# عht churty. 

TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1841.
Volume V.]







THE CHURCH TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11,1841 . We coppy the following announcem
Hamitton Gazette of the 6 th instant:-


 Engtand in that topn aum neighbouthood.
His Lerddhips object, we understand, in going to
to Oakvilt, is to endeavour to form a congregation, an
make arrangements either for building a Church o
and for purchasing a house of worship, which, we beliee
the Methodists have erected, but are now willing to dispose of. Phe Reve Gerge Graham avails himself of the
opportuinty presented by his Lordships sisit, to bring
 The Rev. A. N. Berruwe, having been appointed
Provessor of Theolgy by the Lord bishop the
Dioces, begs to anoonce that he will be prepared to




 he desirable that they siould be furristed with at


 state with what hat Boter
supplied at hat time. Our brief review of the Rev. W. A. Adamson,
Sermon on the Death of Lord Sydenham is perhap
fresh in the recollection of meny fresh in the recantection of many of our readers.
Having expesed dedided opioion on its emits, we
intended to let the mater rest, and purposely forbore
 respect to the deceased nobleman, and an equall
strong disilike to say more, with reference to to the Serme

 Too wack made upon us, through his columns, while he he
atas absent from Toronto - a witirer in the Exanine
was
 score of our having received some slight at his Lord.
stipis hands. We thould never have alluded to this
 ces, which will presently appear, imperiously called
upon ion to ontioe the esrion againe Hover,
avail ourselves of of this oceasion to say to the writer in
 indicitive motives, hed the truth. We never asked the
dieleratel, vialted
slightest favour, direetly or indirectly, from Lord
 die late Governor General an easy matter, and have predisposed hiun to listen with favourable ear to a
request which we might have proffered. But we nev
 sought to see him, - and our opposition to him wa
he result of our conscientious convicioion that he was the writer io the Examiner. Teferewee et the same ereview, in a dictatatroial and und tracious manner, not sounal. Though the language of our contemporary was painful and oftensive to us,
ethough he condecended ot make essof a vigar
error, therebes to theow disparapenent upon the scrip-
 veren y a tal, and especeilly with a a contemporary whom
we respect, and with whoun we wish to remain on friendy terms.

mighties



"He is gone-WHLE HE IS ASCENDDEG
MAY WECACH HIS MANTE, AND FEEL
THE INSIRATION."
MAY WE CATCH HIS MANTLE, AND
THE INPIRATINN." p. 13.
"This remendows dispenation p. 13
"'Eternity- elernity seems. to be in the very cho

posterity shall deplore- resigned dinself without a
murnur to the will of Heaved
These are the passages, wich conpelled us to pro-
These are hie pasamber, winion on Mr. Adamson's
nemernon, and wavaurale oplace them before the public, fully

them without deeply regretting that such language
was ever delivered from the pulpit, was ever dis-

Sydenham's death we have long gince expressed our-
selves with an such bindinest this Llorshis me




Mr. Adamson's language, when applied to almost an.
human being.
Had an earthquake been felt throughout the whole
Had an earthquake ieen down cities, and swallowin
p millions of human beings-had the Cholera ra-
vaged England, carrying off the Sovereign, the Duke
Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel, -had Canad
fallen a prey to the Patriot-Bandits, and British do
the most astounding and sweeping national calamit,
tecurred, that, to use Mr. Adamson's words, had eve
"desolated the annals" of the "orord,- though ev d
nave been impossible for Mr. Adamson to to heve pitched
his language in a higher strain, than that to which
is language in a higher strain, the demise of the lac
has acried it, when alluding to the
atreme of nation
calamity"- "imagination itself would faint under the
Province, no event of similar importance has left i
history we tupon at the page of mome with disgust,"-
ne can dry the tears'" shed upon the occasion-

rated phrases, we wonder at the gentleness and for-
bearance of our first critique, -at the lamentable in
judicioussess, shown by Caspori, in dragging us re-
luctantly to the proof,-at his unguardedly pronoun
cing these expressions to be "well-weighed.", "studi-
ously sparing of prais", and "scrupulously sparig"
fcommendation. Supposing Lord Sydenham to ha
of commendation. Supposing Lord Sydenham to have
been a greater and better man than even his warmes
admirers painted him, would such unmeasured eulog
be justifable? Are the hopes of Canada centered
one man, -buried in the vault at Kingston? Is th
British Empire so destitute of statesmen that on
never recognized in England as belonging to the highe
rank of public men, should be lamented with such
mingling of "grief, and "terror?" Are our hope
mingling of "grief," and "error? A. Ae for hopes
really "smitten to the dust ?" Did an "awful mururur hi
of involuntary grief," (p. 8) at the moment of his
Lordship's death, "echo through this vast continent?"
Lordship's death, "echo through this vast continent ,
Adamson, really bathe the face of every man with
tears, and drive him to his chamber, to weep like $J$ o-
seph? Assuredly all these exclamations, - these bursts
of over-wrought grief,- are essentially ridiculusus when
reduced to the test of sober reality, and misrepresent
the feeling of the Province upon the late melanchol
occasion. That Lord Sydenham was sincerely la
筑
mented by a majority of the people of Canaad,
freely admit,--that all commiserated his untimely end
we readily conceded,-but that an intense agony
tribulation, that a withering despair, that a total pros-
tration of hope ever existed anywhere, but in Mr
tration of hope ever existed anywhere, but in Mr
Adamson's Sermon, we fearlessly deny.
In connexion with this part of our remarks, we must
observe that the eulogies on Lord Sydenham, are
aceompanied by an invidious refexion upon "departed
conquerors." "Who mourned for them?" asks Mr
"tears were shed for them indeed; but woy were shed by the widows and orphans whom their
vords had made. But he is mourned by the tears
those, from whose eeves he never rew a tear, but
he bitter one that drops upon his grave." What作 this mean, but that the laurer inglorious, - that esmeared with hostile blood, are natle-ground, should
orock, whose death-bed was the bated
ot be lamentedhough he was and is alamented to thi
our, that the tame of Nelson must pale its star before
the superior brilliancy of Lord Sydenham's reputatio

|  mitaresm mimes in |
| :---: |
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| :---: |
|  |  |the superior brilliancy of Lord Sydenham's reputation

-and that time-honoured Wellington, when gathered
o the glorious dust of Westminster or St. Pauls, will
have no friendy tears shed for him, because, in the
disecharge of his duty, he was God's instrument for

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { discharge of his duty, he was God's instrument for } \\
& \text { making wives widows, and children orphans? } \\
& \text { In truth, the more we dwell upon the Sermon, the }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { In truth, the more we dwell upon the Sermon, the } \\
& \text { nore visisly o its defects both of matter and manner, } \\
& \text { ise unon our view. We would that we had exhausted }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { to go through with it. } \\
& \text { At p. 8, Mr. Adamson abruptly exclaims: "All } \\
& \text { panegyric is ide and profane." We do ot o to osuch } \\
& \text { a length as this; but to sy, with reference to the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { FEEL THE INSPIRATION, is, without question, } \\
& \text { "ide and profane. II the heat of delivery, language } \\
& \text { like his pight have been excesed, but, recorded in print, }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { to heaven, - it compares him to Elijah, the divinely- } \\
& \text { gitede } \\
& \text { gite the niracle-wrking servant of God, -and is } \\
& \text { altogether such a fearful and unhappy application of }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { altogether such a fearful and unhappy application of } \\
& \text { and } \\
& \text { Scipture, that we will no onger dwell pupon it, but } \\
& \text { leave it in the hope, that it was an inadvertency which }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { leapeure, the the thepe, that it was an inadvertency which } \\
& \text { the reverend author ho long since detected and } \\
& \text { We mighan animadert. besides, upon the }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { impropiety of statiog that Lord Sydenham "died a } \\
& \text { Martyr for the welare of this country,--and upon } \\
& \text { the infleicity of such an expression, when applied to a }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { the panegyric, based upon such an assumption, } \\
& \text { "ide and vain." }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { eulogy." We shall not stop to inquire at any length, } \\
& \text { as to whether Mr. Adamso was aware that Leod } \\
& \text { Sydenham had constantly shown himself a bitter and }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { otermined enemy of the Cher Mr. Adamson knew that } \\
& \text { on this octinent- wether } \\
& \text { his Lordship had voted as a Member of the House of }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Commons, against cotinuing the Parliamentary grant } \\
& \text { to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in } \\
& \text { Foreign Parts, which it had so long enjoyed, -and }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Foreign Parts, which it had so long enjoyed, and } \\
& \text { whether Mr Admen } \\
& \text { enderen }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { continuing those exertions in ingland, which ulti- } \\
& \text { mately set aside his Lordships Bill of the partition } \\
& \text { of the Clergy Reserves, and led to the more favourable }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { of the Clergy Reserves, and led to the more favourable } \\
& \text { Act of the Imperial Parliament. Perpap Mr.. Adai- } \\
& \text { son was a stranger to these facts! Perhaps, lad he }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { son was a stranger to these facts! Perhaps, had he } \\
& \text { known them, hemight have qualified his praises and and and } \\
& \text { delivered a Funeral Sermon less open to the utmost }
\end{aligned}
$$

## We proceed to say a few words to Caxpous. The commencement ce lis letter bears the appearance of courtesy towards us, but comparing it with subsequen

courtesy towards us, but comparing it with subsequen
expressions, we are forced to consider his courtes, ,
the first instance, as merely ironical. He has ventured the first instance,as mierely ironical. He has ventured
to insinuate that the severity our criticism on the
Sermon would have been lessened, provided the author had honoured us with the first copy, fresh, und moist
from the press. To this he has sneeringly subjoined, How graciouss, thind, and condescending! - and, farther
on, he sarcasticaly alludes to the wisdom of the Editor of The Church It is with pain that we notice this
anonymous clerical incivility. With sarcely an excepatoy, we have received the most generous suppor
tion
from the Clergy of the two Dioceses, and not a few o them have cheered us in our labours by assurances of
approval, which we highly value. With most of them we enjoy confidential intercourse, either personally, or
by letter; and had Caxsour forwarded to us his communication, we would readily have inserted it, had
he persistedin bis wish, after hearing, privately, ou
resons to the contrary a relation to the Clergy at large, we sincerely regret
that one of their number has attributed the esevit pique. Such a charge, from the writer ine the Examener
was not surprisin, but proceeding from a Clergy
man, and directed against an individual, who surrenman, and directec against an individual, who surren
ders his whole being to the case of the Church and
the Clergy, it is a matter of astonishment and regret It is an accusation, made, we willingly believe, in com
plete ignorance, and ooe which, we are sure, will b
pronounced by every Clergyman, who knows any thin pronounce the Editor of The Church, as unjust, uncalled
for, and necessary to be retracted by any one advan
cing the slightest pretensions to CANDour. Incredible as it may appear, the following extra
is really copied verbatim and literatim from $T$ T
Catholic of the 8th instant a jourat Catholic of the sth instant, a journal advocating the
cause of the Romish Charch, and edited by the Ver
Reverend Vicar General McDonald.




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## Commmication.

## THE "CHURCH" AND THE "MET To the Editor of The Church. <br>  <br> 


 Einglist) Efuclesiustical Jntelligence.




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## $2=2$

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the last days of whliam james.



 and sisters, in spelling and reading, and was careful
in keeping them from bad company, and in making
them observe the Sabbath. I had no particular acthem observe the Sabbath. I had no particular ac-
quaintance with William or his parents, but remember
seeing him repeatedly come to church by himself when seeing him repeatedy come to charch botetimes he had
he was about ten years of age; and sha
bis little brother with him, who died about two years he was about tee years him, who died about two years
bis litle brother with him
ago. I was surprised and pleased to see a child so young come alone the the house of God, and,
often spoke a kind word or two to him, and encou-
raged him to persevere. His father very seldom came raged him to persevere. His father very seldom came
to Kilgwrwg church; his mother was a dissenter.
He told me in his last illness, He told me in his last illness, that even at that
time he has often gone home from church bathed in time he has often gone home from church oatred in
tears, and that he actually felt the power of religion
when he was twelve years old. Let us for a moment make a solemn pause, and admire the gracious dealing
mon the Almighty with him and the tender mercies o
of the Saviour, who, through the operation of the Holy
the the Saviour, who, through the operation of the Holy
Spirit, was fittiog and preparing this dear child for
an early death. rbout two years ago his religious feelings were
greatly deepened, under a sermon preached by some
stranger; who the person was who was the honoured instrument of carrying on the work of grace in William James's soul,
was Williams.
From this time he gave himself up more earnestl
to prayer and the duties of religion, as far as the neeessary business of a labourer's life would admit of.
After he had risen in the morring, and finished his prayer by the bed-side, his father would lose him for
an hour or more; and when he came home, the knee
of his trousers would be dirtied, or wet, from hi of his trousers would be dirtied, or wet, from his
kneeling down to prayers where he had been. Thi was his regular practice, he having been seen by dif-
ferent people apparently earnestly engaged in prayer
sometimes in a wood, at other times under a hedge, or in some private place, where he thought no eye would
see him but the eye of God. I have heard from
several of my scholars, since his death, that some years ago he was cruelly persecuted by wicked boys, who
would laugh at hiin and call him names, and watct him, and follow him into the wood, and disturb him at
his prayers, and mock him wherever he went. At the harvest time it is the custom of the inhabi-
tants of this part of the country, to go to work in the distant parishes, where the corn is earliest ripe.
They often go out in companies on the Monday, an returu home on the Saturday nights: during thei
absence ethes sleep in barns, or stables, ,or whereve
they can get shelter. Wiilliam used to go with the athence they sleep in barus, or stables, or whereve
they can get shelter. Willian used to go with the
and reap, or rather bind up the sheaves atter th
reapers, and he was both able and willing to do a har reapers, and he was both able and willing to do a har
day's work. At this laborious season, when, poor
fellow, he must have found rest very desirable an necessary, he would rise up early before light for
devotional purposes; and when the companions wit whom he had left home were going to the field they
would see him on his knees at prayers. After leaving would see him on hisknees at prayers. After leaving
off their work he would separate himself from them,
and they would see no more of him till bedtime. It is needless to say, that the dear fellow, whose
daily walk was wwith God, was also a diligent observer
of the Sabbath, and a regular attendant at public of the Sabbath, and a regular attendant at public
worship, because that was his sappiness and delight.
According to his father's account he was a most dutiAccording to his father's account he was a most duti-
ful, humble, harmless, and inoffensive child during his
whole life. He caught a violent cold about seve whole life. He caught a violent cold about seven
weeks before his death, which turned to an inflamma-
tion of the lungs. He had been ill four weeks before I knew any thing of it. Three weeks before his death his futher came
me, for his son was dangerously ill, and desired ve
much to see me. I went directly with his father, an found poer William, who, but a short time hefore, ha
been a fine tall robust young fellow as any in the parish, lying in bed reduced almost to skin and bones,
Never did I see any one sunk an he was: Poor dear fellow! He shook my hand, and seemed very glad to
see me. After talking to him a a ittte, I asked him see me. After tas hopes of pardon and salvation on
he rested all his holsist alone: he said he did, indeed; an
Jesus frem never from that time did I see his faith stagger or fail
He was not a boy of much conversation. When I He was not a boy of much conversation. When
read the Bible to him, which I did frequently, and spoke to him on the subjectsoctrines of the Gospel, he
and upon the leaing dop
seemed quite to understand and enjoy yitand thanked me over and over again with great earnestness fo
doing so, and expressed himself in such language o affection and gratitude as $I$ should not like to repeat,
it would seem so like boasting in me. His views of the way of salvation appeared to me to be quite clear.
I prayed with him in the best manner I could in my pray way, as often as I thought him able to hear me poor way, as often as I thought him able to hear me
and join with me in it; and he did join in it very
devoutly. Once he said to me, "I wish I could get up and kneel with you:" and I said to him, "My dear fellow! God sees the desires of your heart, and he
will accept them ; and you may be sure he will hear
and answer your prayers when you offer them in the
best manner you can." Poor dear fellow! I took
such an interest in him, knowing him to be a choice such an interest in him, knowing him to be a choice
Christian, that I sat up with him the ereatest part of
every night from that time to his death, two nights only excepted. I considered it one of the greatest
privileges of my whole life to have had an opportunity privileges of my whole life to have ha of kindpess to one
afforded me for showing any marks
of Christ's redeemed ones. His illness was such that we had not much conversation. It was often inter-
rupted, and carried on in such short sentences, that I cannot recollect it as Isil to do. He seened
fall of love to God and confidence in the Redeemer.During the greater part of the time that 1 was with
bim, he had a violent fever attending his complaint, which was so very severe, that his poor flesi seemed
to be almost in a broiling state, and he required something to drink every five minutes.
During the severity of the fever, by night than by day, I never heard a murnuring or complaining word escape his lips: in his greates!
sufferings he would pray earnestly, "Lord, help me!" I would sometimes say to him, "My dear fellow, God
will help you; he will never forsake his suffering child: wait with patience a little while, and he will take you to himself, where pain and sickness can never come.
At other times he would pray, "Lord, create in me a
clean heart. Lord, give me more faith in the Lord clean heart.": Lord, sometimes in his greatest suffer-
Jesus Crist:" and som
ings he would clasp his hands. together, and raise them up, saying, "Let us rejoice." "My dear friend,"
would say, "in a little time you will rejoice in a manner
you have never yet done." About a fortnight before
his death, he said to his mother, "Mother, mother, I
have heard music, and I have seen three or four comhave heard music, and I have seen three or four com-
panies in white," It was in the morning that he
mentioned this, and she thought he had dreamed it.




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 <br> \section*{ <br> \section*{ <br>  <br> $=$$=$
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sfferings are ended, the victory is won, and "he is
more than conqueror through Him that loved him."
The dear fell
The dear fellow breathed his last on the 19th or
October, 1838 , and he was seventeen years and thre
months old. His poor hoy was wuried in Newchure
church-yard; and $I$ hope, when I am dead, that $m$ m church-yard, land In thepe, when 1 am dead,
body will be laid in the same grave beside $h i$
for, poor fellow, I shall never forget him.
©he $\mathfrak{G a r n e r}$.

## UNGoDLY cosversatroos. There is another sort, though not os sooking, yet more extensively mishievous, when they, who profess religion, and think tiey are eserious in the profession, as surly, if it be a

axtensively mischievous: in the profession, as surely, if it be
think tiey are serious
truth, it is the most serious one that can be, allow themselve
inadertently in saying what tends to its ruin : when the speak with disregrard of the appointed methods of supporting
in the world : when hey join in loose harangues against enthu-
iism and superstition without putting in due cautions to disiasm and superstition without putting in due cautions to dis-
tinguish them from the most rational feelingso flove, of respect, to our Maker, Redeemer, and Sanctifier which Cluris-
tiaity hath ejoionel. when they, who by no means intend to be profane, repeat the profane things that others have said or
done, with induggene and pleasur: when they carry on dis-
courre, that refecess upon doctrines, which they themselves
 may be, practise, as duties. This unmeaning compliance with
fastionable talk, which they might anisiy vaio, yet not be
remarkable -or ifthey were, it would be to theier honour--brings them by degrees to think slightly of what they have been
affecting to peak slighty of, till their piety wastes away into
an empty form : and it it selddom long pefore they grow ashamed
 into a wrong way, who are afterwards tempted to go farther;
they permit themselves to be suppecte; they desert the defence
of religion, when it want all possidel help; and are falee to heir own cause. All good men therefore should be very areful, that their outward appearance do not contradict their
nward faith. Doubtless there are seasons, in which pleasantry
asperer
 disgusfful and absurd. But still, whatever difference of
manner diferentoccasions may require, they certainly require
 regard to the e constestent and best of of eings influences, not only
to be just and groad in their behaviour, but sometimes instructive Arechbishop Secher.
christusitr a warpark.
Cluristimanty is well termed a warfare, for a
 victory obtained, without much courge and resolution.
not onty many outwarenemies to grapple wiht , $I$ have
myself, my worst enemy, to encounter and subdue. As fo
 point. But this enemy that is gotten within me has so of-
ten foiled and disarmed me, that $I$ have reason to sasy, as David

