"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 II.]

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1838.

[NUMBER XXVII.

Original Poetry.

For the Church. THE NATIVITY.

Saviour of man, Earth had no pomp for thee,-No glorious pageant at thy hallowed birth Circled her countless myriads, no display Of gold and gems around thy cradle shone,
Nor shouts of joy from prostrate nations rose,
Nor princely hands poured treasures at thy feet;
But, thou of woman born, a virgin's heart
Was thine anointed pillow, and the breath Of thy first life did from a manger spring!

Heaven had no thunders then; no shafts of death Swept dazzlingly along from sky to sky,
Nor curtained darkness veiled the fair expanse,
Nor the bright lamps high in the azure set,
The watchers of a world, shed from their spheres
Rich floods of light to fill the perfumed air,— But one pale star, a beacon ray, looked down, And like the fiery pillar of the past, Gave life to hope, and wandering silent on, Led forth the Eastern sages to the goal, Where they might lay their off 'rings at thy feet, And age could worship at the shrine of youth!

Nature gave forth no melody; the ocean waves Broke not in sounds of song, nor harmony Swept o'er the orange groves, nor did the voice Swept of er the orange groves, nor did the voice Of music spring among the flowers and streams; The hosts of heaven rejoicing came not on, The angel choirs touched not their golden harps, Nor glorious strains from all the starry world, Did float above the new-found gem of Earth;— But one bright band the sweet Hosanna sang, And the low music stealing on the breeze, Fell not on kingly hall, or gilded roof, Nor broke the slumbers of proud cities up, But gently wafted to the shepherds' ear, Invoked the humblest to the praise of God.

Saviour, so cam'st thou once,—but when again The Earth shall know thee, then shall thunders roll, And forky lightnings dart amid the clouds, And earthquakes crush the pillars of the earth,
And hurl her quiv'ring from her ancient throne.
The whirlwind's wing shall be thy mighty seat,
And voices shall be round thee stern and deep, Like those that shook the seer at Sinai's mount, And millions on thy right hand and thy left Around, about thy throne, shall hymn thy praise;— And the loud trumpet blown at thy command Shall rouse the sleeping dead, and earth and sea Shall give their victims up, and thou shalt set Thy stamp upon thine own, and man shall know How sweet the rescue made, the fearful doom That thou didst banish by thy priceless blood. J. C.

WILBERFORCE AND THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

From the Church of England Quarterly Review.

This year (1787) gave the decisive colour to his future existence. "God Almighty," he said, "has set before me These were among the last words that dropped from the pen be legitimate, must flow from him; and that which cannot two great objects—the suppression of the slave-trade and of the departing Christian. They were not written in vain; be traced up to him is not lawful, but usurped. the reformation of manners." There was something sub. Wilberforce did go on. He had, indeed, as Wordsworth lime and inspiring in the spectacle of the youthful soldier preaching a new crusade. But he did not rush into the ous hill to climb;" but his feet were shod with the prepara- scribes him in the beginning creating the heaven and the contest without premeditation. Pitt, with whom he contion of the Gospel; and during the perilous ascent his eyes earth; creating man, male and female, in his own image versed upon the subject, recommended to him the conduct and heart were continually refreshed by glimpses of a hap- (Gen. i. 1, 27, 28). Of this it reminds us (Ps. c. 3,) "Know of the great enterprise of abolishing slavery, as peculiarly pier and fairer landscape. His mind appeared to dilate ye the Lord he is God, &c." Repeatedly he speaks of himsuited to his character and talents. It was at the table of with the majesty of his subject. His speech in 1789 gained self as vested with all power:- "See, now, that I, even I, Bennet Langton that he first made the public avowal of his the applause of every one who heard it. He addressed him. am he, and there is no God with me: I kill and I make intentions. To follow him through all the difficulties he self, as we are informed by his sons, to the feelings as well alive; I wound, and I heal: neither is there any that can encountered in the prosecution of his labours would re- as the reason of the House; and we can still shudder at his deliver out of my hand," is his language, in one of the earquire an abridgment of the five volumes dedicated to his description of the middle passage, when "so much misery liest of his revelations to man. Memoirs. The life of Wilberforce and the decline and fall was crowded into so little room; where the aggregate of the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, of slavery are inseparably linked and associated together; suffering must be multiplied by every individual tale of which was, and which is to come, the Almighty," are still upon this achievement all the energies of his soul were con- sorrow;" or at the still more striking energy of that appeal, the titles, by which he makes himself known. Whilst centrated; to it his eloquence, his industry, his fortune were which, after detailing with irresistible evidence the suffer. that incommunicable word, Jehovan, which describes his generously devoted; it formed a part of his religion, mingling ings of the miserable victims, summoned "Death, as his self-existence, is that ever used when directly addressing his novators. with his prayers to God and his hopes of heaven. The his- last witness, whose infallible testimony to their unutterable creature man, as if to remind him ever of his own power torian may have celebrated with burning lips the victorious wrongs can neither be purchased, nor repelled." Burke de- and man's dependence. agonies of martyrs translated into glory; the poet may have scribes this address as "most masterly, impressive, and elopeopled the chambers of sorrow with Olympian pageantry, quent." Fox and Pitt joined in the eulogy; and Bishop tioned; and by virtue of this it is, that he has deeded and good?" or cheered the eye with the gardens of fiction; the philosopher may have built up, in the silent recesses of the intellect, the beautiful domes of his visionary architecture; the place. It was when he spoke the language of the heart, patriot may have stood firm against the malignity of popular when his lip was kindled with the flame from the alter of that moveth upon the earth." At first giving every "herb hatred, or the thunder of political faction; but Wilberforce holy truth, that the stream flowed from his tongue with en- bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and occupied a nobler position than them all; he rose up the chaining harmony. The speech which he delivered at the every tree in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed advocate of the human race, daring, with almost unaided meeting of the Brighton Auxiliary Bible Society, in 1815, for meat;" and after the flood, when renewing the grant to phantom, conjured up by a heated imagination,—ever bearm, to oppose the overwhelming torrent of contumely, and was of this description. He came from the chamber of Noah, and through him to all posterity, extending it to the open the gates of mercy to mankind. There was nothing death to declare the efficacy of that Book in the closing beast: "every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for hyperbolical in the eulogy of his friend Mackintosh, that hours of existence. he had conferred upon the world a greater benefit than any other individual. His enthusiasm was unquenchable. He was neither daunted by opposition, nor depressed by defeat. sister, "a worthy, pleasant seeming woman." Upon a for. tion of his authority over man. The name of the office-However exhausted he might be by the unceasing attacks mer visit, two or three years before, he had met Charles bearer has varied with the proportion of power given; and of his adversaries, if he touched, in imagination at least, the ground on which the ashes of the persecuted Africans re- which a numerous party sat at tea, and coming forward to age in which such office has been created. posed, his strength returned to him. The cry of blood as cended from the earth. But though he pursued his object more affected. Such was the effect of his manner and ap-simple in their mode of life, engaged in cultivating the earth, with the determination of an avenger of antiquity, he owned pearance, that I burst into tears, unable to restrain myself." no allegiance to the fiercer spirits of controversy. He de manded immunity for the future, not retribution for the past, Nor did he enter upon the warfare in his own strength; he went out, indeed, against the giant only with a sling, but and unremitted labours in the cause of humanity were the power of God went with him. He turned aside the darts crowned with success, and the Abolition Bill was carried by of the enemy with the shield of faith; he broke down the breastwork of the foe with the sword of the Spirit. The "Never, surely," he wrote in his Journal before the second vanished; then a government, which should make up by fire of the orator might have scattered the sophistry of falsehood, but the meekness of the Christian alone could awaken a disposition of repentance.

WILBERFORCE was naturally an ambitious man; -that last occasionally bewildered him. Even upon the lower ground (February 23). His own account of the proceedings is too of temporal celebrity, although we entirely acquit him of interesting to be omitted:-

having been actuated by any motive of the kind, Pitt's ad. vice, respecting the dedication of all his energies to the abolition of slavery, was full of wisdom and acuteness. The advocate of these victims of rapacity was the only character unappropriated in the drama of public life. The stage was crowded with men of the highest intellect, the most elaborate accomplishments, and the most extensive reputation. In the general combats of the House of Commons, Wilberforce, during his long and honorable career, would have found many dangerous and victorious opponents. Pitt pillow, with Buonaparte, encircled with kings, his relatives. from the many and separate depositories, and to be concenexcelled him in the sustained dignity and impression of his It quite overcame me." manner, Burke in the gorgeous fluency of his declamation, and Fox in the natural vehemence of his rugged, but com-

Let the difficulties of his position and the perils of his

dimmed his most successful efforts.

arms, Wilberforce dared to do in the deadlier war of opinion. With unshaken courage he attacked the bulwarks with which avarice had fortified the cruelties of slavery; and when, by repeated assaults, he had battered down their defences, and driven a gap into those barricades of iniquity, he never yielded a foot of the ground he had won. Day and night the struggle was continued; hour by hour was his physical and mental strength devoted to what we may venture to call the siege of Rapine and of Murder. Sophistry exhausted her arts in painting the happiness of the ruin of them both. negroes. Witnesses were produced, who declared the convulsions of the captives to be dances, the hold of the slavehumanity did not faint; he had consecrated himself to the rightly directed, up to the great source of all power. enterprise, and from Heaven he looked for succour and support. Nor was the consolation of good men upon earth en- to prove. tirely wanting: a voice, inspiring hope, came to him from Consider its first part :- the fear of God, leading to oberaised you up," he said, "for this very thing, you will be King. worn out by the opposition of men and devils; but if God Reason admits the supremacy of God. It teaches fear of or disobedience.

In the August of 1789 Wilberforce visited Hannah More at Cowslip Green, which he calls a sweet place, and her tion of office, designated by himself, has God deputed a por-Wesley, "who rose," he says, "from the table, round this again, has been regulated by the peculiar wants of the me, gave me solemnly his blessing. I was scarcely ever

rious epoch in the history of Wilberforce, when his anxious a majority of two hundred and eighty-three to sixteen. reading, "had I more cause for gratitude than now, when carrying the great object of my life, to which a gracious Providence directed my thoughts twenty-six or twenty-seven from separation,—was called forth in the increased authoyears ago, and led my endeavours in 1787 or 1788:" With rity of Magistrates and Judges. infirmity of noble minds he confesses to have haunted and these feelings he entered the House on the following day

"Busy for Lord Howick in the morning. Friends dined | tinct as societies, living under different rulers, yet that, orirectitude. Fawkes finish, but too much cut and dried. protected, and happiness and prosperity conferred and se-

The speech of Sir Samuel Romilly was scarcely less af. not by command, arose Kings. feeting. The House responded to this appeal to the heart, Having seen, both from reason and revelation, that all manding invective. The brilliancy of Sheridan, the sar- and hailed the conqueror of Slavery with such a tribute of power is in Jehovah, and that thence it has flown, both in calmy in the face of death, and fallen with the word of de-fluences of a christian temper, we shall leave Mr. Wilber- if the King, then all who are put in authority under him. fiance upon their lips: what they attempted in the war of force in the most imposing and beautiful attitude in which a patriot can be represented.

THE SATURDAY PREACHER. No. XI. CHRISTIAN LOYALTY.

PROVERBS xxiv. 21, 22 .- " My son, fear thou the Lord and the King; and meddle not with them that are given to change; for their calamity shall rise sudenly; and who knoweth the

ship a perfect Elysium, and his landing in the colonies only dience to God, and to his representative, the King; and to Fear God. Honor the King." Let it be remembered that an introduction to his friends. Thurlow supported the avoid those who are ever anxious for change, -innovators; the force of these precepts can be appreciated as it deserves, Planters with all the intemperance of his character; and it and this he urges by considering the danger of neglecting it, only by considering, that Nero was then on the throne of

eclipse darkened one of the fairest countries of Europe, and fear of God, leading to obedience to his laws, begets similar of my proposition, viz., the fear of God, leading to obedience

the death-bed of the venerable Wesley. "Unless God has dience to his laws, begets similar sentiments towards the

be for you, who can be against you? are all of them toge- such a nature as leads to obedience to his laws; because, as ther stronger than God? go on in the name of God, and in Creator, he is proprietor of the world, and must remain so, the power of his might, till even American slavery, the unless his right has been transferred to another, by some vilest that ever saw the sun, shall vanish away before it." subsequent act. Consequently, all authority and power, to

Revelation confirms what reason only suggests :-

The Bible, which is God's will made known to man, de-

Porteus assured the poet Mason that it was one of the most granted that authority to man which he possesses. To man, sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing you; even as the green herb have I given you all things,"

But to individuals of mankind bearing a certain descrip.

or feeding cattle; then the term Patriarch, designated the Our readers will not be sorry to be conducted to that glo. the face of the earth, and iniquity to abound; when that government of a Father. When men began to multiply on original family affection, which had hitherto cemented society together, had grown less and less effective; when that brotherly esteem which had induced them to regard the interest of each as the interest of the whole, had all but constraint what had hitherto been supplied by affection,so far at least as to keep the different members of society

> And lastly, when all remembrance had vanished from the mind (or at most had ceased to influence the conduct,) that

before house. Slave trade debate. Lord Howick opened, ginally, they had one and the same origin; when violence embarrassed, and not at ease, but argued ably. Astonish- had to be put down, either internal-if within each separate ing eagerness of House; six or eight starting up to speak government, -or external, as when it arose from a neighbour at once, young noblemen &c., asserting high principles of state; in a word, when the meek and peaceable were to be Solicitor-General excellent; and at length contrasted my cured to the greatest possible portion; then the largest feelings, returning to my private roof, and receiving the quantity of power must be brought to bear in the greatest congratulations of my friends and laying my head on my possible manner. With this view, it had to be taken away trated in one. Hence, by God's permissive providence, if

casm of Tierney, the elegant irony of Canning, might have applause as had rarely, if ever, rewarded the exertions of the manner and degree, according as the circumstances of the soldier, or the statesmen. When his friends inquired the world have required it, to restrain vice, and to promote virparticulars of him, he replied, "I can only say, that I was tue and happiness,—we shall at once perceive the connecenterprise be fully comprehended. Warriors have been myself so completely overpowered by my feelings, when he tion between fearing God and honouring the King, on the found, who, from the passion for glory and the love of their (the Solicitor General) touched so beautifully on my domestic principle, that obedience to the greater authority will natucountry, have advanced to the battlements of invincible reception, that I was insensible to all that was passing rally produce respect for the lesser :- he who admits the strongholds, and in the very storm of fire, and while the around me." And here, though he continued for some government of God will, of course, acknowledge that of his charge of a blazing host shock the ground, have gened years to purify the atmosphere of political life with the in. deputy, and such, we have already seen the King to be; and

> Before dismissing this part of my subject, allow me to refer you to a few texts where the same mutual relation is found, the same authority is enforced.

The Saviour enjoins, "Render, therefore, to all their dues, to Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's, and to God the things which are God's;" and he enforced it by his own practice, paying tribute for himself and Peter. Look, again, at the instructions of Saint Paul, " Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers-Put them in mind to be subject to principalities and powers, to obey magistrates &c." St. Peter uses similar language, "As free, and not using your liberty for a cloke of maliciousness, but as the This is the advice of Solomon to subjects, teaching obe- servants of God. Honor all men. Love the Brotherhood. was with difficulty that Fox could restrain the vehement __incurring ruin, suddenly, and in a manner not suspected. | the Roman empire, __the detestable tyrant by whom both hostility of Erskine. "These Utopian schemes of liberty In the first part of the wise man's advice, - obedience to Peter and Paul were put to death. With these few verses in the Slave-trade," wrote Parr, "alarm serious men." The God and the King, -a mutual connection exists; mutual before us, can it be denied, that the Spirit of wisdom has season itself was adverse to the inquiry, when a spiritual action is done by each to each. The fear, reverential, filial pointed out, for our admonition, the truth of the first part the pillars of our own constitution trembled under the shock sentiments towards the King; and the principle of submistonia to his laws, begets similar sentiments toward the King. It of blind and revolutionary madness. But the champion of sion to temporal authority naturally extends itself, when should be remembered yet further that these quotations from the Apostles, extend the practice of this principle, by infe-This is a proposition, whose truth it will be my endeavour rence, to all kings, - to kings, in their character of the powers that be;" since, if obedience to a Nero may be enjoined on "the servants of God," surely, then, to all others; because proving that personal character of the constituted authority is not to be considered in the question of obedience

> Our attention should now to be turned to The second part of the proposition, viz.,

That the principle of submission to temporal authority naturally extends itself, when rightly directed, up to the great source of all power: in other words, the obedient subject properly taught, becomes the obedient christian. Early taught loyalty, he drinks in unwittingly one of the great fundamentals of christianity. In the act of honouring the King, his mind is prepared for rendering fear to God.

The foregoing considerations enable us to account for the fact, that disloyalty and infidelity, practical infidelity, I mean,-are all but inseparable tenants of the same bosom. Indeed, I know not how it can be otherwise; since a christian rebel is a practical impossibility, and must ever remain so, if my proposition be true; or if that mutually acting and re-acting command of holy writ, "fear God king," be obeyed.

We are now brought to

The second part of Solomon's advice, " Meddle not with them that are given to change;" in other words, Avoid in-

Observe their origin.-The mind of man is a busy restless. principle, shewing its divine nature by a ceaseless pursuit of perfection. Its watchword is, "who will shew us any

To the mind taught of God, the object, and the manner of pursuit, are clearly marked out, steadily and perseveringly followed, and finally obtained. But with the man of this world, the object is ideal, -the creature of his brain only; because not existing where alone he seeks for it, -in this world. Consequently his search is the chase of a mere fore the eye, yet ever cluding the grasp. Ignorant that a perfect state is no where below the skies, he finds fault with what, in its very nature, cannot be otherwise than faulty. Discontented, because not godly, he spends his time in inquiring for, and planning some new thing; vainly hoping, like the seekers of old for the philosopher's stone, that every invention is to be the alchymy,- the secret power which, by its touch, is to change the very nature of evil into good.

Mark the folly of such .- They enjoy not the measure of good which their present condition affords. This bewitch ing something a-head, like an ignis fatuus, induces them to pass over the many blessings with which their path is strewn. Their mind's eye is so full of some imaginary good, as to have no capacity for what around it may be really worth possessing.

But their folly appears again in this,—that they seek a change, without any reasonable expectation of obtaining a better order of things.

"I will not scruple to avow frankly my own opinion, that before an individual proceeds unwarrantably to disturb the unity of the church, he should be prepared to reply to these two questions.- Is he to subvert altogether the existing establishment of church-polity? And has he a fair probability of substituting for it another decisively better? Because the subversion of any church would universally follow, though now scattered over a wide surface of earth, and dis- if every individual were to act after his example, which, so without mending, of exciting confusion with no adequate nations. countervailing advantage, will be at his door."-[Serm. by Rev. D. Wilson, now Bishop of Calcutta, before the Prayer Book and Homily Society.]

What is here said by another on the subject of dissent is equally applicable to those who are given to change in kingdom? matters of state. And putting these questions to those weak, and in some cases, wicked innovators, both in our mother country, and in these provinces, I would ask,-Do you desire to subvert altogether the existing civil Establishment?

greater portion of these evidence too plainly to deceive, that their object is, not so much the substitution of somematerials wherewith to build up themselves. Such, deeply dyed in guilt already, have no scruples about giving an additional tinge to conduct as black as night. Their overt acts have now thoroughly drawn aside the veil, and exhibit them to every moral man, the fallen and ruined spirits, " for whom is reserved the blackness of darkness for ever."

say, Should the British Constitution be overturned, have you a fair probability of substituting a better?

I am aware that a mysterious influence has bedimmed the perceptive faculties of some, so far as to lead them to ment, by the eloquence of a disturbed community, pleading offer, as a substitute, the constitution of a neighbouring re- for instruction on a subject so nearly concerning, not its public.

The most charitable construction which can be given to say, nor whereof they affirm !"

which, in the Providence of God, has been witnessed in human governments, I would say, -as well might one living vernment for that of the Judges; or this latter for the kingly power; when the wants of society, grown older, stronger, and more wicked, plainly evidenced the need of it, for "the punishment of wickedness and vice and the maintenance of true religion and virtue." Under a form of government, where every man chooses his own governor, virtue, industry, and disinterestedness would live happily, and prosper; because uniting together for the common good. But let vice abound-let ignorance, idleness, and selfishness, root out the former virtues; then man needs "the bit and bridle equally with the horse and mule"; and from the same cause, being "without understanding"; - for his unruly passions become rampant, and might becomes right, the will of the many becomes the law for the few; forming a many headed despotism far more cruel and bloody than that of Nero.

Brethren, this is no fancy-sketch, but a picture of every day life in many parts of the United States, as he who addresses you, from a long residence there, can testify .-There, law has yielded to the iron sway of licentiousness; and the very law-givers become the first to infringe them, where interest or lust make the demand! And shall any dare, but at the expense of being charged with madness, to compare a constitution, which, so far as it is peculiar, is the creature of a day-a mere babe in age-and, when tried thus far, has shewn a child's weakness? Shall a form of government which possesses no adequate control over the governed, and which even now totters to its centre from the kicks of its unruly subjects? Shall a constitution unable, though boasting of its power, to protect the "life and liberty and their pursuit after happiness" (Declaration of Independence) of thirteen millions only? Shall it, I repeat, be put in the scales and weight with ours which throws the shield of protection over more than 125 millions; which has stood the united shock of the whole civilized world in arms; which is the workmanship of time, from materials gathered from the experience of all ages; hammered out, as it has been, on his anvil, to suit the peculiar need of man; and which, by the blessing of our nation's God, has made Great do well"; as a friend, beloved, and trusted; as a foe,

Lastly,-Consider the motive, with which Solomon urges his advice-the ruin attending neglect; " for their calamity shall rise suddenly; and who knoweth the ruin of them both ?"

This ruin is marked,

1. By its suddenness ; - 2. By its coming when least expected.

These are characteristic of God's judgments in general and, therefore, might be expected of his particular visitations against rebellion: "He that being oft reproved hardeneth his neck shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." Not that they are sudden, i. e. coming without any previous notice; for reproof is administered frequently first. As in the natural, so in God's moral dealings with mankind, the storm is long seen gathering; yes, and for some time, heard at a distance, before the bolt of his indignation light down on the guilty head.

The disobedient to constituted authority might have re ceived warning from the voice of all past history.

The question of Queen Jezebel to Jehu contains the deci sion of God on the sin of rebellion against his anointed :-" Had Zimri peace who slew his master?"-No, "with what measure" the perjured parricide murdering his country's peace, metes out to her, it "is measured to him again." The experience of all ages, the lights of all history, are but the fulfilment of the declaration of God, - "his mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down on his own pate."

And who shall say that the present disorganized condition of that great confederacy is but a requital of their own sin against the mother country? From no adequate cause they rebelled; rebellion against a kind parent was their sin;and is it too much to expect that rebellion will be their pun. ishment! And what even now is their social condition? If not in open rebellion, yet is the General Government a man of straw; and the reception of its commands fitly represented by the ocean's obedience to Canute!

In conclusion, experiment, as that form of government is admitted on all hands to be, after sixty years trial, it has proved a failure, for all the purposes for which a government should exist. Incompetent to protect virtue, or restrain vice, it is not beloved at home by the thinking, disinterested portion. False to its engagements, it cannot be trusted by the judicious of all nations. Whilst its loud and annually repeated "Declaration" of "the inalienable rights" of man, heard at the same moment with the lash of a slave-

tion, by the ease with which every, even the most childish tempt I objection against us, is received; urged, as it is at this mohappiness only, but the happiness of unborn millions.

May He who has hitherto protected you from the machisuch is that of ignorance ; -- "they know not what they nations of wickedly designing men, continue you in your allegiance; and enable this and every succeeding genera-In again considering that gradual development of power, tion of Britons to hand down, as their dying advice,-" My SON, FEAR THOU THE LORD AND THE KING; AND MEDDLE NOT WITH THEM THAT ARE GIVEN TO CHANGE; FOR THEIR at that period of the world have offered the patriarchal go. CALAMITY SHALL RISE SUDDENLY; AND WHO KNOWETH THE RUIN OF THEM BOTH."

For the Church.

PICTURE OF THE CHURCH IN VIRGINIA AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

The following affecting picture of the desolations of the Church of England in Virginia is from the pen of the distinguished Dr. Hawks of New-York. The perusal of it will doubtless be interesting to Canadian Churchmen; and is calculated to suggest many salutary reflections. Indeed it can hardly be questioned that the entire history of the Church in the United States presents a subject peculiarly instructive and interesting in these days when the enemy appears to be coming in like a flood.

Brockville, December 11th, 1838.

"The history of the Church for the next few years preents a picture of but little variety; when we catch a new feature in it, it is but to remark that it is in melancho'y keeping with the rest, and differs only by the introduction of a deeper shade. With roofless and deserted churches, with broken altars, and a clergy, some of whom were reduced to the hard alternative of flight or starvation, it may readily be conceived what was its suffering condition. It existed, but more than that can hardly be said of it with truth. * * * * * In the present prosperity of the Church in Virginia it is well to look back on its condition as it emerged from the Revolution, and by a contemplation of the difficulties which stood in its way, be moved to the exercise of gratitude. When the colonists first resorted to arms, Virginia contained ninety five parishes, one hundred and sixty-four churches and chapels, and ninety-one clergymen. When the contest was over, she came out of the war with a large number of her churches destroyed or injured irreparably, with twenty three of her ninety five parishes extinct or forsaken, and of the remaining seventy-two thir-Britain a "terror to evil doers; and a praise to them that ty-four were destitute of ministerial service; while of her ninety-one clergymen, twenty-eight only remained who had lived through the storm, and these, with eight others who came into the State soon after the struggle terminated, supplied thirty six of the parishes. Of these twenty eight, fifteen only had been enabled to continue in the churches which they supplied prior to the commencement of hostilies; and thirteen had been driven from their cures by vice lence or want, to seek safety or comfort in some one of the many vacant parishes where they might hope to find, for a time at least, exemption from the extremity of stering.

For the destruction of the sacred edifices, most of which vere substantial buildings of brick, every fair allowance should be made because of the confused and lawless state of affairs inseparable from war. The buildings were in some instances required by the necessities of the public, and appropriated to objects foreign from the purpose of their erection. It was not, therefore, to be wondered at, that, if used at all, they should sustain injury at the hands of a soldiery which, like all others, was not remarkable for reverence of things sacred. But there was often a wantonness in the injury done, a deliberate desecration which admits of no apoogy, and offers no better excuse than that it was the work of passionate ignorance which identified the very 'stones of the temple' with support to the crown of England. The evidences of this work of needless ruin are still visible but too often in Eastern Virginia. It is scarcely possible for the Churchman, even now, to look without tears upon the venerable remains of mouldering churches which meet his eye. As he gazes upon the roofless walls, or leans upon the little remnant of railing which once surrounded a now deserted chancel; as he looks out through the opening of a broken wall upon the hillocks under which the dead of former years are sleeping, with no sound to disturb his melancholy musings save the whispers of the wind through the leaves of the forest around him, he may be pardoned should he drop a tear over the desolated house of God; and if he be a pious Churchman, the wreck around him may awaken thoughts of submission and humiliation, which will send him from the spot a sadder and a better man."

> THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONISTS. From Alison's History of the French Revolution.

been engaged in the administration of affairs, till ten years

far as he is concerned, he authorizes and encourages; and from lands theirs, not by right of inheritance only, but by ture times, rear a mausoleum; to how many will the abet. and the privileges in our power, that the fruits of them may tain's rule, answer; -forced, as that answer is, on our atten- rious excitement, to a life of suffering and an old age of con-

THE CHURCE.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1838.

We read of subterraneous regions in some of the countries of northern Europe, in which-engaged in the working of mines-hundreds of families take up their abode; that generation after generation are born there and die; and that the land and in contempt of the law of nations, have waged thousands of these people have never seen this upper world in which we live. The bright and joyous light of the sun Majesty's peaceful and anoffending subjects in this Province. they have never beheld; the moon and stars are strangers to their sight. No grassy meadows meet their view; no trees, nor shrubs, nor flowers, are beheld in the scenes amongst which they dwell; no birds are carolling there their happy songs; no perfumed breeze brings coolness and re- the earth that mercy which human tribunals, consistently freshment to the feverish brow. The dark, overshadowing canopy of mineral or rock, which artificial lights alone illume,-rude pillars of spar,-the glittering ore, or translucent gem .- constitute the features of their scenery.

Now, if we imagine some inhabitant of this damp and sunless region,-born and nurtured amidst its gloom, and reaching there the age of manhood,-if we imagine him to be transplanted to this upper earth on which we live, and to behold at once, expanded before his view, the vast and varied magnificence of landscape with which the world abounds, -the storm-tossed ocean, the flowing rivers, the grassy meads, the verdant forests, the blue o'erarching sky, and the sun pouring down upon all the richness of his beams; if we fancy such an one to be a sudden spectator of these bold and beauteous scenes, we can form, it is true, but a poor will help us, in some degree, to realize the bright shining of heavenly truth into the darkened soul-to understand the force of these words of the prophet, "The People which SAT IN DARKNESS SAW GREAT LIGHT; AND TO THEM WHICH SAT IN THE REGION AND SHADOW OF DEATH, LIGHT IS SPRUNG UP."

We have brought forward this similitude as appropriate to the present interesting period of the religious year,-when we commemorate the "great light" which the Sun of Rightcousness diffused over the once deep night of the moral

In that darkness, uncheered by a ray of spiritual light, generations after generations had lived and died. The abominations of idolatry, the cruelties of superstition, constituted the moral picture with which alone they were familiar .-Imaginary deities, and gods even of their own fabrication, received their blind adoration; they knew nothing of one Supreme and Holy Being, in power and wisdom and love all. demption was known. And when their contemplations bler classes of society. after were as doubtful and dismal as their creed.

by the compassionate Father of the universe : "upon them enactment of precisely the same scenes of outrage and carthat sat in darkness,"-upon the deluded, superstitious hear nage which marked the progress of the revolution in France then, groaning so long under the slavery of sin and Satan, at the end of the last century; for to the prevailing infidel. those who are transported from subterraneous regions, into God,—were alone to be ascribed the horrors and atrocities which the orb of day never penetrates, to a sudden view of by which that Revolution was marked ?-Again, what beneall the wonders and beauties of God's creation, these sub. ficial change could we hope for, by the substitution of the jects of spiritual darkness were translated into a new moral government under which those infidel brigands have been had before been strangers,-discerning attributes of mercy and under which, if we will, we shall be equalled honoured and love encircling that divinity from which they had shrunk and happy ?-- And further, what the moral and religious inin terror and despair, - rejoicing now in their pilgrimage fluence is, which a "free-trade" in Christianity is calculathrough life, and looking forward to eternity with hope .- ted to beget, the facts just developed will powerfully explain. Upon the "shadow of death" itself, there beamed a bright. Let no man, then, who feels that anarchy is not preferable the travellers through its dark valley have the "rod and the cry of those deceivers who would leave the religious instaff" of a heavenly guardian to support and comfort them. struction of this fair Province to those of whom it is said,-

darkness to brightness, from death to life, was effected, are continually,"-who by nature are averse to the principles revealed in that great event which the church is now about which by this system they are expected to support. to commemorate, the Nativity of our Lord and Saviour JESUS CHRIST. The beginning of that plan of love, by which of their offended God, is celebrated on that day, by Chris. the year 1821, there were but one hundred and eighty one tians so universally welcomed under the familiar term of Communicants of the Church of England in Upper Canada! CHRISTMAS-DAY.

because, if nothing greatly superior is, in a fair prospect of solemn national compact, holds it up as a term of reproach, tors of arbitrary power, if their real opinions could be dihuman events, likely to succeed, all the guilt of disturbing like the Punic Faith of old, -a by-word and a proverb to all vulged, be inclined to erect statues. Looking forward for For would he, -- to recur to the similitude we adopted at the the short period of only eighteen years, not a month in the commencement of these remarks, -would be who, from a Can we, then, wish that it should longer deceive the na- life time of a nation, and seeing in the servility and syco- subterraneous region, had been translated to the glories and tions of the world; or, rather, does not love to them, as phancy of the empire, the necessary effects of the vehe- beauties of the world upon which God permits his sun to well as to ourselves, suggest the fervent prayer, that "He mence and injustice of the Constituent Assembly, what opi. shine, prefer the damps and darkness of the place he had by whom kings rule," should speedily put an end to its pre- nion are we to form of the self-styled patriots and philoso- left? Would he, who has been released from the gloom of from, with a desire to change the government of the church, sent form, and mould it more after the pattern of his own phers of the day who thus, in so short a time, blasted the a dungeon, after having tasted the sweets of liberty and prospects and withered the destiny of their country? Who breathed the pure air of heaven, desire the darkness and chil-It has now been shewn, that should they "who are given were the real friends of freedom? Mr. Pitt and Mr. Burke, liness of his prison-walls again, and wish his limbs to be fetto change" effect their object, no adequate form of govern. who, by combating the ambition of democracy and coercing tered once more with the manacle and the chain ?-While ment could be placed in its stead. Certainly not Republical its extravagance in this country, have bequeathed to their de- they condemn such an infatuation, Christians are, at the can, for the united voice of history proves them to have scendants the glorious and enduring fabric of British li. same time, condemning themselves, if, while they possess Some reckless spirits would answer, yes! but the far been any thing but common wealths, a term which they ar. berty; or Mirabeau and Danton, who, by achieving for its the light of the Gospel, they prefer the darkness from which rogate to themselves. And to prefer to our well-poised se. votaries a bloody triumph on the banks of the Seine, that Gospel has set them free. If the spiritually enlightenparate authority of Kings, Lords, and Commons, united for plunged their children and all succeeding ages into the in- ed persist in adhering to the darkness from which Christ has thing better as the pulling down that which exists, to find all national happiness and prosperity, the speciously impo- extricable fetters of a centralized despotism? It is fitting, delivered them, -if the spiritually free cling to the bondage sing principle of self government as exemplified in the Uni- doubtless, that youth should rejoice; but it is fitting also from which they have been redeemed,—if they manifest in ted States, would be little less than tempting the Lord our that manhood should be prosperous and old age contented; their lives a predilection for the gloom and the slavery from God to give us up to anarchy, or bring us under slavery. and the seducers, whether of individuals or nations, are which the Saviour of the world has ransomed them, -what No excuse need to be urged, my brethren, for thus de- little to be commended, who, taking advantage of the pas. is to be inferred, but that God will leave them to their blindparting from my usual pulpit instructions. "Is there not sions of early years or the simplicity of inexperience, pre- ness and folly, and make them partakers hereafter of a darka cause?" Let the ignorance which prevails, among loyal- cipitate their victims into a course of iniquity, and lead ness which no ray of light will ever cheer, of a bondage But honest visionaries there may be; to these I would ists even, of the blessings we derive, under God, from Bri. them, through a few months of vicious indulgence or deli. from which there will be no deliverance? But happy they, who cling to the light and life of the redemption which their Saviour's blood hath purchased! Every spiritual illumination now enjoyed is but the prelude to a glory about to be revealed. The light of life so often dimmed and darkened, shall be succeeded by an everlasting day. This land of shadows and gloom, shall be followed by a heavenly country where "there is no darkness at all, but the glory of God doth lighten it, and the Lamb is the light thereof."

> The public papers have given an account of the execution of three of the individuals who, in violation of the laws of a piratical warfare against the properties and persons of Her They have expiated their crime by an ignominious death; and they have gone to appear before the tribunal of that God whose revealed will they have equally despised and trampled upon. May they have experienced from the Judge of all with the paramount obligation to preserve the order and peace of society, were unable to extend!

VON SCHOULTZ, the Polish leader of that brigand crew. evinced, at his last hours, a becoming contrition for the enormity of the crime for which he suffered; and a pleasing proof of the reality of his repentant sorrow, is furnished in the fact of his leaving, by will, a considerable sum of money for the relief of those whom his own lawless conduct had served to deprive of husband and father, of sustenance and

His partners in crime, and partners too in his ignominious punishment, -George and Abbey, -were Americans by birth, and brought up, confessedly, without either religious predilection or religious belief. A clergyman at Kingston proffered them his Christian services after their condemnaconception of what his wonder and delight would be, but it tion; but at first the offer was peremptorily refused—one of them, Abbey, professing himself a decided unbeliever. As the awful moment of death approached, there was, however, some relenting; and an intimation was conveyed that the visit of the clergyman alluded to, would not be unwelcome. GEORGE was much affected during the interview, and sought the prayers of his Christian visitor; but his companion, AB-BEY, maintained his infidel principles to the last.

It is also a striking fact, that of the other prisoners, nearly the whole seem to have been brought up without any religious instruction whatever; scarcely any of them have ever been baptized, or have joined themselves to any religious denomination; and there is too much reason to believe of the majority of them, that, if they deny not the existence of a God, they have no belief in a future state of retribution.

In good old Christian England, -with all its faults, real and alleged, -we question much if a gang of unbelieving desperadoes, equal even in number to that which has already perfect, to whom to pay their vows and address their prayers. invaded our soil, could be found. The means of religious Their fletitious Jove was to them clothed with the thunder instruction are there widely and universally diffused; and only, and no attribute of mercy was mingled with the per. as a consequence, moral sanctions and duties are held in gefections which they ascribed to him. Sinners they felt them. neral respect. The denial of a future state of retribution is selves to be; and while all the terrors of retributive justice amongst the population of the mother country extremely unwere feared, no way of expiation, no plea for pardon and re- common, and never almost to be met with amongst the hum-

were thrown forward to that awful future of which they had We, in Canada, have various lessons to learn from the some indistinct idea, no ray of hope brightened the gloom facts thus brought to view. In the first place, what should with which that future was shrouded: their ideas of a here. we have to expect from the success, if such were possible, of men like those described, -without a solitary constraining But this gloom and wretchedness was viewed with pity principle of religion? What should we look for but the our merciful God caused a "great light" to shine. Like ity-the rejection of a future state and the denial even of a world, discovering beauties and marvels there to which they reared, for that which dignifies and adorns Christian Britain, sess from the heavenly throne; its gloom was dispelled, and to stable government, and infidelity to Gospel truth, heed The means by which this change of scene, from spiritual "The imagination of the thoughts of their hearts is only evil

The Editor of the Christian Guardian states that thirty an apostate world were to be reconciled again to the favour years after the passing of the Constitutional Act, that is, in If this be true, then the present number of the communi-On the particular circumstances accompanying this great cants of that Church in this Province, contrasted with that mystery of divine love, "God manifest in the flesh," we need small amount, proves an increase in the members of her not here dilate; but we may advert briefly to the personal communion scarcely paralleled in the annals of any Church. responsibilities of those who have been made partakers of At the present moment, there are not less than TEN THOUthe "great light" which the world's Redeemar has revealed. SAND communicants of the Church of England in Upper Ca. In the knowledge that we possess of the Saviour, -little as nada; so that in seventeen years, if such was her real posi-It was a rule in one of the republics of antiquity, that no the influence of that knowledge may have been upon our tion in 1821, they have increased more than fifty-fold! Orpublic monument should be voted to any person who had hearts and lives, -we are nevertheless sharers, in some de dinary calculators affirm that to double our number every gree, in the light which his coming has unfolded, and un- ten years, were a wholesome evidence of increase; but that after his death, in order that the ultimate effect of his mea- doubtedly we shall be held responsible for the privileges and in less than twice ten years we should be enabled to witness sures, whether for good or for evil, should be first fully de- advantages which we thus enjoy. What then do the Holy a fifty-fold augmentation, is far beyond what the most sandriving President, or the groans of the down-trodden abo- veloped. Judging by this principle, to how few characters Scriptures point out as our obvious duty ?- To " walk as guine usually anticipate. Assuming, then, the data furnish. rigines, as they are driven, at the point of the bayonet, in the French Revolution will the friends of freedom, in fu. children of the light;" so to use the knowledge we possess ed by the Christian Guardian to be correct, we ask, do facts

prove that the Church of England is a declining Church in all hearts. May we go and do likewise. - Church of Eng. some doubt as to the propriety of putting the roble marquis to present an order upon the Sheriff. The other application this Province,—that it is one of whose future progress we land Quarterly Review. July 1838. are to despair, -one which ought to be abandoned as fruitless and unprofitable?

A glance at the statistical tables we have, from time to time, published in our columns, will shew that in several single parishes in this Province there are now a greater number of communicants than were ascribed to the whole of Upper Canada in 1821; yes, even in places, which in that year, were not furnished with a clergyman, and consequent. ly did not report any communicants at all.

But we are not so disingenuous as to take the literal benefit of this argument: we deny the correctness of the premises, although, in doing so, the conclusion drawn should, in an inverse ratio, be unfavourable to ourselves. We deny that in 1821, there were only 181 communicants of the Church of England in Upper Canada; and we deny that the Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel stated that to be their amount! It merely published the number as reported; and where no reports were received, a blank was placed opposite the name of the parish or mission. Moreover, it was not the custom to report the whole number of communicants within any given charge, but the greatest number at any one time; a mode of reporting which would by no means convey an accurate statement of the full strength of that particular communion. On the contrary, we know of many instances in which the whole number in one year, often more than doubles the greatest number at one time.

We have said that the Church of England in this Province numbers now at least 10,000 communicants; and we have to add, that were clergymen of that Church planted throughout the country, wheresoever they are needed and desired, that number would, in a very few years, be increased three or four fold.

Our friend, the Editor of the Gospel Messenger, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the "Journal of the Primary Convention of the Diocese of Western New York," as also for a copy of Dr. Hook's admirable sermon, neatly printed in pamphlet form. We rejoice that the opinion of our esteemed contemporary coincides so well with our own on the subject of Dr. Hook's memorable sermon; and that, heedless of the grave but groundless charges of semi-popery demand."-Macclesfield Courier. which some, either in weakness or wickedness, have been pleased to bring against it, he has taken this method of increasing its circulation. We have read the sermon more than once, and with great care, but can detect nothing in it to which the orthodox and evangelical churchman may not freely subscribe. There may, in one or two parts, be a little obscurity in the phraseology; but the meaning of the rest, as presenting a brief but most satisfactory statement of chamber entirely in the possession of these infuriated menwriter strikes us as sufficient obvious, and it is clearly impossible fairly to substant in thing of a popish tendency. Dr. Hook a stainly very anti-sectarian; for what, in our judgment, constitutes the distinctive features of the Church. It has been said that he is allied to a accommodation has been supplied to the extent of 3789 sitparty in England who are the promulgators of what are tings, the large proportion being free; whilst in the diocese styled the "Oxford Tracts:" having never seen any of the at large 34 new churches have been erected or purchased we draw our conclusion from a perusal of the general theo- 30,000 persons within the walls of the Established Church. logical literature of England, that the most evangelical por- It appears, however, that there are still many very populous tion of the English and Irish clergy do many of them districts, to which the society's aid has not yet been extenforward by Dr. Hook.

ers that very earnest requests, and from very evangelical clergymen too, have been made to ourselves to print the laudable efforts was most liberally responded to, and we Sermon of Dr. Hook in pamphlet form: this we are most doubt not will very shortly be still more extensively promoficient number of copies be ordered to indemnify us for the General Fund, and £30 to the Parsonage House Fund.expence. They would be furnished at three pence, the sin. Derby Mercury. gle copy, or two shillings and six pence per dozen.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a Burlington Gazette, Extra, containing the prospectus of a religious paper about to be established, to represent the interests of the Diocese of New Jersey. It is to bear the striking title of "THE BANNER OF THE CROSS," and will probably appear its abundant success, afford more sincere gratification than to ourselves.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHURCH IN UPPER CANADA.

We would entreat our readers, and we do so most earnest. ly, to consider with attention the facts which have been staly, to consider with attention the facts which have been sta-ted respecting the wants and necessities of the Church in Upper Canada. We tell them also, that it is not sufficient readers by pretending to information that we do not possess: only to read these statements, but to shew by their actions that they are convinced of their truth. Whatever they may be inclined to think, this may be done at a very trifling pecuniary loss. The sacrifice of a single amusement, of one object of idle or frivolous pursuit on the part of the individual members of a family, would furnish-we think we are not saying too much, when we consider the expensive nature of many of the auusements and pursuits in which peo-ple engage—the twentieth part of the sum which, according cendancy in Central Asia. We are far from looking with deture of many of the autusements and pursuits in which peoto Mr. Bettridge, is required for the building of a Church in Upper Canada. The cost of such a Church is estimated at tributed in England, the inhabitants of the Province would sian Gulf, which is not very distant from the scene of whatefurnish the remainder. And is it not a praiseworthy and a glorious object to take part in building a house for the Lord, and thus to be an humble instrument under Divine Providence in furnishing the human means for the salvation of immortal souls? The triumphs of the warrior contending for his country, of the statesman in the senate, and the wrihe lives, are all reputed glorious amongst men, and we deny them not their fame; but, like the earth to which they belong, so is their glory perishable-it passeth away, and the place thereof knoweth it no more. But there is a fame, and one of a peculiar character, which attaches itself to the sincere and unostentatious Christian; who devotes his means, military democracy? humble although they may be, and earned by self-denial, temperance, and moderation, to spreading the knowledge of the glad tidings of the Gospel of peace, and increasing the numbers of the visible Church of Christ. Unlike those glonumbers of the visible Church of Christ. Unlike those glories of which we have spoken, such fame as this never failries of which we have spoken, such fame as this never failto the attempt to assassinate Johnston Stoney Esq., J.P., of
being preliminary to the motion for a Writ of Prohibition, to
being preliminary to the motion for a Writ of Prohibition, to
being preliminary to the motion for a Writ of Prohibition, to
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being preliminary to the motion for a Writ of Prohibition, to
being preliminary to the Matthews, rem.; Rev. F. L. Osler, add. subs.;

The Judges present
which we alluded in our last number.) The Judges present
which we alluded in our last number. Per A F. L. Osler, add. subs.;

DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Our venerated Diocesan has issued a circular to the clergy of his diocese, calling upon them to appeal to their respec tive flocks to assist this benevolent society. We have on several occasions announced the beneficial effects which have resulted from the exertions of the society, and are sorry to hear that its funds are at present at so low an ebb. If provision is to be made to supply the spiritual necessities of those who are destitute of gospel instruction in the populous parts of the diocese, extraordinary exertions must be used to provide church accommodation and ministers. We cannot do better than make the following quotation from his lordship's excellent letter, which at once shows the situation in which the society at present stands:-" Until it shall please God to move the hearts of our legislators to make this destitution of religious privileges the object, as it ought to be, of a nation's care and a nation's bounty, the society has to depend upon the voluntary offerings of a Christian public, in annual subscriptions, donations, bequests, and congregational collections. Next to the extent of the evil, the society has only to regret the inadequacy of its means. At this time the annual subscriptions do not exceed £1150; ordinary donations £1750; hitherto one bequest of £186; and congregational collections (variable) averaging from the commencement £903. Finding more and more, as each succeeding year brings fresh facts to light, the magnitude of the work in which they are engaged, and the necessity of continued exertion; compelled by the urgency of the cases brought before them to expend the whole of their funds, the committee, in this the fourth year of the society's existence, would impress upon the public mind the importance of a more regular and ample supply, otherwise their efforts must prove insufficient. Leaving out of account the fearful arrear of a century of past apathy, it is found, that the progressive increase of the population would require eight new churches annually in these districts, the cost of economically building and endowing which would be £32,000: and if the society were to limit its grants to one fourth of the expense, the rest being to be provided from local resources, this would require an annual income to the society of £800 to keep pace with the current

The meeting of the Diocesan Church Building Society, which was held yesterday (Tuesday), was, notwithstanding the shortness of the previous notice, numerously attended; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Derby presiding on the occasion. The report, which was read, was one of great intethe result of the society's labours during the four years of its wisely resolved to postpone their meeting." existence; from which it appears that assistance has been given towards the erection or purchase of six new churches, division of the county of Derby, by means of which church Governor !! and the sermon in question; but this much we know, and ably enlarged, affording accommodation for not less than prevented its occupation. adopt those views of the identity of the Church from the ided, and where there is the most urgent need, and pressing the society are almost entirely exhausted. We are happy, While upon this subject, we beg to announce to our read- however, to find that the object of yesterday's meeting in appealing for further contributions in support of the society's

> Lord Hotham has subscribed £200 towards building a gallery at Leominster Church.

We understand that in addition to the contribution of £100 made by Mr. Blackett towards the building of the new church at Stockburn, £100 was subscribed by the Rev. G. S. Faber, Master of Sherburn Hospital, the Patron: £25 by the Biearly in January next, under the editorial management of shop of Durham; £10 by the Rev. G. Rudd, the Incumbent; the Rev. B. D. Winslow. To none will the knowledge of and the remaining part of the expense was defrayed by the landowners and inhabitants of the parish .- Durham Ad-

Summary of Civil Antelligence.

No later intelligence from Europe since our last. We transcribe the following from our files of English papers: PERSIA.

however, the leading facts are clear. Russia has constantly labored since the Persian revolution at the commencement of the last century to obtain a predominant influence in the councils of Persia; and within the last three or four years of whig government in Great Britain she has succeeded in her object. This she has effected chiefly through the humiliation of Turkey-which, as the next western neighbor of Persia, and the natural enemy of Russia, presented, while she had the power, a prompt and faithful ally to Persia against Muscovite aggresspondency at the position of affairs on the Indus. Steam navigation (we are surprised that it has not been resorted to more extensively in the late movement) has abridged almost to no £200; but it is stated, that if half this sum should be conthing the means of transmitting troops and supplies to the Perver war shall be carried on, if indeed the late demonstration will not have put an end to all warlike intention on the side of Russia. Meanwhile the advantage has come of itself, as it always comes when men submit to aggression in passive cowardice, that the Czar has openly declared his projects. If he has declared them before he can carry them into execution, as we think he has, the thanks are due to his indiscretion, not to the counsels of the men who have encouraged him by their imbeter in the closet, who labours to improve the age in which cility to a course which, whatever its result, cannot fail to impose an enormous expense upon the empire.

> FRANCE. The Paris journals of Friday and Saturday have arrived in regular course; they are for the most part occupied with the electoral claims of the National Guards-in other words, with the question whether France is or is not to be governed by a

IRELAND.

The magistrates of the King's County are about to meet at Shinrone, for the purpose of taking into consideration the convolved tasts of the

PRECURSOR SOCIETY. The Precursor Society was formed on Thursday, at the Corn Exchange, in the precise manner, and to obtain the objects pointed out in Mr. O'Connell's letter to Mr. Ray, the Secretary. The grear Precursor himself is not expected to take the command in Dublin before the 20th November.

RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE. The Limerick Standard states, that Wednesday, the 14th of November next, has been fixed upon for the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland in this city. That journal adds—"Not only will the meeting be open to Orangemen of every rank, but it has been decided on that the ban of secresy shall be no longer imposed, and that the deliberations of the body shall be laid before the public."

IRISH REGISTRIES.—CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPHS.
In almost all the late registrations the Conservatives have been victorious. In Wicklow they gained a majority of 11; Dublin county, 4; Belfast, 37; Sligo county, 40; Queen's county, 15; Carlow county, 12; Cork county (West Riding) 4; Kerry, 4; Kildare, 2; Newry, 2.

UNITED STATES.

From the Key Stone-Extra.

AWFUL STATE OF AFFAIRS. The mob have actual possession of the capitol of Pennsylvania, and it is impossible for the Legislature to meet, or the business in the departments of government to proceed. At the hour of half past two this afternoon, as appointed for the meeting of the house, the Speaker deputed Mr. Spackman to adourn the house till to-morrow.

forced him to retire, when they all rushed out, and he was barely enabled to escaped without injury. In the scuffle, the doors were broken and the hall was otherwise mutilated.

at down the disgraceful scene.

No life is safe—but the state authorities, we understand,

have taken all the measures possible under the circumstances for the preservation of life and property.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives more particulars of the proceedings of the mob.
"We are in the midst of a revolution. After driving the nators from their seats, and forcing the Speaker and other organized themselves at a meeting, and were addressed in the

most inflammatory manner by several of their speakers."

A public meeting of the mob was held on Tuesday evening, where they were harangued by their incendiary leaders, and after passing several resolutions, they resolved to reassemble at 9 o'clock on Wednesday.

The letter then states:—After the adjournment of this meeting they repaired to the Capitol, and again took possession of the Senate Chamber, determined, I understood, should the Senate proceed to organize, to barricade the door and station nemselves at the windows, to prevent the egress of the mem-

bers until they had yielded to their demands.
"A majority of the senators learning this, and finding their

The mob at one time proceeded to the arsenal for the purpose of forcing it, and providing themselves with arms. They were only persuaded to desist upon solemn pledges that no and in the principles he avows, he contends most clearly and to the enlargement of six old ones, within the southern arms should be taken thence, in obedience to the orders of the

Shame that such a negociation should have been entertained. It was computed that the hall of the House of Representa-tives was occupied by from eight hundred to one thousand when the hour of meeting arrived on Wednesday. latter, we are unable to judge of the similarity betwixt them within the same period, and 32 old ones have been consider- a dozen stout bullies surrounded the chair of the speaker and

> The "Keystone" (a Van Buren paper.) sanctions these riotous proceedings, and urges on the mob to farther deeds of violence. It declares all civil government at an end, and calls

upon its followers to proceed accordingly. A public meeting is called for to-day in Philadelphia, to Apostles' days to our own, which are so prominently brought application for assistance; but that at present the funds of take these important matters into consideration. The leader of the mob is an officer of the United States government.

> The following later particulars are from the New York papers of Saturday :-

> the rail road have been required to aid with means of transpor-

The publication of this division order is accompanied, in the Philadelphia papers, by that of brigade orders to the first and second brigades of similar tenor, and of a regimental order to the first regiment of volunteers.

Great Assemblage of the Friends of the Laws at Philadelphia. -We have never known so large or so respectable a meeting convened at so short a notice, as that which was held in Independence Square on Friday, in opposition to the riotous assemblage of certain lawless individuals at Harrisburg. The tone of the resolutions tell how deep the feeling is upon the hearts of the friends of order. They breathe a spirit of forbearance and firmness. If the miso ided mob will make the is day, to know what the result will be .- National Gazette.

Mr. Stevens contradicts the statement that a compact had been entered into with the rioters, to the effect that if they

would disperse no arms would be taken from the arsenal.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states, on the authority of a gentieman from Harrisburg, that several leaders of the mob had been arrested. At the Van Buren meeting on Friday afternoon, in Phila-

delphia, a committee was appointed to confer with that appointed by the Whig meeting of the foreboon. Nothing of importance occurred at Harrisburg on the night

of the 5th. At 12 o'clock the city was perfectly quiet. It is stated that a number of informal propositions for a comromise have been made by the leaders of the rioters to the Vhigs, but none had yet been acted on.

The most prominent person in all the outrageous proceedings as a clerk in the post office. There was a manifest disposition among the loco foco members of the House to get rid of the rioters, and bring the disturbances to a peaceful close—but Mr. McElwee and a few

others were still for violence A letter from Harrisburg, in the United States Gazette, dated Harisburg, Dec. 6, states that the House of Representatives was in session at Wilson's hotel, -- driven there by the vio-

lence of the mob. The body over which Mr. Hopkins presides met twice on the 6th but transacted no business. The Senate was adjourned at 10 A.M. -the hour of meeting.

Writs were issued for the apprehension of the ringleaders.—A long address to the people of Pennsylvania, signed by Mr. Penrose, Speaker of the Senate, and by 18 Senators, is published in the Telegraph extra, giving a history of the proceed-ings from the commencement of the session and of the tumult. A similar address is also published, signed by the Speaker of the House, in behalf of the members driven from the Hall.

LOWER CANADA.

From the Montreal Courier.

On Wednesday the counsel for the prisoners, Messrs. Aaron Philip Hart, and Lewis T. Drummond, moved, on behalf of Cardinal and the other prisoners tried by Court Martial, for the order of the judges, requiring the Sheriff to produce cer-tain warrants which he had received regarding the prisoners, previous to Martial Law being proclaimed; (this application service loses not its reward among men, and we humbly trust is acceptable in the eye of Him who knoweth the secrets of Tipperary, after the murder of Mr. Cooper, there may be day morning, delivered their opinion, that they had no power to the Lord Lieutenant, but considering the reply of his Extinction in Chambers—the Hon. the Chief Justice O'Sullivan and Mr. Rev. R. Knight, rem.; Rev. F. L. Osler, add. subs.; Rev. R. Knight, rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinstance and the arguments of counsel yester—tipperary, after the murder of Mr. Cooper, there may be day morning, delivered their opinion, that they had no power

to the trouble of a lecture upon the "duties of property," and for the Writ of Prohibition will be heard before all the Judges in their Chambers on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., when the Crown Officers and Deputy Judge Advocates will be notified by the applicants to attend.

Eight Canadians, who were sworn to at the Coroner's inquest on the body of the late Mr. Walker, as having been concerned in his murder, were brought into town on Tuesday, from La Tortue, by a party of the 71st regiment. After the foul deed, they had fled from their homes and did not return till a few days ago. There are among the number, a man named Ambroise Sanguinet, who has a brother in gaol for the same offence, two called Robert, one Hamelin, one Clevis, and one known among the rebels in that part of the country, by the name of Capt. Jacquo.

We have heard that the Honorable Messrs. Justice Panet and Bedard, of this city, have received notice of their suspen-sion from their offices till her Majesty's pleasure is known. Mr. Justice Valliere, resident Judge of Three Rivers, will probably also receive a similar notice, as he also has virtually pronounced an act of the Legislature to be null and void. Quebec Gazette.

The Court Martial at Quebec, on the Sergeant and two privates of the Guards, for conniving at the escape of Theller and Dodge, has terminated—The sentence is death.—Star.

The sentence of the court martial having been submitted to His Excellency the Administrator of the Government and Commander of the Forces, has been approved of in General Orders, issued to-day. By this sentence, Edouard Therien, and Louis Leseige, otherwise called Louis Lesage dit Lavio-The hall was filled with the rioters, who seized Mr. S. and lette, have been acquitted. The remaining ten prisoners, Joseph Narcisse Cardinal, Joseph Duquette, Joseph L'Ecuyer, Jean Louis Hubert, Jean Marie Hubert, Levie Ducharme. The mob have now possession of the town, and mob law otherwise called Leandre Ducharme, Joseph Guimond, Louis eigns supreme. The officers of the law make no attempt to Guerin dit Dusault, otherwise called Blanc Dusault, Antoine otherwise called Leandre Ducharme, Joseph Guimond, Louis Cote, François Maurice Lepailleur, have been sentenced to death; six of these, whose names we have not been able to ascertain, have been recommended for a commutation of the sentence of death, and four left for execution.

We understand, that the fate of the prisoners will be communicated to them to-day by the Judge Advocate; and we members to make their escape out of the windows, the mob believe that no time will be lost in carrying the sentence into execution.

> It will thus appear, that any doubts which may have arisen, with respect to the constitution and legality of the coart martial, have been completely obviated and set to rest Montreal Gazette.

UPPER CANADA.

No later intelligence from the Western Frontier,

From the Hamilton Gazette.

A General Court Martial is ordered to assemble at London on the 27th inst. for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it, charged with being taken in arms against Her Majesty within this Prevince. Colonel J. Bostwick, of the 3d Middlesex, to be President, and Lieut. Col. Henry Sherwood, 2d North York, Judge Advocate. Lieut. Col Sherwood left this for London on Saturday morning.

From the Niagara Chronicle.

At midnight last Friday, after the family had retired to est, an attempt was made to burn down the elegant mansion of Mr. Sheriff Hamilton, at Queenston. The incendiaries had provided themselves with Lucifer matches, tow, and two bottles of spirits of turpentine; they set fire to a staircase adjoining a window on the side of the house nearest Niagara, doubtless with the intention that the conflagration should not be seen at Queenston until it was so far advanced as to render it impossible to be extinguished; providentially however, Mr. Jasper Gilkison was returning from the Falls, and In pursuance of the order issued by the Governor, in his observed the fire, just after he had passed through the village. aracter of commander in chief, Major General Patterson, of Some ladies who were with him returned to Queenston and willing to do, and on a very extensive scale, provided a sufwilling to do, and on a very extensive scale, provided a sufted. Nearly £300 were subscribed in the room towards the
facient number of copies he ordered to indemnify us for the
General Fund and £30 to the Parsonage House Fund —
volunteers of that division to assemble in winter uniform, with Nounteers of that division to assemble in winter uniform, with knapsacks, and each provided with 13 rounds of buckshot, and 7 of ball cartridge, this morning at 7 o'clock. The officers of was ultimately put out with little damage.

From the U. C. Herald.

We have received a communication, commenting in severe terms on the conduct of Col. Prince in causing four prisoners to be shot when taken near Sandwich. It appears to us that these prisoners were the same persons who are mentioned by the Editor of the Sandwich Herald, as having been "shot down on their attempting to escape."

BILL JOHNSTON is again in custody, having been apprehended on the night of Monday the 10th inst. by Wm. Vaughan of the United States Navy, father of the Hunter Vaughan have enough in the feelings that pervaded the meeting of Fri- among the prisoners in Fort Henry. Capt. Vaughan and the Deputy Marshall, Turner, were eight days in pursuit of Johnston, and finally got on the right trail, and re-captured

> Martin Woodruff, one of the American Brigands was exeuted on Wednesday last. Warrants for the execution of Sylvanus Swete and Joel Peeler on Saturday next, have been received .- Kingston Chronicle.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Reverend Brethren; -- You are hereby notified that the next meeting of the Association is appointed to be held in BYTOWN, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January next.

HENRY PATTON; Secretary. Rectory, Kemptville, Dec. 12, 1838.

[We have been requested by a Member of the Association add, that a full attendance is particularly desired .- En.]

MARRIED.

At St. James's Church, Toronto, on Tuesday the 11th instant, by the Hon. and Venerable the Archdeacon of York, George S. Denison jun., second son of Alderman Denison, of the city of Toronto, to Mary Anne, eldest surviving daughter of Lieut. Dewson, of the 15th Regiment.

DIED.

At Brockville, on Thursday, November 22, Robert Clarke, only surviving son of the Rev. Henry Caswall, aged 3 years

At Belleville, on the 13th inst., Thomas Slicer Esq., late respectable merchant of that place, and Lieut. in the First Hastings Militia.

List of Letters received to Friday, 21st December. Rev. C. T. Wade; J. G. Armour Esq; J. B. Ewart Esq. rem. in full for vol. 2; J. Kent Esq. (2); Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. W. Caswall; Rev. W. H. Gunning, add. sub. Burnham, rem.; T. S. Shortt Esq., parcel; "Amicus";

Original Poetry.

For the Church. WISDOM.

I sought, in my spirit's darksome night, Wisdom's wond'rous dwellin And look'd to the heav'n's empyreal height,
With its blue arch nobly swelling.

I look'd to the sky's ethereal dome, With its pillars of cloud around it, And ask'd if Wisdom had there her home, Her palace there had founded.

There were the stars in their halls on high, Each on its throne of brightness; There was the sun's effulgent eye, And the moon's pavilion of whiteness

I look'd on earth, and her length was seen, And her breadth, with beauty o'erflowing; Mountains of azure, and hills of green, And valleys their smiles bestowing.

And there was ocean's unbounded vast, With its mighty eddies whirling; The tempest-wing'd waves went proudly past, Their hoar locks whitely curling.

The cagle pois'd high o'er the crystal wave, And his arrowy glance seem'd prying To the depth remote of ocean's cave, Where the treasur'd gems are lying. I ask'd him did Wisdom dwell beneath,

Where ocean his tumult calmeth, Where he twineth his bright-red coral wreath, And the sea-flow'r his bed embalmeth The eagle shot by like a falling star, And vanished from view in his fleetness

But a voice came borne on the wind from far, Which spake to my soul in its sweetness. "Not on the land, nor yet in the sky, With its pillars of cloud around it,

Hath Wisdom rear'd her courts on high, Or the walls of her palace founded "Nor yet in the cavern'd chambers deep,

Where ocean his chaplet twineth, Doth she her halls of counsel keep, Or the glance of her glory shineth. "Her home is made in man's inmost heart,

When the fear of the Lord hath filled it, When love hath hallow'd its ev'ry part,— There hath she her temple builded.

"And never, oh! never, while love and fear Forsake not the soul they have enter'd, Will Wisdom fail to guide and to cheer
That heart where her home is center'd!"

Loughboro', November, 1838.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

Dec. 23 .- Fourth Sunday in Advent. 25.—Christmas Day. 26.—St. Stephen the Martyr. 27 .- St. John the Evangelist. 28.—Innocents' Day. 30.—Sunday after Christmas.

JOHN FRANCIS DE LA HARPE.

A CONVERTED INFIDEL.

This individual was born at Paris, Nov. 20, 1739. His parents, though of respectable families, were poor, and he was left an unprovided-for orphan at the age of seven. But he had already evinced extraordinary intelligence; and being recommended to M. Asselin, principal of the college of Harcourt, was received among his pupils. His talents were now cultivated with diligence. He distinguished himself among his companions by the excellence of his compositions, and for two successive years carried away every prize. He displayed a decided taste for satire, and was accused of composing ludicrous verses on M. Asselin. He protested his innocence, but was not credited; and was accordingly committed for some months to a house of correction. The confession afterwards made in one of his tragedies was, that he had composed some imprudent couplets on certain persons in the college, which his comrades had collected and enlarg. ed by additions of their own; but that he never had the slightest intention of giving offence.

gretted that La Harpe's principles were not more strictly in. again, but a separation soon took place. fidel: he was, nevertheless, admitted a member of the Atheistical Society. His fame introduced him into the highest circles. He was appointed one of the editors of the "Gazette ther, though unsuccessful attempt in that way. He then devoted himself to general literature.

the means of rising into notice. These were completely in the hands of the philosophers, who anxiously sought to propagate their opinions, and held out annual premiums to al. was plucked as a brand from the burning. lure young men to join their societies. La Harpe was a successful competitor. In the space of ten years he carried off twelve medals, besides various secondary prizes.

With all his efforts, however, he could not gain a maintenance. He had married a woman of poor parents, utterly all sides a moral and spiritual devastation! How often is your best towards mastering and exterminating conscience, continued preference. incapable of attending to her duties as a wife, her whole Whilst thus destitute, they were invited to spend some time nances of God! How melancholy the reflection, that each at Ferney, where Voltaire resided, and which was the grand returning Sabbath-day-not only in the metropolis and its resort of the most celebrated infidels of the age.

Caressed, and admired, especially by Voltaire himself, La Harpe and his wife remained for a year at Ferney. They moralizing tendency! Can there be no check applied to It may be that he can pray but little, but that little will be ferthen returned to Paris, where La Harpe engaged himself in this growing evil! Is the mind of our youth to be corruptivent. He can articulate, perhaps, not at all, but his prayer is various ways. It is needless to enter into the details of a ted-all impressions of a serious cast to be obliterated? Are addressed to one who sees the heart; who can interpret its wretched unbeliever's career, or to mark with disgust as it principles utterly at variance with man's present happiness, must be marked, his impious attempts to dethrone the Om- and entirely subversive of his soul's salvation-principles as endured without a murmur, or only such an involuntary nipotent. The writings of that period, and La Harpe's noxious as those set forth even at the French Revolutionamong the number testify the fearful rebellion of the natural to be suffered to inundate the land? Surely, if the liberty We have a striking instance of an answer to silent Prayer, in heart against God, and the licentiousness which must ever of the press is to be regarded as a blessing, the licentious. In a situation of extreme distress, when predominate where the wholesome restraints of religion are ness of the press is to be regarded as a curse. May God, in

fended in the "Mercure;" but after two years his views power lies to discountenance all publications which have were entirely changed. Threats were the consequence .- even the most remote tendency to undermine the faith of the which is worse than nothing .- Mason.

He was obliged to make continual apologies and retractions. Gospel, or to light in the heart one spark of impurity!-At length he could no longer dissemble his sentiments .--He then became an object of proscription, was arrested, and committed to the Luxembourg, in November 1793, which from a palace had been transformed into a prison.

Many of his associates had perished on the scaffold; and La Harpe knew not how soon the same fate might be his, for he incurred, by some expressions of contempt, the hatred of Robespierre. Unsupported by the consolations of Christianity, the philosopher fell into a state of melancholy .-Providentially for him, the Bishop of St. Brieux, his fellowprisoner, took an interest in his affliction. The bishop recommended him to read the Psalms, in which he would find poetical beauties that might entertain his fancy. This he proposed merely as a literary amusement, offering his services at the same time in making comment or critical remarks upon them. La Harpe was delighted, and he applied himself to the study. As he proceeded, his admiration of their composition increased, and by degrees the light of divine truth broke in apon his mind, his heart was deeply impressed: he looked back with horror upon his past life .-The nature of the change wrought upon him, and some of its concomitant circumstances, are thus described by himself:

"I was in my prison," says he, " in a little chamber, so. litary and disconsolate. For some days I had read the Psalms, the Gospel, and a few pious books. Their effect was rapid, though gradual. Already I had yielded to the faith, and made new discoveries of the truth; but the light I saw only terrified and alarmed me, by revealing the abyss into which the errors of forty years had plunged me. I saw the extent of the evil, but found no remedy. There was nothing around me which I could substitute for the succours of religion. On one hand, my life was before me, but such by them committed in a pre-existent state; what is it but sayas the beams of heavenly light enly made the more frightful; on the other, death, -death, -which I expected every hour, and in its most appalling form. The priest no longer the consequence and punishment of moral? Nor is it at all appeared on the scaffold, to console the dying sufferer; if difficult to discern, through the fictions of the poets, those he mounted that bloody stage, it was only to fall himself a truths which gave birth to them; while we read of a golden victim. Full of these disconsolate thoughts, my heart was age, when righteousness and peace kissed each other; of a cast down, and, addressing myself in silence to the God I man framed of clay, and animated by a spark of celestial fire; had just found, but whom I scarcely yet knew, "What must of a woman endowed with every gift and grace from above; I do?" I said, "What wouldst thou have me to be?" On and of the fatal casket, out of which, when opened by her, a my table there lay the 'Imitation of Christ;' and I had been flight of calamities overspread the earth; but not without a told in that excellent book I might find an answer to my reserve of Hops, that, at some future period of refreshmen thoughts. I opened it on chance, and my eye caught these and restitution, they should be done away. Such are the words of the Saviour, 'Here am I, my son, I come to thee shadowy scenes, which, by the faint glimmering of tradition because thou hast called upon me.' I read no more. The reflected from an original revelation, present themselves in sudden impression I felt is beyond description, and it is as that night of the world, the era of pagan fable and delusion, impossible for me to express it as to forget it. I fell with when the imaginations of poetry and the conjectures of philomy face to the earth, bathed in tears, and almost choked sophy were equally unable to supply the information which with sighs, uttering loud and broken exclamations. I felt bad been long lost, concerning the origin of the world, of man, my heart comforted and enlarged, but at the same time al- and of evil .- Bishop Horne. most ready to burst. Overwhelmed with a multitude of thoughts and reflections, I wept for a long time, but without having any remembrance of my situation, except that culties."

than now: his feelings were those of the pious and amiable Quarterly Review. Bishop Horne, when employed in his Commentary on the Psalms. And when he was restored to liberty he went to Paris, and in public and private still sought to defend the faith he had laboured so sedulously to destroy. M. La are let alone by God. Again we reply that we know better. Harpe died on the tenth of Feb. 1803, bearing testimony, in We know that the young man, who is the slave of his pas-His education being finished, he became connected with his last hours, to the truth and value of Christianity. It is sions, has often a misgiving that his tyrants here will be his several literary characters, among whom was Diderot, a con. true, indeed, he died in communion with the Church of tormentors hereafter. We know that the young woman, firmed atheist. In 1759 he published "Heroic Epistles," Rome; but the fact that he was lead to renounce his former whose deity is her dress, is sometimes startled by the though chiefly levelled against the priests. The tragedy of "War. infidelity, and to believe on the name of the only begotten of the shroud and the winding-sheet. We know that the wick" succeeded, written when he was twenty-four. It was Son of God, is the point for our present consideration. In merchantman, labouring to be rich, is now and then aghast dedicated to Voltaire, which led to an intimate acquaintance his domestic matters, he was unfortunate; his wife falling with the fear of being poor through eternity. We know that between them. Voltaire praised the work, though he re. into a desponding state, committed suicide: he married the shrewd man, too cunning to be duped by any but him-

Various opinions have been formed as to the reality of La all transactions, he may perhaps be over-reached and barter Harpe's conversion. By his former associates, as might the everlasting for the perishable. We know that the proud have been expected, he was esteemed mad: the change in man, moving in a region of his own, and flushed with the Littéraire," the object of which was to disseminate infidel his views was regarded as a convincing token of a weakened thought how many are beneath him, is occasionally startled principles. Here he first distinguished himself as a critic. intellect. But he shewed no proof of feebleness of mind- by a vision of utter degradation, himself in infamy, and His former success as a dramatist induced him to make ano. quite the reverse. His conversion was doubtless the work of "How art thou fallen?" breathed against him by the vilest. God's free grace, who sheweth mercy when, and where, and We know that those who neglect means of grace, who, when as he will. Like every true penitent La Harpe sought to invited to the Lord's table, continually refuse -- we know, The various academies offered to young men of talents repair the injury he had done; he denounced his former works; that, as they turn their back on the ordinance, they do viohe expressed unfeigned contrition for the past, he clung to lence to a secret remonstrance, and feel, if only for an instant, CHAMPION'S WARRANTED CAST STEEL AXES, his Saviour as his only hope; and we cannot doubt that he (oh, how easy, by the resistance of an instant, to endanger made at the Factory originally built by the late Harvey

How awful in their character and in their end are those with the blood of the noblest of her sons and daughtersprinciples which, wherever they are propagated, cause on neighbourhood, but even in the remote districts of the land his mercy, direct those in authority to adopt such measures At the period of the Revolution, La Harpe became invol. as will prove effectual to the removal of this crying evil, and ved in the public misfortunes of France. At first he applau- may all who are anxious for the furtherance of the Divine ded the destruction of the ancient institutions, which he deglory, and the good of their fellow-men, do all that in their

Church of England Magazine.

The Garner.

CHRISTMAS.

By this it appears how suitably a beam of admirable light did concur in the angels' message, to set out the majesty of the Son of God: and I beseech you observe-all you that would keep a good Christmas as you ought-that the glory of God is the best celebration of his Son's nativity; and all your pastimes and mirth (which I disallow not, but rather commend in moderate use) must so be managed without riot, without surfeiting, without excessive gaming, without pride, and vain pomp; in harmlessness, in sobriety, as if the glory of the Lord were round about us. Christ was born to save them that were lost; but frequently you abuse his nativity with so many vices, such disordered outrages, that you make this happy time an occasion for your loss, rather than for your salvation. Praise him in the congregation of the people! praise him in your inward heart! praise him with the sanctity of your life! praise him in your charity to them that need and are in want! This is the glory of God shining round, and the most Christian solemnizing of the birth of Jesus .- Bishop Hacket.

HEATHEN CONFIRMATIONS OF SCRIPTURE.

We find an opinion current through Heathen antiquity that all is not right with the human race; that things were not at first as they are now, but that a change hath been introduced for the worse. When the philosophers tell us, that mankind were sent upon the earth to do penance for crimes ing that man once was upright and happy, but that ceasing to be upright, he ceased to be happy; and that natural evil is

PERPETUITY OF THE CHURCH.

Whatever be the temporary issue of the contest, either in my heart never felt an emotion more violent, or so inexpres- parliament or throughout the country, of this we are assured, sibly delightful; and that the words 'Here I am, my son,' that the foundations of our Zion are enduring. The lessons never ceased to echo in my mind, and to agitate all its fa- of our fathers, the prayers of our martyrs, are not dead. These holy men lie buried beneath the pulpits and amid the parish-Thus brought by saving mercy, not only to a sense of es of our (father) land; their spirits live in conscious blessedguilt, but to a knowledge of that Saviour by whom the stain ness, and their mantles have fallen upon a holy and united of guilt is obliterated for ever, he employed his time in trans. people, who will awaken their own dormant energies, fill lating the Psalms into verse, which he afterwards published, men's hearts with enthusiasm, and the wide world with their declaring in the preface his conviction of the truth of the thunder. Our Church shall prove more resplendent in the Bible. By the death of Robespierre he was set at liberty, hour of fierce trial than if the draperies of India o'er-mantled be happy to give instructions in Hebrew and other branches and speedily bore public testimony in the pulpit of the Ly- her, or the embroideries of the universe adorned her. The ceum to the power of Christianity. His lectures were nu. power of parliaments never gave her birth,-the power of Orders. merously attended. His zeal however again exposed him to parliaments never shall crush her. Her fellowship is with suspicion; and his work on the fanaticism of the revolution- the almighty One; her companionship with the tenantry of the ists caused him to be proscribed in Sept. 1798, and con- kingdom of the heavens. Tempests, indeed, many and fierce, demned to be transported for life to Cayenne. The Bishop may howl around her; but she shall stand as the tall cedar of of St. Brieux, however, procured him an asylum at Corbeil, the forest, unscathed :---the hurricane may toss about her a few leagues from Paris, where he remained undiscovered. branches; but it shall not approach to pour its fury on The Here he wrote his "Apology for Religion," consulting the Root, for she is grafted by the ever-watchful husbandman on Bible alone. Happier hours, he declared he had never spent the stock of The Tree of Life. - Church of England

CONSCIENCE.

No, we cannot believe you when you would tell us that you self, has moments in which he feels, that, in the greatest of the public press made the vehicle for the dissemination of but you have not yet quite succeeded. There is Divinity in

SILENT PRAYER.

In the extremity of pain, the Christian feels there is no -should be saturated with publications, of the most de- consolation but in humble acquiescence in the Divine will. language; who requires not words, but affections. A pang groan as nature extorts, and faith regrets, is itself a prayer. heard thy crying."-Hannah Moore.

They that do nothing, are in the ready way to do that

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NIAGARA DISTRICT.
Township. Concession. Lot. No. of Acres.
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LONDON DISTRICT.
Township Congaggion Late No of A
Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham6tb8, 16,400
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4th
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Aldborough, Western Div. } 3rd
Oxford.
Oxford, Western Div. \(\frac{2}{2} \) 2d2800
Particulars as to terms, be learned on application
to the subscriber, at Toront
JAMES M. STRACHAN.
Toronto, 8th October, 1838.

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