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, MARCH 23, 1839.

[NUMBER XL.

## Poetry.

# PASSION WEEK.

"They gave him to drink wine mingled with myrrh: but he received it not."—St. Mark, xv. 23.

- " Fill high the bowl, and spice it well, and pour "The dews oblivious: for the cross is sharp, "The cross is sharp, and He" Is tenderer than a lamb.
- "He wept by Lazarus' grave—how will He bear "This bed of anguish? and His pale weak form " Is worn with many a watch " Of sorrow and unrest.
- " His sweat last night was as great drops of blood, "And the sad burthen press'd Him so to earth, "The very torturers paused "To help Him on his way.
- Fill high the bowl, benumb His aching sense, With medicin'd sleep."—Oh awful in thy woe! The parching thirst of death Is on thee, and thou triest
- The slumbrous potion bland, and wilt not drink : Not sullen, nor in scorn, like haughty man With suicidal hand Putting his solace by:
- But as at first thine all-pervading look Saw from thy Father's bosom to th' abyss, Measuring in calm presage The infinite descent;
- So to the end, though now of mortal pangs Made heir, and emptied of thy glory' awhile, With unaverted eye Thou meetest all the storm
- Thou wilt feel all, that Thou may'st pity all; And rather would'st Thou wrestle with strong pain, Than overcloud thy soul So clear in agony,
- Or lose one glimpse of Heaven before the time. O most entire and perfect sacrifice, Renew'd in every pulse That on the tedious cross
- Told the long hours of death, as, one by one, The life-strings of that tender heart gave way; Even sinners, taught by thee, Look sorrow in the face,
- And bid her freely welcome, unbeguiled By false kind solaces, and spells of earth;— And yet not all unsooth'd; For when was joy so dear,
- As the deep calm that breath'd "Father, forgive," Or, " Be with me in Paradise to-day?" And, though the strife be sore, Yet, in his parting breath
- Love masters agony: the soul that seem'd Forsaken, feels her present God again, And in her Father's arms Contented dies away.

# Keble's Christian Year.

# CHRIST ALONE WITHOUT SIN.

A SERMON, CONCLUDED.

Gladdened by this single ray of hope, gained from the knowledge that there is a Mediator between God and men, I remember that the Mediator is man; I feel towards him out a single slightest deduction from his claim, as perfectly glory to no Simon for any bribe. as towards a brother; he draws me by the cords of a man, free from sin and blame—as perfectly entitled in every act is none other name under heaven whereby men may be saved. ministering priest ever ready there, and a victim ever at the and I know what those cords are; for I was taught an inci- and in the whole course of life to praise, - from man, and Should angel or archangel, should pope or priest, should sacred gates; and yet the babe hangs not so dependently dent from the days of old by one -now, I trust, sainted in still more from God. We are awe struck and astonished, relic or affected prophet, claim ever so little a portion of the upon the nurse's breast, as does the disciple militant here the realms of heaven—which assures my heart in drawing not alone at the exemption from sin, but also at the positive glory of this intercession, his frown and his judgments upon the unceasing intercession of Christ, the Lord of glory. nigh to him ; -- for "Joseph could not refrain himself before virtue, and the immaculate piety; but he was the "Word would ensue thereon: against such his red right arm of But if these things be not so; if there be no God, or more all them that stood by him, and he cried, Cause every man made flesh." In him dwelt all the fulness of the Godhead vengeance would teach him, as in church history we al. than one God,—if there be no Mediator, or many mediators to go out from me. And there stood no man with him, bodily. He was God's beloved and only Son,-the express ready see it has taught him, terrible things. while Joseph made himself known unto his brethren. And he wept aloud, and the Egyptians, and the house of Pharaoh love of brotherhood; and as I must give credit to the mediator for a fervency and extent of love equal to this, I again but a revelation of tribulation and punishment to expect.

The case in the abstract reality may be different, but in my practical view of it—the one designed—I am wrought from the pit of destruction? on by the Mediator being of my flesh and blood, -of the race of Adam, of the seed of the woman; and though also indeed the Immanuel, God with us, the Word made flesh, - and therefore if a mediation be effected, I anticipate fa- dertaking the mediation, failure itself would have been man motives and kindly sympathies, that we will act a hu- their predecessors; and their failure added another to the violate the sanctity of the divine name? what terms unfa. men. The whole difficulty is explained before we arrive at thers, and brothers and sisters, and familiar friends, catch vorable to God in the mediation would not also be speedily visited on ourselves? I am therefore again bewildered by the difficulty, even with the aid of this Mediator, of adjust- nation of God to the Virgin Mother. ing our concerns -the concerns of a world in disgrace with

In a matter of such vital importance let me consider well the matter, and in all its circumstances. Let me defer in man judgment in society. The event, I say, was inevita- our lips, and honour him by a holy obedience in our lives, May that sole and awful Mediator exercise upon me, his my perplexed mood to the universal sentiment and belief of ble; and I mention it only to point out the fatuity and the there will not only be shed abroad upon our hearts from preacher, this day the benefits of his intercession, for the your the idea of a mediation between God and man; that beginning—predicted with infallible persuasion of truth in of good, inconceivable and ever increasing, in store for us, ject! they all expect a Mediator; that they all act as if they had the precise degree that the promises were known, and looked —but there will be a discharge from the adorable and May his prevailing intercession be with you, my reverend

For, when Pausanias, that intrepid Grecian commander, suffered his unresisting soldiers to fall beneath the wounds the chain of action? It was a sacrifice, -a sacrifice, indeed, not at first accepted, but finally a sacrifice, which rose It was not confined to that country: it had before prevailed

bounds, but extended to every inhabited country of the globe, ransom. Nor unless it had been the man divine-the man to such a degree, that wherever you beheld man, there Christ Jesus, the one only Mediator between God and men you might be sure you would find, in his relations to heaven, a sacrifice and a priest interposed.

conscious that there was something lying below, -a princi- lurid and revolting depth of dye. revealed.

of those shadows. And I am confirmed in the correctness miny of a cracifixion; and he descended into the arms of globe, -- and that by the facility of printing and the extenwrong, for my eternal interests depend upon it,-by the the earth. Doing this,-giving his inestimable person to soon be converted, notwithstanding partial oppositions, and words of the Apostle, describing the office and act of the these undeserved dishonours, out of love to and on behalf circumstances of inferior magnitude. Mediator, in my text, -viz:

in the words of my article, "Christ, in the truth of our na. the mediation which had an aspect to God. And paying knowledges Christ as the only prevailing name, the only ture was made like unto us in all things (sin only except) this price, as the man Christ Jesus, the reward in that quar. Intercessor with God, and select here and there an indivifrom which he was clearly void both in his flesh, and in ter was, that all, who might be stamped hereafter with the dual from the mass, and weigh in the scales as to general inspirit. He came to be a Lamb without spot, who, by sacri. impress of Christ, -i. e. imitating his life, obeying his telligence, piety, virtue, happiness, usefulness in society, fice of himself once made, should take away the sins of the precepts, and influenced by his doctrine, should have the be- hopefulness and so forth, with the idolater, or the unregenceworld, and sin, as St. John saith, was not in him."

pure and perfect and sinless,—the object of toleration and grace, should try to struggle and extricate himself from the appear fully as vividly and impressively. complacency with the higher covenanting power,—the ob- miry ways of sin, and die during the warfare,—that re- External danger to the general church of Christ may now violating the other relative duties. Such is the Gordian Christ, as for a disciple, intercedes. image of the Father.

heard. And Joseph said unto his brethren, I am Joseph; requisite for us to establish in our minds, before we can all. That is, in return for the condescension of his incar-

the whole difficulty. He was the one Mediator between ances, -- and that, as he knows what is in man, and has worse than death: hence, he gave himself a ransom for man part, and as we imitate and love our fathers and mothe actual denouement: the ransom of his self-offered life their manners, and adopt their modes of thinking, -- so that the infidel undermine and sap, this text written by the hand was implied, when the angel Gabriel announced the incar.

For such being the relative position of God and men,such the Mediator, -the case is stated, the conclusion is inevitable: it is inevitable on the established principles of hu- believe and are baptized, and pray to and praise God with ransom for all, to be testified in due time." forth at the foot of the cross.

of an enemy, whom, on the power of Heaven giving the sig. diator between God and men, the man Christ Jesus, gave nal, he easily vanquished, what was the important link in himself a ransom for all men. He bought us with a price, -and that price was his own precious body offered on the bloody cross. In which however is to be included all those to the dignity of a propitiation. Now whence arose the previous humiliations, all that round of painful self-denial, idea of that sacrifice and that propitiation? It was not con. all those labours of love-that hongering, that thirsting, for all. For God would have all men to be saved, and to fined to Pausanias: it extended over his whole country. that contumely and unfair treatment, and those nights of prayer,-all these preludes of the cross are to be included in the kindred countries from which the first peoplers of in the price paid for us. The sweat and the blood of the Greece had proceeded. It was not restricted either by those sinless being were given for us; but even then there was no due time.

of mankind, -he satisfied the unyielding justice of the un-

we will suffer the same humanity of nature to govern us of an inspired apostle, once an ignorant persecutor himself, with respect to him, who though a divine Benefactor and will remain imperishable in its truth, and increasing in its Saviour, yet presents himself to us as an elder brother—a force. "For there is one God, and one Mediator between pastor, guide and friend. While we do this, -while we God and men-the man Christ Jesus; who gave himself a

the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Spirit in an object, than which none could be dearer to them or evince greater

There is one God, and one Mediator between God and nen-the man Christ Jesus,-who gave himself a ransom come to the knowledge of the truth. And yet while he would have all exalted to salvation, he will compel none. And this brings me to my last head, i. e. To be testified in

Whether there is efficacy in these awful and important truths, - and what their effect will be upon the world will -would the redemption have been effected. It is true that be proved by the accord experiment ;-their truth and cer-Reuben might speak unto his father, and say of Benjamin, tainty being assumed, then it will be found that Christ at The origin, then, of this abstract idea of sacrifice is the "Slay my two sons, if I bring hun not to thee: deliver his death bequeathed to twelve apostles the ministry and lapoint which it concerns our anxious souls to ascertain. him into my hand, and I will bring him to thee again? it bour of carrying on his scheme of love, that these Apos-When Pausanias and others relied-at the risque of their is true that man might be hostage for man; but here the tles, by preaching and writing, caused an incredible and unlives, and honour in their professions—on the sacrifice, ransom was not of one man only from the power of sin to exampled change in the visible, and in the moral, and in the neither he nor they could have believed that the whole virtue favour of God,—its scope was as immense as its object spiritual world. And where all had been atheists or idolatue lay in the subject of that sacrifice,—sheep, or bullock, was holy: the blood of Christ cleanseth from all sin; -- not ters, had left even at the close of their own day many my. or whatever domesticated animal it might be. They were only sin in the infinity of individuals, but sin in the most riads of holy livers and Christian believers,—that in a contury or two, kings even became the nursing fathers, and ple, though not then developed —a source of virtue not then The price which the man Christ Jesus, in his mediation, queens the nursing mothers of a holy religion, which the was to pay was his precious self. He yielded up his own unjority of their subjects had previously embraced,-that I avail myself, in my anxious desire to find a Mediator life, at the hands of men on behalf of the doctrines he pro. since that time, for fixed or sixteen centuries, the mediabetween me and heaven, of this idea; I find in the men claimed: he suffered his body to become accursed, hanging tion of Christ has been expensed, in conting divine Provi-Christ Jesus the prototype of these sacrifices—the substance on a tree : he endured the scoffs of sinners, and the igno. dence to enlighten the greater part of the countries of the of my opinion, -an opinion in which I would not fain go revolting death, and into the horrors of the lower parts of sion of intercourse it is probable, that the whole world will

4. That Christ Jesus gave himself a ransom for all, i. c. deceivable and immutable Father. That was the part of community denominated the Church visible, and which acnefit of his prevailing intercession. So that when any sin- rate person, or the infidel, -- perhaps the efficacy of the me-We, being sinners, lost in sin, the Mediator required to be ner, melted by the Saviour's love, and aided by the Saviour's diation and ransom of souls by the man Christ Jesus will

ject of veneration and respectful affection with the inferior claimed sinner going to the bar of God for a final adjudica. be considered as past, on this globe, and from foreign attack party. On the purity, and unstained personal attributes of tion of state, and Satan on the one side objecting this, and of violence or oppression the individual christian has little the Mediator essentially rested the efficacy of the mediation. fellow men and good angels on the other objecting that,— to dread, so far as his soul's hope is concerned. But a se-Now to be sinless—to be of unimpeached purity and holi. while the great majestic Father might pause, Christ the cret poison lurks within the holy pale itself: another ness,—is a matter in man which it is very difficult to con- Mediator and Intercessor would confess indeed for the disci- tempter is in another Eden, and tempts with specious proceive; which we labour to appreciate and understand; ple the sin, and confess the infirmity, but then he would mises the weaker disciples from the shield and protection of which is, as it were, a mystery and a miracle to us. For point to the prints of his own hands and feet, and to the their God. And it was against such deluders that the reexample, you, my reverend Brethren, watching in your pas- wound in his own side, and throw the mantle of his merits mainder of my article was drawn up. For Christ indeed we toral care, may find an individual as it were on the morrow over the trembling candidate to shield him for ever from glory in extolling as sinless,—"but all we the rest—alto all your knowledge blameless. But, apart from open, the wrath of God; while sprinkling his metaphoric blood though baptized and born again in Christ—yet offend in and positive, and implied sin, that individual has to go upon him, he would renovate his nature, and render him many things; and if we say we have no sin, we deceive through the morrow's diurnal round of duty. Duties then for ever acceptable and beloved. And this not as in mercy ourselves and the truth is not in us." I shall not detain we see, conflict: he has a parent, he has a wife, he has from God, but as in justice. Such was the covenant of Me. you by going at any length into this, for I conceive that the children, he has a benefactor, he has friends, and neighbours, diation: there was love unutterable—there was mercy unand enemies—though enemies, still entitled to their due. deserved in originating and permitting that mediation; but here condemned. The truth is, as Christ Jesus mediated A step in action is to be taken, on which these several part the covenant once established, the man Christ Jesus asserts from the beginning, so does he perpetually intercede. The ties have their respective claims. If he is dutiful to the pa- his rights before the essential justice of God, and the more more we improve in holiness and faith the closer do we rent, he is injurious to the wife—he is unjust to his chil- rigid and unalterable that justice, the more assured and cer. draw to him, and the more do we perpetually need his benedren; or if he would serve a benefactor, he is in danger of tain only is the final salvation of every man, for whom ficent acts of intercession; the brighter the light he throws upon us, the more clearly do we see our own spiritual deknot of difficulty in these respects, each successive hour, The stock of merit here towards God is infinite, is undi-"the man Christ Jesus," I shall give a loose to my better that men, with reckless desperation, seldom give themselves minishable,—is now, and for ever will be unimpaired. The King, the more visible are the rags of our righteousness, feelings and principles. Though in enmity by sin to God, much trouble to determine in each advance. For men unotill I am in great want—in great spiritual destitution; fortunately do not in sincerity and seriousness aspire at be- mansions, partly in futurity, is Christ's peculiar and undi- The air we breathe is not more constantly vital to our bodies death is near, and I am deprived of my earthly stays and ing perfect characters. But the Mediator between God and vided work,—a work, of the whole honour, the costly howonted consolations; I will endeavour, then, to meet the men does assume this claim to utter sinlessness, and blame- nour of which, he is jealous with no inferior jealousy. He souls in every stage of our Christian progress. The lights mediation with the frankness wherewith it was proffered; worthiness. The man Christ Jesus is presented to us, with- will have no competitor in this praise; he will impart the were burning constantly in the temple of Solomon,—the And this, because there fire never went out upon the altar, -there was a robed and

of diverse kinds, - if the man Christ Jesus were but Jesus The man Christ Jesus, acting as Mediator, the sole Me. son of Joseph and Mary, -if the giving himself a ransom An estimate of the purity of the man Christ J sus it is diator, between God and men, gave himself a ransom for for all were not even an act of more significancy than the come to appreciate the value of his efficacious Mediation. nation and lowly estate, -in return for those days of labour, of time, this would have been testified. There would in Being thus pure thus exempt from sin thus approved and nights of watching, -in return for his assidnous teach. eighteen centuries have, in that case, been other forms and in undeviating holiness,—still the perplexity remains, how ing and divine revelation of most consoling and animating principles of social life, and man would then have assumed contemplate the man Christ Jesus, in anxious scrutiny for a could his mediation between God and men be effectual? doctrines,—he claims, as in justice from us to him, and as many phases of being, and there would have been rival and feature from whence to gather hope; for if I be not recon- How could be serve the eternal interests of men, in a way in love and gratitude, that we enable him, in our individual excelling systems of religion to point to triumphantly against not derogatory from, but even, as was exigent, advancing respects, to keep his unimpaired faith with his Father. the Christian's hope. But nothing of this has happened; God's glory? How could be maintain the honour and un. That we be actually wrought upon by the mercies which he and what is more, nothing of the kind can happen. In tangible name of God, and yet save the faulty race of men extends to us, and the lowliness to which his divine and early times brute force and tyrant persecution assailed the holy nature has stooped on our account, -that we open our Church, built on the truths of my text: in the last century, The very exhibition of his Apostolic appellation explains minds and hearts to the reception of his mediatorial appli. the phalanx of philosophers, with most determined effort and embittered hatred, attempted to make an impression on God and men—the man Christ Jesus; and hence, for un- adapted his whole scheme to work upon us as men, by hu. the solid fabric of Christianity, but they failed, as signally as thousand persuasive arguments in favour of our holy faith.

No; let tyrants rage, the multitude deride or frown, and

man; where ten million million fellow-sufferers have a folly of unbelief; I point it out only in scorn of those procommon interest, let me listen to their general tone. And tenders, who affect to be wise by rejecting a belief in the Father to sustain our infirmities, the most delightful sere. do honour to his name! may be pardon the deficiencies of in adverting to that general assent, I learn that they all fa- fact,—a fact so obvious, that it was foreshadowed from the nity of approving conscience, and the most ecstatic hopes my statement, as I have presumed to touch so sacred a sub-

> for from the day that Simeon took the child from his mo. blessed Father to him, so far as it applies to that part of the Brethren, before your God; enabling you to preach and ther's arms till the sobs of that remembering mother broke mediation. We acquit, by our discipleship and obedience, inculcate effectually his faith, and to adorn his doctrine by forth at the foot of the cross.
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> The main point, however, is this, —that he, the only Me.
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atonement and redemption, and humility, whereby though as never-dying advocates for our venerable institutions. believing and baptized, we may not think we have attained to the requisitions of God-we may not turn our eyes from the one Mediator, but may say with the Queen of Sheba,acts, and of thy wisdom. Howbeit I believed not the words till I came, and mine eyes had seen it, and behold, the half cal learning and true religion. It is not unknown to the Com was not told me: thy wisdom and prosperity exceedeth the missioners that we are by no means singular in this judgfame which I heard. Happy are thy men-happy are these thy servants, which stand continually before thee and that hear thy wisdom. Blessed be the Lord thy God, which delighted in thee to set thee on the throne of Israel."

## WONDERERS.

We read in St. Luke, that our Lord "was casting out a devil and it was dumb; and it came to pass, that when the devil was gone out, the dumb spake;" and the populace that were witnesses of the miracle " wondered." They wondered, and there was an end of their speculations upon the business. They made no further inquiry, and their thoughts led them to no further conclusion than that the thing was very strange. abounds too much in all ranks of society, whose notice is difficulty of accounting for them, -a concern which never breaks their slumbers,-but according as they are more or the Commercial Herald. But whether we are right or not less frequent. They are neither excited, by any scientific in ascribing to the same individual the communications curiosity, to inquire after the established causes of the most with which we were wont to be favoured under that signa. pendency of the Empire, the practice and the name of vants must languish and suffer! common things, nor, by any pious regard to God's providen- ture, and those excellent letters to the Hon. W. H. Draper slavery is now abolished. tial government of the world, to inquire after him in the most uncommon. Day and night succeed each other in con- just alluded to, we can have no hesitation in ascribing to emancipation of fellow creatures who ought never to have bers; and perhaps the least utilitarian and the most conservastant vicissitude; the seasons hold their unvaried course; the author of both that sound discrimination and virtuous been subjected to this thraldom, was characterised by all the tive amongst them, felt that the development to the world of the sun makes his annual journey through the same regions principle which become a Briton and a Churchman. In wisdom and judgment which ought to be brought to bear something egregiously extravagant and pre-eminently abof the sky; the moon runs the circle of her monthly changes, with a motion ever varying, yet subject to one constant law and limit of its variations; the tides of the ocean ebb and fow; heavy waters are suspended at a great height in the lamities to the Province, have been uniformly directed to an evil, the best means for its accomplishment were not stu- more dispassionate, and, under all circumstances, more sathinner fluid of the air,-they are collected in clouds, which overspread the summer's sky, and descend in showers to refresh the verdure of the earth, -or they are driven by strong gales to the bleak regions of the north, whence the wintry upon the tender blade in flakes of snow, and form a mantle to shelter the hope of the husbandman from the nipping frost. These things are hardly noticed by the sort of people who are now before us: they excite not even their wonder, though in themselves most wonderful; much less do they awaken the times, and to interpose that influence which, in procu- cumbent upon a Christian nation, created an uneasiness them to inquire by what mechanism of the universe, a system so complex in its motions and vicissitudes, and yet so regular and orderly in its complications, is carried on. They say to themselves, "these are the common occurrences of nature," and they are satisfied. These same sort of people, if they see a blind man restored to sight, or the deaf and dumb suddenly endued, without the use of physical means, with the faculties of hearing and speech, wonder; that is, they say to themselves, "it is uncommon,"-and they concern themselves no further. These people discover God neither in the still voice of nature, nor in the sudden blaze of miracle. They seem hardly to come within that definition of man which was given by some of the ancient philosophers,-that he is an animal which contemplates the objects of its senses. They contemplate nothing. Two sentences, "it is very common," or "it is very strange," make at once the sum and the detail of their philosophy and of their belief, and are to them a solution of all difficulties. They wonder for a while; but they presently dismiss the subject of their wonder from their thoughts. Wonder, connected with a principle of rational curiosity, is the source of all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even of piety; but wonder, which ends in lieve, throughout the civilized world at large that in the moral standing of the long degraded African can be elevawonder, and is satisfied with wondering, is the quality of an

THE CATHEDRAL CLERGY OF ENGLAND. From the Address of the Dean and Chapter of Winchester to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

idiot .- Bishop Horsley.

In past times, whenever an assailant of God's word, or there never has been wanting a faithful combatant to meet and learning, and leisure, equal to the work. And whence did they come? From that class of labourers who were strength, their time and their talents, in parochial ministrations? from those who have no access to libraries, and no leisure to use them? Not from these; but, in the vast majority of instances, from the universities and cathedrals of the country-from those retreats of learned leisure, where, free from the anxieties attendant upon a narrow income, and they could give themselves more entirely to the higher walks

cures, that the giants of English theology were reared; and tain to the first estate of the realm. that they were enabled to give to their own age, and to posterity, their great and inestimable services. Had the founders of our church regarded, as alone worthy of attention, (to use " mere menial and personal labour, with a total insensibility to the prerogatives and necessities of mental and intellectual labour,"-had there been no sinecures, as they are invidiously Councils elective, and seem to have detected the crafty called, -- no places of honourable retreat, where sacred learn- scheme of cutting asunder our connection with the parent and Pococks, and Fleetwoods, and Gastrells, and Gibsons, from the Crown to the Parliament! Moreover, the very examble and Sherlocks, and Seckers, and Butlers, istence of conditions annexed to the boon, must become a ble for us to yield our humble approbation,—and that is, to and Newtons, and Balguys, and Lowths, and Horsleys, with source of future irritation and strife; and, in process of the recommendation that the proceeds of this religious pro. the confidence of the more enlightened by Discenters, is a

So strong is our conviction as to the importance of these ever valuable, but for the high and grand objects of theologi Church of Scotland.

## THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1839.

In an earlier stage of our editorial progress, we were ocwhich are now in the course of publication in the journal is an observation to the effect that the efforts of those the Crown, rather than to the defence and maintenance of however, that the present is one day too soon for the extirthe recognized privileges of the people.

would overturn or weaken the civil authority.

A government purely democratic is, in our humble conception, based upon a palpable fallacy,-the presumed in- they should have begun! tegrity of the human heart, and the posssession by mankind to procure in a government those safeguards, by a civision blessing. of authority, which cannot exist where the power is indivisible and incontrollable. An equipoise should be estaand interests, - by which the wholesome control of the many may fall to his lot as a free British subject :is secured, while the exercise of any capricious executive authority is guarded against.

the appearance of any encroachment upon the acknow-ledged privileges of the people, it is the duty of the true pa-neral commanding the Forces in the West Indies, and to the church, was laid at Cook's river, by the Governor, Sir Geo. triot to guard with an equal caution and zeal against any ford Whittingham appears to have possessed an intuitive insight into the African character,—from fags and orderlies he tendance of the inhabitants of the surrounding districts. an enemy to the Church of Christ, came forth into the field, triot to guard with an equal caution and zeal against any him, armed at all points and sure of victory. Whenever a of the Crown. It is, we contend, as much the business of raised them to the rank of soldiers-he pointed out and exgreat principle was to be illustrated, or an important truth to the Christian subject to defend the one as the other, and pected from them the same duty as that performed by the regibe established, there were always to be found men of piety from more than the chivalrous feeling which is still happily ments of the line—he raised them in their own opinion—he made them of consequence—he roused their ambition—held associated with the name and attributes of royalty;—it forth inducements for exertion,—and he has now brought them the late rise in corn, requested the whole of his parishioners, should be done from a principle even of self-interest, because to what they are, -- orderly, steady, attentive and trustworthy in number amounting to nearly 400, to obtain their bread at spending, and most usefully spending, their health and when, in the body politic, the balance of power is destroyed, soldiers. confusion must soon arise and serious calamities follow.

We know not the extent of the chivalrous feeling which tily desirous of keeping unsullied and unimpaired the glorious diadem of our beloved Queen; but many of their acts from the incessant cares which belong to the cure of souls, the Crown which they are appointed to defend, without any progresses rapidly in the knowledge of his exercise. corresponding addition to the privileges or the happiness of of literature and theology, and pursue their admirable course the people whom they profess to serve. They seem, on effectual and simple measure of speedily rendering the black many occasions, but too ready to give a countenance to po-It was by those very appointments, or by appointments of litical projects which, if carried out, must certainly abridge black soldiers--the latter are perhaps the best mimics in the that class, which it is now the fashion to stigmatise as sine- the wholesome and constitutional prerogatives which per- world, and they rapidly followed the deportment, style and

Even in this country, their carelessness or their empiricism is working out the same results; and measures are be sure, they have thus far evinced a manly show of resistance to the republican project of rendering our Legislative former days been converted into working parochial minis. of an Executive Council responsible only to the people; but ters,-or had the members of cathedrals been so reduced in here we are led to ask, why they should volunteer the surchurch and country would never have been known. It was this revenue might bring to the Province, would not comto the sinecures connected with the church, and in no mean pensate for the inconvenience and detriment to the Crown Ushers, and Lightfoots, and Pearsons, and Cudworths, and cious; while by the proposed transfer, the parties at present Patricks, and Barrows, and Tillotsons, and Stillingfleets, obliged or benefited by the fund must shift their gratitude vail upon the subject.

precious body and blood bring down from heaven, through a multitude of others, who are the admiration of foreign time, the solemnity of a pledge may be forgotten in the perty shall not be alienated to secular purposes, but retained, the ready administration of that co-equal and divine Spirit, churches, and the glory of their country, and will ever be re- anxiety to be freed from the irksomeness of an inconvenient as was originally intended, for the spiritual instruction of every blessing which a Christian ought to have; more emi- garded as amongst the greatest lights of the world; and we incumbrance. The Crown have it in their power very ma- the people. Had the Committee limited their Report to this nently and particularly, charity among yourselves, faith confidently appeal to them as witnesses on behalf of such terially to benefit the country by their own retention and simple declaration, it would perhaps have been better for unswerving in the efficacy and all sufficiency of Christ's sinecures as those for which we plead, and we claim them administration of this fund, and in doing so to add to their their reputation! hold upon the good-will and attachment of the people. This is not the time to enter into any minute examina. The loyalty of the inhabitants is, undoubtedly, the surest tion of a document, which may never arrive at a more hosinecures," that if they did not at present exist, we should guarantee of British supremacy in this Province; but there nourable notoriety than it now possesses: but should it hold it to be one of the first duties of those in public autho- is no reason why any other cords which help to maintain chance to reach so respectable a stage of discussion as to "It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy rity to create them; not for the routine of daily service, how- our union with the parent country should be wantonly or be considered in a Committee of the whole House, we doubt needlessly cut asunder. Our impression, upon the whole, not it will there receive a fuller and abler notice than we is, that the proffer of the Casual and Territorial Revenue are perhaps qualified to give it. to the disposal of our Legislature is a weakness begotten by Sometimes there are freaks of nature to be descried which, ment. They are aware that we here only adopt the senti- that false liberality from which, like another Pandora's box, despite the melancholy feelings they awaken, will often exments of one of the most distinguished divines of the pre- so many mischiefs have already emanated; and our hope is cite our mirth; and perhaps, were it not so grave a topic, sent generation, the brightest ornament of a church which is that in a becoming reverence for the barriers which encircle this freak of legislation would best be met by the ridicule destitute of these bulwarks and appendages, and which lather the royal prerogative, -in a patriotic unwillingness to trest which, from the strangeness of its combinations and the mentably feels the want of them. If it depended on Dr. pass upon the allotted and long-settled precincts of the distortion of its features, it is so calculated to provoke .--Chalmers, the sinecures which are threatened with aboli- Crown, -in an honest desire for the preservation of the The calculations of the utilitarian are, in this proposal, so tion in this part of the kingdom would re-appear in the happy equipoise which characterizes our mixed Govern. strangely blended with the sublimer speculations of the cept the boon so rashly and unadvisedly proposed.

the second letter of this very sensible and judicious writer, upon a great and important experiment; perhaps in the surd would most surely relieve them from the future responexcess of philanthropy, the bounds of prudence were over, sibility of exposing its fallacies, and would best testify to pseudo-Reformers who have been the authors of so many ca. stepped; and in the laudable anxiety to be rid of a crying the country the necessity of referring the question to some infringement upon and abridgement of the prerogatives of diously and cautiously devised. We are far from meaning, tisfactory tribunal. pation of this blot upon Christendom: no, the incipient It is very manifest that this is a species of encroachment measures for the ultimate extension of the boon of freedom winds return them to these milder climates, to fall lightly quite in accordance with the revolutionary and levelling should have been adopted more than a quarter of a century spirit of the age, when the salutary control of religion is dis. ago; and the victory of Wilberforce ought to have been fol. naging Committee, that we beg to recall the attention of our liked, as much as the wholesome restraints of government lowed up by the establishment of a system of training which Agents and readers in general to the subject. It will be are disregarded. The Christian therefore, not less than would have qualified every existing slave for his future the statesman, is concerned to resist this unhappy bias of emancipation. The long neglect and delay of this duty in. Rev. H. J. Grasett, at Toronto, on or about the first of April ring a better respect for the principles of the Gospel, will which, in our more forward philanthropists, could no longer check at the same time the heedless wantonness which be borne; and so keen were the stimulants of public opinion, so overpowering the force of outward pressure, that our legislators, in their plans of emancipation, ended where

But the die is cast, and we must hope and pray for the at large, in their collective capacity, of that virtue, impar- best. British enterprise combined with British philantiality and soundness which qualifies them for self-govern- thropy will, under Providence, effect wonders; and we bement, without the necessity of extraneous check or control. lieve that when the vigour of the one comes to be fairly to be prosecuted even after the period above specified, in The theory of a despotism is grounded perhaps upon a fal. conjoined with the warmth of the other, we shall discover lacy equally positive and certain, -as presupposing in an that the effects of the late hasty and undigested experiment success. But in every case, a statement of the amount of individual the existence of perfections which, in the other of emancipation are not irremediable. Culture and discicase, are ascribed to communities. Under circumstances, pline it is never too late to apply; and from their early therefore, where a fallacy so manifest and dangerous is pre- and vigorous employment, this great theoretical boon may sented to us in limine, it is obviously a dictate of prudence soon become what every Christian longs to see it, a practical

The following extract, taken from the Naval and Military Gazette of the 12th of January last, will serve to shew blished, by which the defects or encroachments of the one that not only will this diligent culture be employed, but that ently large. may be counteracted or prevented by the wisdom and cau. when thus exercised it will be accompanied with satisfac tion of the other. It is pretty generally conceded, we be. tory fruits. It affords, we conceive, some earnest that the government of Great Britain we are furnished with this ted, and that, by a gradation of disciplinary instructions, he happy equipoise of power,-this balancing of prerogatives may be rendered fit for the discharge of any office which

"We learn from an old friend and correspondent of our Journal, that the great improvement of the black troops at Barbadoes, in their exercise and duties as soldiers, is solely to Now, while we should very naturally feel a jealousy at be attributed to the admirable and well digested plan for their

"Ignorant of the English language, torn from his native deserts, the child of nature, the wild untamed savage, is changed into the quiet and well-disciplined soldier, to the well-surely, is another illustration of the character of the "graspanimates the Cabinet of the day, nor how far they are hear- behaved and orderly member of society, free from many of the ing" clergy .- Northampton Herald. vices that are the bane, the poison, which sap the roots of the British army! At first, the negro soldier learns by signs; he would seem to betray a lamentable disregard of the rights of

Here, again, the Lieutenant-General adopted the most troops effective soldiers; he mixed them with the European interesting passages from the letter which accompanied the troops; he had all the guards equally made up of white and present:—"Reverend and Dear Sir.—It is a great and its manner of the Europeans. By this wise and excellent plan, the West India regiments learned from seeing, more in one not only strove to copy but excel their fellow-soldiers of a lighter wantonly proposed, or recklessly conceded which must ul. shade, and recruits of some ten months standing,-creatures the words of a learned Presbyterian of the present day) timately destroy the actual supremacy of our Queen. To who, a brief year ago, were feeding upon whatever prey Providence and their own exertion procured for them, performing the garrison duty at the head-quarters of the command in a manner creditable to any troops.

Under the head of Parliamentary Intelligence, will be ing could be prosecuted at leisure, - had all the clergy of Empire by rendering her Majesty's Representative the tool found a copy of the Resolutions agreed upon by the Committee of the House of Assembly, to whom was assigned the duty of recommending a plan for the final adjustment numbers as, by reason of the incessant claims upon their at- render of an admitted and never disputed prerogative or ra- of the question of the CLERGY RESERVES. We cannot, of tention, to have no time for study or composition, - the greater | ther property of the Crown, - the Casual and Territorial | course, pretend to the legislative skill of the learned and part of the venerable names which adorn the annals of our Revenue? Surely, any advantages which the possession of able gentlemen who composed that Committee; but a slight acquaintance with the world and a little knowledge of human nature leads us irresistibly to the conclusion that, in degree to those of cathedrals, that we are, under Providence, consequent upon its surrender. And supposing that the the plan thus submitted, there has been a studied effort to indebted for our Cranmers, and Ridleys, and Jewels, and offered gift should be accepted, it is fettered with such con- make it as fruitful as possible of excitement and irritation, Whitgifts, and Hookers, and Davenants, and Halls, and ditions as must render its acceptance not a little ungra- and to render perpetual and interminable any collision of opinions and interests which may at present unhappily pre-

-our loyal and enlightened Legislators will not ac. Christian philanthropist, that it would be impossible to approach the discussion of its merits without an unseemly confusion of ideas. When the knowledge of "the way, the It is now matter of history that to Great Britain belongs truth, and the life" is to be preserved to unborn generations, the glory of having struck away the last fetter from the the present scheme brings into direct association with that limbs of the slave :- the triumph achieved by the great and holy aim the construction of our bridges and the improvegood Wilberforce has been followed up by the completeness ment of our highways! Nay more,-in the system pro-These seem to have been people of that stupid sort, which casionally favoured with a communication from an able cor. of victory; -to the suspension of the base and baneful posed, the advancement of the one is made, as it were, derespondent under the signature of "Anglo Canadian"; traffic in human beings has succeeded the emancipation of pendent on the progress of the other: if commerce should attracted by things that come to pass, not according to the whose labours, if we do not mistake his identity, seem now the descendants of those who, under that disgraceful and be brisk, and our highways througed, the "beautiful feet" to be transferred to the pages of our excellent contemporary unchristian system, had been torn from their homes and of our Christian heralds would be discerned in active proseconsigned to bondago. Not only is every bondman free cution of their calling; but if a blight should arise upon who sets his foot upon British soil; but in every remote de. the traffic of the land, the sanctuary and its attendant ser-

> We can believe that in this, as in most other special com. We do not say that the manner of effecting this final mittees, a division of sentiment existed amongst its mem-

> > The period has so nearly arrived, at which it was requested that the names of Subscribers to the proposed DIOCESAN Press should be communicated to the Secretary of the Maesteemed a favour if such names shall be forwarded to the next; or where it may prove more convenient, they may be transmitted to ourselves.

We would beg to intimate, that the return of the Pros. pectuses containing the original signatures will not at present be necessary: a mere statement of the names of Subscribers to the Press, together with the amount subscribed, will suffice until further instructions may be conveyed. We are also authorised to acquaint our brethren and Agents that the procuring of fresh subscribers to the Press is recommended cases where such further exertions are likely to meet with subscriptions on the first of April, is requested to be made

We would beg, at the same time, to request the particular attention of our friends-in cases where the intimation may be applicable-to that portion of our Circular which referred to the unpaid subscriptions to "The Church." The amount of dues outstanding is still seriously and incoveni-

# ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW CHURCHES -A new church is intended to be erected at Hilfield, in Trinity parish, Coventry. One gentleman, it is stated, has given £2000 towards this object, and another has offered a piece of ground on which to erect the building .- Berks Chronicle.

The Sydney papers state, that on the 9th of July the

ing" clergy-we name him not, for he is one whose heart "disdains to make parade of its best feelings"-has, since the baker's, at two-pence per loaf below the market price, the reverend gentleman himself paying the difference. This,

TESTIMONIAL OF RESPECT TO A CLERGYMAN. - On Saturcommand soon become harmonized to his ears, and then he presented the Rev. Thomas Keble, Vicar of Bisley, with a richly carved bookcase of old oak, containing Benedictine editions of several of the Fathers. We subjoin the most present :- "Reverend and Dear Sir,-It is a great gratification to me to be authorised to send with this letter, a book. case, containing the works of the Apostolic Fathers, as well as of those four great ornaments of a later century, St. Baweek than if they had been instructed orally for a year; they sil, St. Ambrose, St. Chrysostom, and St. Augustin; hoping that you will accept them as a present from several parishioners of Bisley and Stroud, as a memorial of their respect re now and esteem. The circumstance of Stroud having formerly been a part of the parish of Bisley, and still paying tithes to Bisley, will excuse, it is hoped, some parishioners of Stroud having taken share in this expression of our united esteem; an esteem which has arisen not only from the exemplary manner in which for so many years you have discharged your more strictly pastoral duties as Vicar of Bisley, but also from the unwearied exertions you have uniformly made, and especially during the winter of 1836.7, to soften, and ward off as far as might be, those bitter and heart-rending trials to which so many of your parishioners and neighbours have been subjected, in consequence of the decay of the trade on which from their infancy they had been brought up to depend.—Ever, my dear Sir, yours most

> THE CHURCH AND THE DISSENTERS. From the London Times, Feb. 2.

To suppose that the established church does not possess

delusion which, though laboriously propagated by the ge papers-but they fill nothing else. Whenever a large nerality of sectarian preachers, can scarcely impose upon any person of ordinary observation. There is, we admit, a comparatively small number of lay Dissenters whose passion for congregational consequence compels them to vomit forth all manner of abuse against the establishment, which they know they could never exist in, except as unnoticed non entities: but among the great body of quiet, comfortable, and pious individuals who attend Dissenting meeting-houses for other purposes than to cut a figure as political and denominational leaders, the church is held in a degree of estimation much higher, we think, than she herself is aware of, or is the working classes of all real and even all virtual represufficiently careful to cultivate. Our evidences of this fact are both numerous and conclusive. In the first place, from tion upon the mad parliament of 1831; and the working the trifling amount of marriage business done in the many Nonconformist chapels licensed for that purpose, it seems to be the opinion of these respectable persons that holy wed lock is not to be had at meeting. The system of superintendent-registrars is not in favour with them. The lovelier sex of puritans won't endure being pointed at as the super. intended of the young Mr. Thingumbobs; so, in nineteen cases out of twenty, they prefer to be regularly married at an episcopal altar. With this remarkable proof of the feeling entertained by the Dissenting community towards a particular ceremony of the establishment, we may, secondly, connect another of a more general character, though equally decided and extensive in its practical range of operationnamely, the great number of Dissenting parents getting up in the world, who send their children to boarding schools which regularly attend the sabbath services of the church of England. This is done, we know, on a very large scale, not only without the parents expressing or feeling the slightest scruple in regard to church attendance, but even with the knowledge that their families are thereby so weaned from Dissent as to petition in holyday time for the privilege of compounding the matter by going one half of the Sunday to the regular parochial worship-a state of things which indicates any thing, surely, rather than an unfriendly disposition to the established religion of the country. Thirdly, every body knows how very highly the domiciliary visits of a tender, faithful, and disinterested parish clergyman, who justly deems it his duty to exercise a pasteral superintendence over Let the working classes consider only the character of every family within his beat (irrespective of secturian distinctions), are appreciated and exulted in by all right-minded Dissenters. They know that these are attentions in which cash has no concern; and, accordingly, if such attentions be kindly, discreetly, and assiduously rendered, the truly religious Nonconformists are not only accustomed to speak of them with graveful respect, but, by contrasting them with the pew-rent fawnings and fleecings of their chapel functionaries, are frequently induced to give a permanent preference to the less sordid ministrations of the church. A fourth proof of the same sort of homage which many Dissenters pay to the establishment is to be found in the fact, that in their proprietary schools, such as at Pimlico and elsewhere, they generally confide the masterships to clergymen of the national faith; and, lastly, we are warranted to state, with a confidence which defies contradiction, that as soon as circumstances enable the more thriving Dissenting citizens to take a respectable place among church circles, a considerable proportion of them, from one cause or another, are in the habit of giving the meeting house the slip; their country residence is too far from it-they dislike driving their carriage on Sundays-their parish rector is an excellent and painstaking clergyman-so, away they repair to the established communion for good; and more than this, we are assured, on unquestionable authority, that the sons of divers respectable Dissenters-ay, of pastors as well as laymen-are at this moment studying both at Oxford and Cambridge as candidates for holy orders in the church.

Now, for what purpose do we adduce these facts? Prin cipally to show, that in spite of the misrepresentations of sectarian petitionmongers and pulpiteers, who have obvious reasons for endeavouring to exaggerate their strength, there really exists among the quieter Dissenters (nine-tenths of whom, though they may dislike to disoblige their pastor by refusing to sign a parchment, have no desire whatever for church destruction) a latent feeling of friendship towards the establishment, which, in our humble judgment, is not sufficiently presumed upon by our national clergy, nor sufficiently turned to account by the application of those legitimate and winning influences, which, without the slightest compromise of church principles, would ultimately ripen that feeling into the most filial and beneficent affection.

Then, what are these influences, and how are they to be applied? It would be presumptuous on our part to attempt glad to learn: but we may suggest, with the utmost defer- will be made only so much the worse. ence, the still further prosecution of an earnest and indefatigable system of parochial domiciliary visiting throughout all the parishes of the land. This, depend upon it, is the There is not a millowner in Manchester or Leeds who cares only patent and talismanic key to English hearts, whether of severing kindness, brought habitually to a man's home under this country, that if the cotton trade, for example, were all sorts of discouragement, is what no human being can long or rudely resist. With that elevated descrimination and single-heartedness, which, in the absence of all impertinent intrusions or officious curiosity, manifestly seeks to engage mankind in a devout concern for their immortal interests, let every family in every city, town and hamlet, be regularly and affectionately visited, no matter what denomination they may belong to. The established clergy, accredited, commissioned, and upheld by the law of this realm, are the clergy of the whole nation. Every fireside in their parish is a part of their allotted charge. They have an official as well as a moral right, subject, of course, to discreet limitations, to seek admittance into every door, "whether men will hear or whether they will forbear." Painful repulses will occasionally, though not often occur; but these, compensated by a consciousness of dutiful exertion and cordial welcomes in other cases, will sooner or later be overcome by meek and patient endurance. Only let all the families of England be regularly invited to the dispensation of a free gospel in a free church, and eventually the universality of this habit of parechial visiting will establish it as a part of our social system, and cause it to work with the uniform beneficence of nature's general laws.

# Summary of Civil Antelligence.

There have been no arrivals from England since the Li. verpool: in the absence of any fresh intelligence from Eu rope, we offer to our readers an extract from a leading London journal on what, at the last accounts, was a very exciting subject in England:-

THE CORN.LAWS. From the Standard, Feb. 5. The anti-corn-law meetings fil the Whig-Radical news. wounded, by an American sentinel.

meeting is collected, the anti-agriculturists are sure to be defeated by their Chartist friends, who, we rejoice to see, Sir John Harvey. are becoming daily better and better informed of the real purpose of the agitation, and of the certain effect of its suc- It appears that the American troops, in their zeal to qualify cess should it prove successful. The working classes feel that they were cheated by the Whig-Radicals at the time gets wherewith to practice, one of which represented Queen of passing the Reform Bill; and they are resolved not to be Victoria, the other St. Patrick and the Cross! It, however, cheated again. The late Mr. Sadler-who, because he was a far wiser and better man than the majority, was treated the presence among their own militia of a number of deas a visionary when he opposed the Reform Bill as robbing sentation-was of course unsuccessful in forcing convic. the result was a desperate conflict, and several wounded. classes, cheated into the illusive hope that "the bill" would give them all the power of the legislature-like the dog in the fable, deceived by the shadow-lost what influence they before possessed. The Chartists are, in fact, merely verifying Mr. Sadler's prediction-they are confessing that an unreformed parliament would never have passed a New Washington. Poor law Bill, or threaten them with a rural police. These men, however, have still much to learn; at the bottom of must be contented with only a share of political power, sufficient to protect their own interests and position in society; stands in a delicate position should hostilities with Great and this is all to which any order in the community is en- Britain ensue. titled. The next step in truth is the natural alliance of the working classes with the aristocracy. We trust to the anticorn-law agitation to teach both lessons. It is a fact obvious to every one who has been in the habit of observing popular assemblies, that the members of the working classes are much better educated, much more intelligent, much more moderate and reasonable than the classes immediately above them. The clamour of "cheap bread," which means bread to-day and famine to-morrow, scarcely finds an echo among those to whom the difference of 10 per cent. in the price of bread can be an object of serious importance—the clamour remains with those who, by calling for cheap bread, think, and truly think, that they are calling for lower wages to their servants, and think also, but with less reathese men, and they will know how to appreciate the profession of their care for the interests of the poor. At a late meeting at Huddersfield, one of the Messrs. Baines, of Leeds, staunch supporters of the New Poor-law and of the factory system, made a speech, which we find noticed by the Morning Chronicle in the following passages :-

"Mr. Edward Baines, in answer to Mr. Binns' question, whether it would be possible for English workmen to compete with foreign workmen, observed that they did now compete with them, and must continue to compete with them, and the practical question now was, whether they could compete with them better if they had food at the same price as foreigners, or if their food cost (as it did now) nearly twice as much as that of foreigners? We were committed to the great race of competition with the world: we could not withdraw from it: this was no matter of choice: we must compete with foreigners, and we must beat them or perish. England was not surrounded with a wall of brass : we were beaten by our foreign competitors, that trade would be destroyed; and what would then become of the immense and other parts of England?

"The workmen ought to understand that a repeal of the corn-laws, by creating additional trade, will furnish additional employment, and it would be strange if workmen were to be worse off under a prosperous than under a decay-

Mr. Baines is mistaken; this country is under no neces sity of beating the Continental manufacturers for an existence: her term would be shortlived were such the case; for sooner or later the Continental manufacturers must beat us in many fabrics; and if we send them annually five or six millions of our capital in exchange for the price of food, the wealth thus consumed, and the stimulus thus given to population, will greatly accelerate the era of our defeat .-Happily, in our own home market, and our colonial market, we have an assurance that our being beaten upon the Continent of Europe ought to be a matter of comparative indifference. The working men ought to know too that if a temporary increase of employment is obtained at the expense of an influx of persons seeking that employment, out teach those from whom, on sacred subjects, we are always of all proportion greater than the increase, their condition

The working people ought also to know that the interest of their employers is not their interest, and never can be. cot, and Frangois Guertin. one farthing about the general and ultimate increase of on the frontier, a house in Odeltown, close to the Line, hav-Churchmen, Papists, or Dissenters. Disinterested and per- trade; for they all well know that capital is so abundant in doubled, the number of mills would, after a little time, be doubled, leaving them only the same profits as at present, and subjecting them to that greater risk as to fluctuation which always attends an extending market; but in the depression of wages the employer has both a present and an enduring interest: that would augment his profits at once, Legislative Council, without any further risk of capital, indeed, with a diminished risk of capital.

> The working men ought to know, that if by any new channel of industry opened the demand for labour should King's Bench bill, were passed and sent to the Legislative equal the supply, the millowners would look upon such a happy event as the greatest calamity.

strength of the country is maintained, and the home market day. protected, whatever may become of particular trades, their labour will always be in demand.

# NEW BRUNSWICK.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The following extracts comprise all that is latest and most interesting upon this important subject :-

From the Quebec Mercury, March 16.

LATEST FROM THE BORDERS .- Lieut. Thomas Hamilton, of the Quebec Volunteer Artillery, who arrived in town this Law, sent up from this house. morning, was the bearer of a letter dated Grand Falls, 12th The bill to regulate the Court of Probate was read the March, from which we gather the following important in- second time, committed, progress reported, sit again to-mortelligence from the "seat of war:"

It was expected that an attack would shortly be made on the British forces at Tobique, and the Artillery, with the of the whole on the subject of a Lunatic Asylum. two field pieces, which was stationed at the Grand Falls had, in consequence, been ordered down.

The Provincial Parliament of New Brunswick has placed the entire surplus revenue at the disposal of His Excellency

A serious difference has arisen in the American camp. themselves for shooting the "Britishers" erected two tarunfortunately happened that the Yankees had overlooked scendants from natives of the land of the Shamrock, who, fired at the insult proffered to their patron saint, turned out;

Volunteer Dragoons are stationed on the road from Fredericton as far as Major Gamble's at Madawaska, for the purpose of carrying despatches.

General Scott continued at Augusta on the 8th instant, and Governor Fairfield had not made any communication to for the use of members, the State Legislature on the subject of the proceedings at

A meeting had been held at Portland, Maine, at which the Mayor presided; it was there resolved to acquiesce in which as yet unacquired knowledge lies the truth, that they the advice given from Washington, and withdraw the troops from the disputed territory.-Portland being a seaport town, Chisholm of Halton, and Kearnes, with liberty to report

#### From the Quebec Gazette.

The generosity of the corporation of St. John, (N. B.) is deserving of admiration, in baying appropriated the sum of £1000 for the support of the families of those militiamen who may be called from home, in consequence of the present emer-

We perceive that the Finance Committee of the New Brunswick Legislature have reported that the probable amou of available funds during the present year will be £91,000.

We find it stated in the Woodstock Times of the 2nd inst. that 1000 of the Mobawk tribe of Indians had volunteere. their services to the Governor General to proceed to the Res-H. M. S. Crocodile had arrived at St. John, N. B., on the

morning of the 2nd inst., with 6 others and 190 men of the 69th Regiment, under command of Major Brooks. They son, that they are calling for larger profits to themselves. were to proceed to Frederickton as soon as the necessary conveyances could be procured. The sum of £500 had been appropriated by the Legisla-

ture of New Brunswick for the equipment of a corps of Light

The papers state that the whole of the funds voted for the defence of the Province are immediately available.

## From the Montreal Herald.

On the 26th ult. when the news of the American invasion reached Halifax, the Legislature was then sitting, and on the motion of the Hon. E. Dodd, seconded by Joseph Howe Esq., the House of Assembly suspended all business, and adjourned till five o'clock to obtain time for a committee to report the most effectual mode of co-operating rith New Brunswick, at which time the committee appointed submitted thirteen resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to, with three hearty cheers, in which the strangers in the gallery heartily responded.

Never perhaps in the history of Nova Scotia has there oc-

curred such an outbreak of deep impassioned feeling, as was given expression to when the committee reported their reso-

Notwithstanding the suddenness of the measures adopted by the House, when the doors were opened at half past five o'clock we were a trading people. We manufactured 50 millions the lobby and gallery were filled to overflowing, by the crowds sterling of goods every year for the markets of the world: if of inhabitants who had been waiting for admission. The report was then read, after some preliminary observation, by the Hon. Mr. Dodd, chairman of the committee. It consisted of a series of resolutions empowering his Excellency the Compopulation of Huddersfield, of Yorkshire, of Lancashire, mander-in-Chief, to call out and embody Volunteer and Draft Companies of the Militia, to the number of 8000 men, between the ages of 18 and 45; and authorizing the expenditure of £100,000, if it should be required, to repel the aggression the sister Province.

# LOWER CANADA.

From the Montreal Courier.

The Albany Daily Advertiser asserts that Rouse's point on the shores of Lake Champlain, has been taken possession of by a party of British Troops and Indians, but we do not think that such is the case. The point commands the entrance to Lake Champlain and is a very important position in case of a war between Great Britain and the United States; it is situated about three quarters of a mile north of the 45th degree of latitude, but from our having the fortress of Isle aux Noix, the King of the Netherlands awarded it to the United Status, and as they did not accept of the compromise made by him, it still this Province. belongs to Great Britain. The General Government of the States once commenced the construction of fortifications there but desisted on ascertaining that it was beyond their bounds

COURT MARTIAL .- On Thursday evening last, sentence of death was officially communicated to the following prisoners:

—Louis Turcot, Frongois Xavier Prevost, Andre Papineau, David Gagnon, and Charles Rapin, all of Beauharnois. Desire Bourbonnois and Michel Longtin, were recommended to

mercy. James Perrigo and Isidore Tremblay were acquitted.
All of the St. Cesaire prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to death; their names are Louis Bourdon, Louis Tur-

Information has been received of another incendiary outrage ing been set fire to on Tuesday night by a party of sympathizers .- Transcript.

#### UPPER CANADA. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, March 13 .- A Bill to provide for the relief of the destitute and infirm was passed, and sent up to the

The bill to amend the Boundary Line Commissioners' act was read the third time.

The amendments made by the Legislative Council to the

Mr. Ruttan reported an Address to his Excellency on re-The working men ought also to know, that while the turn of Militia Commissions—read twice—third reading this

> The bill to replace J. Campbell and T. Steward on the pension list, read second time; committed this day three

Mr. Aikman obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Court of Requests law; second reading on Wednesday

next; 100 copies of bill to be printed. The ejectment law amendment bill was read the second time, committed; bill reported; third reading to-morrow

The Legislative Council announced by message having passed the bill to amend the King's Bench Commissioners

Thursday, March 14 .- The House went into committee

The Halton Road Tax bill was read the second time. The chairman reported that the Committee had agreed to A British settler on the Aroostook, had been fired at, and a resolution which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House.

The resolution was put and carried as follows :

Resolved, That there be granted to her Majesty the sum of one hundred pounds to enable her Majesty to grant the said sum of one hundred pounds, to provide for the annual salary of the keeper of the Fulse Ducks' Light House.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill o erect township halls.

On the question for receiving the report, the year and ays were taken, - yeas 21, nays 18, majority 3.

The Legislative Council passed the bill sent up from the Commons House of Assembly, entitled "an Act to render valid the late Elections for Aldermen and Councilmen for the town of Kingston," without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Manahan seconded by Mr. Matthewson, Ordered, That 500 copies of the correspondence relating to the resignation of the Earl of Durham as Governor General, be printed in pamphlet form, with marginal notes,

On motion of Mr. Marks, seconded by Mr. McKay, Ordered, That the despatch sent down to this House by his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, relating to a grant of land to James Fitzgibbon, Esquire, as a reward for his services, be referred to a committee composed of Messrs.

thereon by bill or otherwise. Friday, March 15 .- The address to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, respecting the casual and territorial

revenue, was read the third time and passed. The address to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor or certain information respecting the Court of Requests vas read the third time and passed.

Mr. Marks from the select committee to which was referred the despatch from the Secretary of State, respecting the granting of lands to Col. Fitzgibbon, informed the House that the committee had agreed to report by bill, a draft of which he was ready to submit whenever the House would be pleased to receive the same.

The report was received and the bill was read the first

Mr. Thomson, from the select committee to which was referred the Election amendment bill reported the bill amended. The report was received, and the bill as amended was end the first time.

Mr. Speaker reported that he had received from the Cashier of the Gore District Bank, in obedience to the orders of the House, a statement of the affairs of that institution, which was read :- Notes in circulation £90,403; Specie in vaults and in transitu £31548 14 9; Debts due to the Bank, £124,841 6 3; amount of reserved funds on Nov. 1st last £1917 3 5.

Mr, Sherwood, seconded by Mr. Rykert, moves that that part of his Excellency's speech which relates to the Militia Laws of this Province be referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Attorney General, Gowan, Chisholm and Prince, with power to send for persons and papers and to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

The bill to appoint Police Magistrates in large towns, was read the second time.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the subject of a Lunatic Asylum.

The chairman reported that the committee had agreed to a resolution, which he was directed to submit for the adoption of the House :-

Resolved, That there be granted to Her Majesty the sum of five thousand pounds to enable her Majesty to erect a Lunatic Asylum in this Province, and that an additional assessment of one eighth of a penny in the pound be yearly levied and assessed on the rateable property in each and every District in this Province for the purpose of raising the said sum of five thousand pounds, and providing for the support of the said Asylum.

On which the yeas and nays were taken; yeas 30, nays 1, najority 29.

The following are the Resolutions submitted to the House by the Select Committee on the Clergy Reserves, -the Hon. W. H. Draper, Chairman :-

1. Resolved, That the lands set apart from time to time, as reserves for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, be sold in the same manner as other Crown lands in

2. Resolved, That the proceeds of past and future sales of any such lands be loaned to the Province at an interest of six per cent per annum, to be invested in debentures which may be authorised by the Legislature for the making and improving ways, by a tax on the districts within which the outlay shall take place, and by such other means as the Legislature may deem fitting and proper.
3. Resolved, That the annual interest arising from such de-

bentures be appropriated and divided under the authority and direction of the Lieut. Geovernor, in Council, in manner fol-

Not more than one fourth to the Church of England. Not more than one fourth to the Church of Scotland.

The residue to such other religious denominations as the Lt. Governor in Council shall see fit, to be by them expended for the following purposes:-

The maintenance of public worship.
The erection of Churches or Chapels.

The education of persons for the ministry.
4. Resolved, That accounts of the expenditure of all sums granted, duly verified shall be, when required, rendered by the churches or bodies of Christians receiving the same, and that the Lieut. Governor be authorised to withhold further aid from any church or body of christians until previous grants have been duly accounted for.

5. Resolved, That annual accounts of the receipt and expenditure be laid before each branch of the Legisluture.

6. Resolved, That an humble address be presented to her

Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the passing such enactments as may be necessary for carrying the foregoing resolutions into full effect.

# BIRTH.

At Belleville, on the 20th inst. the lady of Edmonds Chardler Esq. of a son.

At Toronto, on Wednesday the 20th inst. in the 73d year of his age, John Beikie Esq., for many years Clerk of the Executive Council of this Province.

# TO CORRESPONDENTS.

From the several pieces of poetry on hand, original and elected, suited to the present season of the religious year, we have published those which struck us as most appropriate. "Alvar" shall have an insertion.

# List of Letters received to Friday, March 22:

J. Kent Esq. (5); Capt. Luard, rem. in full vol. 2; fthe balance is paid over to "Christian Knowledge Society "at Rev. T. Fuller (2) rem: Lord Bishop of Montreal: R. Deacon Esq: Rev. R. D. Cartwright, rem.; Capt. Dobba; Rev. J. Cochran; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, rem.

## Poerty.

## GOOD FRIDAY.

It is finish'd! Shall we raise Songs of sorrow or of praise? Join to weep a Saviour slain, Or glory in Salvation's gain?

If of Calvary we tell How shall hymns of triumph swell? But if Man redeem'd we show, How shall notes of mourning flow?

Ours the guilt which pierc'd His side, Ours the sin for which He died; But the blood which gush'd to-day Wash'd that sin and guilt away.

Lamb of God! Thy sacrifice Wiped all tears from mortal eyes It is finish'd! Let us raise Songs of glory, joy, and praise! Rev. Edward Smedley.

### CHURCH CALENDAR.

March 24. - Sunday before Easter. 25 .- Annunciation of Virgin Mary. 29 .- Good Friday. 31. - EASTER DAY.

# SCENES IN OTHER LANDS.

No. XXXVI. LIMERICK; JOURNEY TO GEASHILL, KING'S COUNTY.

.Through Limerick, the third city in Ireland, flows one of the finest rivers in the United Kingdom,-the Shannon; so deep as well as spacious here, that a vessel of five hundred tons burden can be moored at the quay; and while the wealth of other lands is borne upon its bosom to this thriving and busy city, and Ireland's own productions abundantly freight the winged messengers which, like "things of life," descend its waters, the tables of the inhabitants are, during the summer season, almost daily supplied with its neverfailing salmon. The manner of dressing this noble fish in Ireland struck me as peculiar, -the plunging it while alive and fresh from its native element, into boiling water; and although no imparted richness of taste would justify an act of wanton cruelty towards even the fishes of the sea, it is matter of reasonable doubt whether its sufferings are in the least degree increased by this manner of procuring its death.

I did not fail to pay an early visit to the ancient Cathe. dral of St. Mary; a gothic structure which presents many resollections of the olden time, and from whose tower we have a rich and commanding view of the surrounding country. The tomb of the Thomonds is amongst the curiosities within, where also is contained a monument of the noble house of Galway. There is historical evidence of the erection in this city of an Episcopal church as early as the 6th century, -an editice which was subsequently destroyed by the Danes: we might, indeed, spare the word." Episcopal" as an unnecess sary adjunct; for despite the learning which by the advocates of a different system has been wasted in later days, and the acrimony which from time to time has attended the controversy, there is not an historical fact better established than that of the universal prevalence of Episcopacy in the Christian Church anterior to the innovation which Calvin admitted, and which Calvin himself seemed to deplore .-Nor in Limerick are we without a goodly number of Romish Chapels, Friaries, and Nunneries, not to speak of the religious edifices erected by various sects of Protestant dissen ters. Like its sister cities, it has also many charitable in stitutions, -among which the most noted seem to be the Magdalen Hospital, the Foundling and Sick Hospitals, and the Diocesan school. Its other public buildings are nume. rous and striking; but although some of the new streets are handsome, and the town in general airy and pleasing, there are portions of it less attractive, with narrow and gloomy streets and marks of squalid poverty. Limerick is famed for its manufactures, linen especially; and its gloves are widely spoken of and praised. At the south-west end of the town is a park, and in the centre of it a monument to that versatile politician, Mr. Spring Rice.

Amongst my companions from Cork to Limerick was son of the late Chancellor of the Diocese, to whom I had the pleasure of an introduction in the house of Sir Thomas Deane; but from our relative positions in the coach, -mine being on the box beside the coachman, and his in the extreme rear, -our only opportunities of intercourse were when we alighted for a moment during the change of horses. This, too, was Saturday; and although we reached Limerick at an early hour in the afternoon, it is easy to understand how engrossing, after a journey, would be a clergyman's occupations so near the day of his peculiar labours, and how excusable would be his neglect of those courtesies which the traveller from a far off land might, under ordinary circumstances, have looked for: it was, therefore, a disappointment more to be lamented than wondered at, that our intercourse ceased from the hour that we alighted from the coach. Mr. Hoare had a chapel, in a pleasant and populous part of the city, in which he regularly officiated; and I took oceasion, with an agreeable and pleasant companion, to attend its services on the following morning. Around the gallery of the little sacred edifice, -simple and almost homely in its structure and arrangements, -were texts of scripture exhibited on small slabs, and occurring with an unusual, and as I thought, unnecessary frequency. It is right that in our ministrations, we should appeal "to the law and the testimony;" and none is more forward than the Church of England to refer every doctrine she broaches in her invaluable Ritual and admirable Articles, to the same infallible standard; but the exhibition, in large letters of extracts from those holy pages, arrayed thickly, and I may say confusedly, upon the panels of the surrounding galleries and upon the walls beneath them, constituted one of those peculiarities of taste to the correctness of which I for one could not subscribe. The sermon of Mr. Hoare was sound and pious, and his congregation received with attention and reverence the sacred instructions he so earnestly imparted : it was delivered memoriter rather than extempore, and the absence of the litera scripta did not seem to me to increase the freedom or energy of the speaker.

In the afternoon of the same day, I attended with my companion at the antique Cathedral of St. Mary's, where the service was performed in the usual cathedral style, -the chaunting, I must remark, in rather a superior manner,-The lessons were uncommonly well read by the preacher of the day; who, upon ascending the pulpit, delivered a sermon of very considerable oratorical power. There were in it, however, more of the beauties of composition than of the graces of christianity; for though the ear might be charmed pointment. It is God by whom the human will is secretly and the fancy captivated by his glowing picture of the beau- inclined towards righteousness; and thus there is not wrought ty of virtue or the repulsive portrait of the deformity of vice, a single action such as God can approve, to whose perfor-

tabret and the dance to the ears of the dying!

hotel was situated. From five to eight o'clock in the even. present as an upholder and guardian; never find the lonely children,-pilgrims, I was told, chiefly from the neighbouring counties of Galway and Clare, who having performed their matin ceremonies of religion, thought it no trespass on the sanctity of the sabbath to spend its later hours in every species of fantastic merriment. To shouts from men and women and boys, were added the squeaking of the pipe or the scraping of the fiddle, -and that this melody should not be wasted on the desert air, many were the antick gesticulations with which from the motley throng that music was accompanied. We had, in fact, all the noisy varieties of such a crowd, except the row!

On Monday morning, at an early hour, I left Limerick for the abode of a friend resident in King's County. I took, as usual, my seat beside the coachman, that I might have the advantage of his local acquaintance with passing scenes, and our travelling party was agreeable and mutually obliging. The day was beautiful, and we careered merrily and pleasantly along over the smooth macadamized road, -- pas. sing often the gentleman's seat, and sometimes driving bethe very edges of the highway. The horses in Ireland struck me as much wilder, or rather more fidgety, than those usu- gion into faith, and our faith is nothing but the productions of ally driven in England, and greater care seemed to be necesinterest or disputing; it is adhering to a party, and a wrangwell to their fleetness as to the very staid and superior cha- what religion he is of, we understand the meaning to be,racter of the coachmen, -of all at least whom I encoun. what faction does he follow; what are the articles of his sect; tered in Ireland. They struck me uniformly as a very in. not what is the manner of his life: and if men be zealous telligent, steady, and obliging set of men. There was ano. for their party and that interest, then they are precious men, ther peculiarity about the horses which amused me, -- the though otherwise they be covetous as the grave, factious as names of the horses respectively, so that each should al- | gels .- Bishop Jeremy Taylor. ways be engirt with his appropriate harness. Of course in the names given to the horses some ludicrous combinations would frequently occur; for example, the four panting steeds and Johnny, Jupiter and Jolly.

to the height of 80 feet. Not far from Roscrea is Monela Bog, in which are the ruins of an Abbey said to be founded voluptuous Epicurean .- Hannah More. by St. Columba, and exhibiting striking traces of great antiquity. From hence we proceeded to Maryborough in Queen's County, situated not far from the river Barrow, and deriving its name from Mary I. The country round is fertile and beautiful, and half a mile from the town is Ratheage, the seat of Sir Henry Parnell, and at a little distance Ballyfin House, the magnificent residence of Lord Maryporough, -possessing amidst the shady scenery of an extensive park, a wide expanding lake.

At Maryborough I left the coach and bade adieu to my ompanions, and hired a jaunting car to Geashill, or rather political, or rather religious craft, when we came to a set. Rev. W. Dalton's Letters. tlement for the service he had rendered me. We pa little to the left of the beautiful town of Mount Mellick, the spire of its church gleaming in the beams of the declining sun, and adding further cheerfulness to the fineness of the surrounding scenery. We drove over admirable roads and wound between hedges which bounded rich and wellcultivated fields, till we arrived at the estate of my friend to see whom and his esteemed and long to be remembered family I had made this diversion from the main track of my journey. I found them all at home, and their welcome as ardent as was my own desire to see them. Many apologies were made that the destruction of the mansion-house, not yet rebuilt, forced them to proffer me a humbler accommodation than would seem to pertain to a cheerful welcome, and in the absence of this a lodging was actually bespoken for me in Digby castle, at that time inhabited by a nephew of the noble owner. But I preferred the humbler tenement for the more protracted gratification of the society of its inmates; and pleasanter hours than those of the residue of this evening I have seldom spent. There were themes for conversation as interesting as they were unfailing; and although an ocean rolled between us and the scenes whence the converse of that evening was chiefly gathered, they were scenes and associations not to be forgotten. The night was refreshingly spent in the lowly cot where my comfortable couch was spread; and on the following morning we re assembled joyous and almost as light-hearted as the birds that carolled on the due-spangled hedges.

# The Garner.

# OMNIPOTENCE OF GOD.

which we ascribe to nature. It is God by whom all those contingencies which seem to us fortuitous and casual are directed, so that events, brought round by what men count accident, proceed from divine, and therefore, irresistible apthere was but little allusion to that precious sacrifice of a mance God hath not instigated. It is God from whom come any one who will not take both. - Adams.

crucified Saviour, through which our virtues can be fitted those many interpositions, which every one has to remark, for acceptance, or our vices atoned for. Alas! that the in the course of a long life, when dangers are averted, fears hungry soul should ever want its appropriate food within dispersed and sorrows removed. It is God who, acting through the consecrated sanctuary, or that the sinner, panting for the instrumentality of various, and, to all appearance, conthe joyous tidings of a Saviour's all-sufficiency from the flicting causes, keeps together the discordant elements of somouths of his accredited messengers, should go away dis- ciety, and prevents the whole framework of civil institutions appointed and unsatisfied! Poor sustenance for the hungry from being rapidly dislocated. It is God-but why attempt and thirsty soul are flowers of rhetoric or disquisitions of to enumerate? Where is the solitude which God does not philosophy; they may suit the cold disciples of worldly and fill? where is the creature which God does not sustain? utilitarian ethics, but they are as the gold of Plutus to the where is the want which God does not supply? where is the lips of Tantalus, or as would be the harp and the viol, the motion which God does not direct? where is the action which God does not over-rule? If, according to the words of the Limerick, as I have said, is a busy place, and possesses Psalmist, we could ascend up to Heaven, and make our bed a considerable population,-fully 60,000 souls; but many a in hell; if we could take the wings of the morning, and town which exhibits its throng and bustle on the week day, dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; in all this enormous is noiseless and tranquil on the blessed sabbath. Not so, travel, in this journey across the fields of unlimited space, however, in the principal street of the city, in which our we could never reach the lonely spot at which Deity was not ing it was literally crowded with people, men, women and world, no, nor the lonely scene on any of those globes with which immensity is strewed, which was not as strictly watched by the ever watchful eye of Omniscience, as though every where else the universe were a void, and this the alone home of life and intelligence .- Rev. H. Melvill.

## THE APOSTOLICAL AGE OF THE CHURCH.

There was, at first, no distinction of sects and opinions in the church; she knew no difference of men, but good and bad; there was no separation made, but what was made by piety or impiety, or, which is all one, by fidelity and infidelity; " for faith hath in it the image of godliness engraven, and infidelity hath the character of wickedness and prevarication." A man was not then esteemed a saint, for disobeying his bishop or an apostle: nor for misunderstanding the hard sayings of St. Paul about predestination; to kick against the laudable customs of the church was not then accounted a note of the godly party; and to despise government was but an ill mark and weak indication of being a good christian. The Kingdom of God did not then consist neath the shady trees which, forming his park, extended to in words, but in power, the power of godliness; though now we are fallen into another method; we have turned all relisary in managing them; and here I must bear testimony as ling against all the world beside: and when it is asked of custom of inscribing upon a brass plate on the collar the Dathan, schismatical as Corah, or proud as the fallen an-

## PREJUDICE.

Perhaps no quality has been more fatal to the interests of with which we set out this morning possessed the respective Christianity than prejudice. It is the moral cataract of the names, conspicuously engraven on their collars, of Tom human mind. In vain the meridian sun of Truth darts his full beams. The mental eye is impervious to the strongest After a remarkably pleasant drive through an interesting ray. When religion is to be assailed, prejudice knows how country, we alighted for breakfast at Nenagh, a market and to blend antipathics. It leagued those mutual enemies He- their religious improvement. Music, Dancing, Singing and post town of Tipperary, situated on a rivulet which flows rod and Pontius Pilate in one common cause. It led the Jews the Guitar would be taught, if required. Application into Lough Derg, -of whose expanded waters, sparkling to prefer the robber to the Saviour. Though they abhorred may be made [if by letter, post paid,) to the Rev. A. N. Bein the morning sun, we had ever and anon a pleasing view. the Roman yoke, yet rather than Jesus shall escape, "they thune, Rector of Cobourg, or Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, of the At Nenagh stands a ruined castle of the old days of chival- will have no king but Cæsar." At Jerusalem it had united ry, with its round Keep still exhibiting the solidity of ancient masonry. From hence we drove on to Roscrea, a his declaration that he was of the former class, by exciflourishing town in the same county; where is a fine old ting a party spirit, suspended, but did not extinguish their church of partly Saxon architecture, and near it a large fury. At Athens it combined, in one joint opposition, two cross called St. Cronan's Shrine, and a Round Tower rising sects, the most discordant in sentiment and practice. When truth was to be attacked, the rigid Stoic could unite with the

# THE ARTICLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

They are troublesome, but to whom? To the friends of nfidelity-the deniers of the divinity of Christ-and the teachers of Rome's corrupt doctrines. Against such, they hold out a noble testimony. If there are false shepherds in the Church of England who wish to get rid of them, we must regret the fact that in every Church there are men who disgrace their office. But I can answer for all who love our Church on scriptural grounds, that her articles are, as intended a bond of peace," and the bulwark of our citadel, containto the residence of a friend in that neighbourhood. I was ing a brief but faithful exposition of christian doctrines, and driven, as I afterwards learned, by what was called a Rib- a full testimony against all 'false doctrine, heresy and schism.' bon-boy; who, although civil enough during the progress We love them because they are the echo of the Bible; we of our two hour's journey, exhibited some of the traits of his rally round them because they contain imperishable truth.

# SLEEPING IN JESUS.

This expression, "sleeping in Jesus," is one of the most tender that can be conceived. Death was never described as a sleep in the sense of a natural and short repose, to be succeeded by the morn of a new and glorious day, till the Gospel so proclaimed it. The image of sleep, indeed, in the sense of a stern, interminable state of inactivity and silence, had been long known; but that of sleep, as of a child in the arms of a mother, to be followed by the trump of the blessed resurrection dawn, was first announced in the Christian revelation. Death now is only as a brief repose; the body resting from its labours, and the soul being present with the Lord in holiness and felicity .- Daniel Wilson, Bishop of

# USURPERS OF THE PRIESTHOOD.

It can indeed no wise be safe to follow any such leaders (whatever pretences to special illumination they hold forth, whatever specious guises of sanctity they bear,) who in their dectrine or practice deflect from the great beaten roads of holy Scripture, primitive tradition, and catholic practice, roving in by-paths suggested to them by their private fancies and humours, their passions and lusts, their interests and advantages: there have in all ages such counterfeit guides started up, having debauched some few heed. less persons, having erected some petty combinations against the regularly settled corporations; but never with any dura. ble success or countenance of divine Providence; but like prodigious meteors, having caused a little gazing, and some disturbance, their sects have soon been dissipated, and have quite vanished away; the authors and abettors of them besea and air, causing the unnumbered and beneficial results like that Theudas in the speech of Gamaliel, who "rose up boasting himself to be somebody; to whom a number of men, about four hundred, joined themselves; who was slain, and all, as many as obeyed him, were scattered, and brought unless at the option of the Publisher. to nought." \_\_ Dr. Isaac Barrow.

> Christ comes with a blessing in each hand, forgiveness in one, and holiness in the other, and never gives either to

## Advertisements.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL.

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

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

CARD OF STUDIES, TERMS, &c.

Terms per Qr. STUDIES.

English, Spelling and Reading, Mental Arithme-

tic, and Latin, for the first year,.... English Spelling and Reading, Writing, Practical Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; English Grammar, English Composition, and Elocution; Geography, Ancient & Modern; Construction of Maps, and Use of the Globes; Civil and Natural History; Elements of As-

tronomy; Latin and Greek Classics; Euclid;

Algebra, &c. &c. &c. &c..... 1 10 0 Fuel for the Winter Season,..... Contingencies,....

The full quarter charged, if the Pupil is once entered. No deduction but for sickness.

Hours of attendance, in the Winter Season, from 9 to 12, A. M., and from 1 to 3, P. M.; and in the Summer Season from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 4. Holidays, in the Summer Season, six weeks; and in the Winter Season, two weeks. By order of the Board of Trustees.

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal.

Toronto, 7th January, 1839.

32-tf

### ASSISTANT WANTED.

IN consequence of the rapid increase of Pupils in the District School of Johnstown District, at Brockville, the Principal is desirous of engaging a permanent Assistant, to whom a liberal compensation would be given. Satisfactory testimonials as to character and acquirements from at least one clergyman would be expected. For particulars apply (post paid) to the Rev. Henry Caswall, Principal of the Johnstown District School, Brockville.

LADY of the highest respectability is anxious to receive two or THREE children, from six to twelve years of age, who would be boarded and educated in her family. They would be instructed in the usual branches of a good En. glish education, and the greatest attention would be paid to same place.

Cobourg, January 18th, 1839.

THE REV. R. V. ROGERS, Rector of Richmond, Bathurst District, has a vacancy in his family for another THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, Application, if by letter, to be post paid.

Parsonage, Richmond, January 14 h, 1839.

32-tf.

WANTED .- In a Private Family, on the first of May next, a Gentleman duly qualified to teach Greek, Latin, Mathematics, &c. and fully qualified to prepare pupils for either Oxford or Cambridge. Apply personally, or by etter post paid, to the editor of the Church, 37-tf

FOR SALE. T this Office, at Mr. Rowsell's, Toronto, at Mr. McFar-A T this Office, at Mr. Rowsell s, Loronto, at A. Ramsay's, lane's, Kingston, and at Messrs. Armour and Ramsay's,

METRA HORATIANA, Or, the Metres of Horace arranged on a new and simplified

BY THE REV. F. J. LUNDY, S. C. L. Late Scholar of University College, Oxford, and Head Master of the Quebec Classical School.

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