late lamented friend, as my most formidable antagonist upon it. I really wished for the opportunity of such a contest; I wished to see the side of the question which he espoused arrayed in its most striking colours; I wished to hear all that could be said upon it; and from him I should have heard it all. I wished for this contest for the sake of thorough discussion and of arriving at the truth; but I contemplated it, God knows, with no feelings of hostility; I should have come to it with sentiments the very reverse of personal animosity; I should have argued the question with him in no other spirit and with no other feeling, than

#### 'If a brother should a brother dare'

to the proof and exercise of arms. I know not who is to buckle on his armour and to wield his weapons against me this day. Would to God that he were here to wield them with his own hand! Would to God that the cause had the advantage of his abilities, so that we had the advantage and delight of his presence!

'Teque tuis armis, nos te poteremur, Achille.'"

# [Ibid.]

#### The Garner.

THE HOUR OF DANGER.

Amid the sunshine of prosperity, there is a character of national gaiety and levity, which suits, in some degree, with the character of the times, and which may be forgiven at least, if it is not approved. But the hours of danger demand another character; and the voice of Heaven calls then for loftier purposes, and sublimer energies. In such hours, it calls upon vice to pause, and folly to think, and party to be silent. It calls upon the citizens of every rank to prepare his mind for the scenes that may follow; to remember what are the blessings which are included in the name of his country: and to supplicate from Heaven that strength which may enable him, in its hour of peril, to defend and to save it. It calls upon the great and the affluent to lay their wealth at the feet of their country; to indicate their distinction, by the distinction of their patriotism; and to scorn every calculation of private interest, when the interest of their native land is in danger. It calls upon the poor man to harden his mind against the conflict in which he must act or suffer; to brave those additions to penury, which the struggle for national existence must produce; and to prepare himself, in the last rank, to defend the humble cottage, which is yet the abode of liberty and of religion .- Rev. Archibald Alison.

Every man rejoices twice, when he hath a partner of his ov. A friend shares my sorrow, and makes it but a moiety; out he swells my joy, and makes it double. For so two channels divide the river, and lessen it into rivulets, and make it fordable, and apt to be drunk up at the first revels of the Syrian Star; but two torches do not divide, but increase the flame. And though my tears are the sooner dried up when they run on my friend's cheeks in the furrows of compassion; yet when my flame hath kindled his lamp, we unite the glories, and make them radiant, like the golden candlesticks that burn before the throne of God; because they shine by numbers, by unions, and confederations of light and joy .-Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

## MUSIC.

It says much for the native and original predominance of tions of a brilliant intellect, playing idly round a subject; virtue-it may be deemed another assertion of its designed vividness the steps of the argument, and present, under a that which is charged with loftiest principle, whether it more attractive aspect, the difficult processes of calculation. breathes in orisons of sacredness, or is employed to kindle Lord Brougham has affirmed his speeches upon the currency the purposes and to animate the struggles of resolved patriotto have been his ablest productions. It was his misfortune, ism; and that never does it fall with more exquisite cadence however, to view eloquence too much as a branch of litera. on the ear of the delighted listener, than when, attuned to the ture. He often reversed the direction of the critic, and home sympathies of nature, it tells in accents of love or pity, transferred the care to the thought, and the solicitude to the of its woes and its wishes for all humanity. The power and expression-curam ego verborum, rerum volo esse solicitudi- expressiveness of music may well be regarded as a most nem. But Canning knew that his success must arise, not beauteous adaptation of External Nature to the Moral Conland, in a condition of repose, to a ship of war tranquilly those of kind affection. Its sublimest sounds are those most resting upon her shadow, -he attained to a surprising dignity expressive of moral heroism; or most fitted to solemnize the

## NOVEL READING

Many works of fiction may be read with safety, some even disqualifies for active virtues and for spiritual exercises. The habitual indulgence in such reading is a silent, mining mis-

We die alone. If we have not lived in solitary communion with God, we shall start at finding ourselves in the solemn silence of death, about to launch forward where no friends, no

There is nothing easier than to persuade men well of them-

He that can give little assistance himself may yet perform the duty of charity by inflaming the ardour of others, and re-

The metal and dross go both into the fire together; but the revisions and corrections, forget that the masters of every and wicked men in their sufferings .- Biekop Reynolds.

#### Advertisements.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THIS School, agreeably to a previous announcement, will be re-opened on Thursday, the 10th instant, in the Dis-trict School-house, in this City, under the superintendence of MARCUS C. CROMBIE.

In presenting himself, in his official capacity, to this enlightened community, and in soliciting a share of their patronage, Mr. C. respectfully begs leave to intimate, that he has, for upwards of eighteen years, been an approved and a successful Teacher in Canada,-seven, in the Montreal Royal Grammar School; eight, Master of the Montreal Academic Seminary; and, for the last three years and upwards, Master of the Prince Edward District School .- As soon as the School warrants the expense, competent Assistants, French and Drawing Masters, will be engaged.

CARD OF STUDIES, TERMS, &c.

Terms per Qr STUDIES. English, Spelling and Reading, Mental Arithmetic, and Latin, for the first year,..... English Spelling and Reading, Writing, Practical Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; English

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M. C. CROMBIE, Principal.

Toronto, 7th January, 1839.

32-6w.

A LADY of the highest respectability is anxious to receive TWO OF THREE children, from six to twelve years of age, who would be boarded and educated in her family. They would be instructed in the usual branches of a good English education, and the greatest attention would be paid to their religious improvement. Music, Dancing, Singing, and the Guitar would be taught, if required. Application may be made [if by letter, post paid,] to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rector of Cobourg, or Mr. Sheriff Ruttan of the same place.

Cobourg, January 18th, 1839.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Rector of Richmond, Bathurst District, has a vacancy in his family for a THEO-LOGICAL STUDENT, Application, if by letter, to be

Parsonage, Richmond, January 14th, 1839.

32-6w.

THE REVEREND J. SHORTT, of Port Hope, has a vacancy in his family for another PUFIL. Application and references (if by letter, post paid,) may be made to the Editor of "The Church."

January 12, 1839.

WANTED by a family in the London District, a Go-VERNESS, fully competent to teach Music and French. together with the ordinary branches of education. Applica. tion may be made (post paid) to the Rev. G. Salmon, Sim-

January 8, 1839.

31-6w

TOLET A ND immediate possession given, A NEAT COTTAGE within the limits of Cobourg, containing a kitchen, two sitting-rooms, four bed-rooms, &c,-with an acre of ground and stabling attached. Application may be made at the Star office.

Cobourg, November 19th- 1838.

23-4w

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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 their usual low prices. They have also a large Stock of CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES.

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Cooking Stoves, Six Plate do. Parlour Sugar Kettles, Pot Ash Coolers, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, July, 1838. 7-11.

# The Church

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(R. D. CHATTERTON, PRINTER.)