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# A <br> <br> LECTURE <br> <br> LECTURE <br> ON <br> <br> 整ational 習maxts， <br> <br> 整ational 習maxts， <br> DELIVERED <br> IN THE PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH， 

ALICE STḰEET，TORONTO，BY

The Rev．IJames 5Edgar．

TORONTO：

THOMAS CUTTELL \＆SON，FRINTERS，KING STREET EAST．
1858.

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## PREFACE.

## Dear Reader,

Being short of money, and yet desirous to help a classthe poor, who require sympathy and means, I delivered the following Lecture, in the Church where 1 minister, charged a trifling sum as admission-fee, and levoted the proceeds to the help of the needy. Several who heard the Lecture thought, that if it was published it would do good in another way. Relying on the judgment of those friends, I submit it, as it is, to the public. You need not look for polish or grace : to these 1 make no pretention: but you will find searching, keen-edged truth. And if you receive "the truth in love," you will derive some benefit from the subjects glanced at.

## RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED

TOALI

SINCERE PROTESTANTS,
в
THEAUTHOR.

## NATIONAL DANGERS.

## E D

TS

THOR.
$W_{\text {hat }}$ shall be the character of our nation in after times? is a question of momentous importance. The statesman, the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian are all deeply interested in this question. We are ripe in experience. History, like a gigantic and magnificent moving panorama, passes before us, displaying to us the mightiest nations of earth in the infuncy of their existence ; in their struggles up to maturity; and in their "decline and fall." 'I he past is gone ; the present is here; the future! what shalle it be? We have an extensive and well-disciplined army ; so had Assyria: we have able and experienced statesmen ; so had Greece: we have national honor ; so had Rome: we have extended commerce; so had Spain. But the Assyrian army did not save the empire ; the philosophers and statesmen of Greece did not preserve the nation: the world-wide acknowledged honor of Rome did not roll back the tide of burning desolation which swept over its people, bearing before it every thing wealthy and grand, and leaving behind it the barrenness and sterility of Sahara : the navy and commerce of Spain could not save her from the decripitude and impotency into which she has fallen: neither will the army, nor the navy, nor the statesmen, nor the wealth of England save her from the dishonored grave into which she must inevitably descend, if she cherish not the true elements of national greatness and stability.

These consist, not in the splendour of her Sovereign's palace, nor in the prowess of her army, nor in the magnificence of her navy, nor in the extensiveness of her commerce, but in the character of her subjects. A building may be ever so prodigious in size, perfect in its archi. tecture, chaste in its oraaments, aud beautiful in its appear. ance, but unless the materials which constitute the structure be durable, it will neccesarily full into dilapidation and ruin.

A nation is not the ephemeral creature of a day, nor the offspring of man's excited imarination ; but a great, important, stern reality; fustering under its wing Art and Science, sheltering the outeast, tefending the helpless, and gilding and gladening with light and sunshine all within its range ; or else, casting its tervible shadow on all under its influence, and rendering itselt an object of dread and terror, rather than of admiration and love.

The greatness and safety of a nation do not eonsist in the wealth of its exchequer, the extensivencss of its tervitory, the salubrity of its climate, the f:rtility of its soil, nor in the number of its subjects; but in the nature of the principles which govern it.

A break-water may be formed of the lisst stone which was ever quarried ; but if the cement which binds it be not good, it must inevitably crumble in ruin. Principles are the cement of nations; and they are strong or weak in proportion as their principles are grood or otherwise.

It is said, that an eagle, in building her nest, employed a twig which was on fire: in a short time the nest ignited, was speedily decomposed, and destroyed the cagle's life. Nations often weave prineiples iuto their constitutions, the carrying out of which utterly ruins them. Eugland is but
er Sovereign's in the magniss of her com. тs. A build. et in its archi. in its appear. e the structure lapidation and
a day, nor tho t a great, im. wing Art and helpless, and e all within its n all under its read and terror,
$t$ consist in the of is territory, its soil, nor in nature of the rst stone which hinds it be not Principles are or weak in rwise.
est, employed a he nest ignited, the eagle's life. onstitutions, the England is but
a nation ; and if we foster elements which are opposed to virtue, truth, and the Bible, the issues must be ruinous.

From the numerous dangers to which our nation stands exposed, I select the following :
I. Reliance on Men and Means, instead of trust in God.
'That model nation, the Jewish, organised and constituted by God himself, stands out before us, now lightning-scathed and thunder-scarred, a sapless skeleton, a terrible monument to all nations, warning them not to rely on power less than Omnipotence. What illustrious statesmen sat in its ealinet! what brave men were numbered among its commanders! what mighty armies it sent into the field! what glorious victories they won! how terrible its name! how potent the arm it swayed! how widely-extended its influence! But where are now its golden honors, its illustrious sages, its soil-sturring bards, its statesmen, its philosophers, and its generals? Where? Where is the throne which frowned down iniquity, and where the cry of injured innocence was ever attended to ; where many a conquered nation bowed, and paid tribute? Where the Pcet King, who fruck his harp to the key-note of angelic minstrelsy? and where the illustrions Solomon, who dispensed the best laws, and spoke the wisest and tersest sayings in any language? G,one! All gone! The sepulchral remains of that mighty nation have been scattered across the face of the earth, like Novenber leaves before the whirlwind; and over the wrecked and blasted remains God has stretched a flame. scroll, bearing the terrible inscription, "Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm."

There was a period in the history of Persia when she braced her muscles, raised herself up to her full stature, and it was
colossal, mustered her martial forces, headed them with the renowned Xerxes, stimulated herself with the certainty of success, andmarched out to meet her foes. What a mighty host she gathered! Vaster than Alexander of Russia, Napoleon of France, or Victoria of England, can send into the field. How martial their appearance! How certain of success! The IIellespont wihhout a bridge was no obstruction : a bridge of boats soon chained the shores of Asia and Europe together, and the proud, golless host rushed madly on, as they thought to success, but, alas! to ruin! They relied on their own arm, and what was the issue? Xerxes and his host were routed, and the hanghty Commander, in his flight, re-crossed in an insignificant ferry-boat, and without his army.

There was a period in the history of Spain when Romanism (the enemy of science-the Syren of freedom) purposed to bury Protestantism alive ; and hoped to read over its immured body her bann of exeommunication, and over its stoneless grave fulminate her catalogue of execrations. The friends of Rome were summoned: their intellect was taxed to its utmost tension: their plans were arranged with the utmost precision and skill; and, selftrusting, Spain undertook to carry out the plan. The strength and valor of the nation were eoneentrated in a mighty fleet : Bishops and Cardinals, and other high Dignitaries of the Romish Church were present to baptize it-(for Rome would baptize Beelzebub, if he could find spousors, and would pay well for the service)-and it was arrogantly baptized "Tiee Invincible Araiada."

The winding-sheet and coffin of Frotestantism were put on board; and, amidst the united acelamations of thousands, the blessings of cowled Monks, the inciantations of Friars and Priests, the ships weighed anchor, and stood outweighed anchor, and
them with the le certainty of What a mighty Russia, Napoad into the field. in of success! obstruction: a sia and Europe madly on, as They relied Xerxes and mander, in his at, and without
f Spain when n of frecdom) hoped to read muication, and gue of execra$\mathrm{d}:$ their intelir plans were rill ; and, selfplan. The centrated in a her high Dignibaptize it-(for find sponsors, was arrogantly
ntism were put 1s of thousands, tions of Friars and stood out
for the coast of England. The sea palpitated under the tremendous weight; and the ordinary winds experienced ahnost a difficulty in propelling those giants of the deep.

England was apprised of the invasion, and in the strength of God went out to repel it. Elizabeth, brave and noble, appeared in person before her troops to encourage them. She forgot, for a moment, the sex to which she belonged, and the woman was merged in the warrior. Our little fleet prepared for battle, and as it moves out to meet its gigantic fons, forceably reminds us of a score or more Sword-fish, surrounded by a schuyle of monstrous whales. The Spanish vessels, those leviatians of the deep, frowned defiance on our litle slips, and could have packed them, men and all, in thrir holds; but the God of the Bible, in whom England trusted, stood up to defend His own. The elements were marshalim, and rained fury on the Spanish fleet; wind and witer junted in culifederacy against our foes. Neptune somed: have a carnival in his watery domains. Boreas opend his treasures of wind, and the storm burst in wildest grimbeur on the proud armament. Destruction waved its Hack penon over the struggling and groaning vessels:Death, pale ant gastly, sat on the crested billows, laughing in wildest revelry, as he clutched lis gasping victims, and harled them hopelessly into his black domain.

The wreck of that powerful flcet returned to Spain to tell the dire calamity, -to brood in silent melancholy over its terrible defeat ; and demonstrate to after ages that God pays attention to those that trust Him; to stand up, a terrible beacon, throwing its glare across the sea of Time; and warning, with a voice like the thunders of the Apocalypse, of the danger of trusting in men and means.

France and England were not in past times, as now, -
allies; but terrible and bitter cnemies. Each watched the other with lynx-eyed sagacity and attention, looking out for opportunity to make the fearful pounce, and carry off the prey. How often they met in terrible conflict! How frightful the devastation that followed. What blo d was shed! What rancour and hatrid engendered, to be followed by fearful retribution! Not half a century since the French Eagle screamed across the channel, and the shrill voice entered into the ear of the British Lion, who was watching her flight.

Napoleon meditated the Astruction of our liberties, the subjugation of our nation, ant leading us captive at his chariot wheels, to grate his final and crowning triumph. The hero of Austerlitz taxed his gigantic powers, roused the nation to frenzy, threw his soul of fire into his Marshalts, animuted his men, as he had often done before, and preparet fir the final conflict. The veterans of France were gathered, the heroes of a hundred battles marshalled on the fied.Their cquipments were perfect, their hopes sanguine, their past success a guarantee of future glory, and their leader a favorite son of Mars. How could they pals? What a splendid sight that June sun looked down upon at Waterloo. Lolng lines of mailed horsemn, with bamers flying, plumes floating, swords gleaming, and bugles sounding, strode across the plain, Huge columns of infantry, with measured tread, bayonets fixed, accoutrements glistening, and !ips compressed in terrible desperation, went out to meet their foes. Artillery horses snuffed the stench of battle, and thundered across the plain, dragering with them the sable "dogs of war." Marshalls in their gaudy trappings, and haughty pride, took their places. Napoleon, the masterspirit of the whole, was there. Napoleon, who had shaken many king loms, upset many thrones, won many conflicts,
watehed the ooking out for carry off the How frightd was shed! e followed by ce the French te shrill voice was watching

- liberties, ther captive at his ning triumpl. ers, ronsed the his Marshalls, , and prepared were gathered, on the fied.anguine, their their leader a is? What a at Waterloo. flying, plumes mding, strode with measured ing, and !ips to meet their f battle, and rem the sable rappings, and a, the mastero had slaken any conflicts,
and struck the "feverishness of excitement into the heart of Europe,"一was there in person.

England, too, had her veterans there, to meet the self-confident French. The world was gasping for breath while the terriffic scene, in the last drama of Napoleon's life, was being performed, and in tremulnus suspense awaited the issuc.

The Hannahs and Jacobs of Britain were in their closets, crying to God to stand up in defence of His people. Napoleon, inflated with pride, was looking to his troops, relying on his skill and gencralship for success, and what was the issuc? The irou columns of the French "melted like snow in the glance of the Lord," and the haughty, self-confident Napoleon was sent to St. Helena to gnaw his chains, quarrrel with Fate, and learn that God sees "the hero perish, and the sparrow fall," not indifferently, but accomplishing His own purposes, and fulfilling His own win.

I have selected these instances from the many of a similar character, so that we may see and avoid the danger. Other Nations have been shipwrecked on this rock, and it is now as dangerous as ever. If England ever trust to men and means, she will drive the suicidal knife deep into her own heart, ant let out her life current to such an extent that she will sink from her dignified position,- the Sun of Nations,and find her level among the petty states which are but the exerescences of empires.

Another National Danger is,--

## If. Intemphance.

By intemperance, I mean the unnatural and debasing habit of indulging in intoxicatiug liquors, alike insulting to God and humanity. Viewed from whatever stand point, and in whatever light you please, it is an evil of tremend.
ous magnitude. It neutralizes our national cohesiveness, and severs every law of aggregation. This is not its abnormal or ogcasional effect, but its prrect, legitimate issue.

Look at mighty Babylon, its massive walls, its towering gates, its splendid palaces, its hanging gardens, its merchant princes, its conquering armies, its prodigious wealth, and its amazing power. Yet all fell, and perished, before the whirl-wind blast of Intemperance. The tine which should have been spent in defending the city, was devoted to a Bacchanalian orgic, in the midst of which the fingers of a super-human hand wrote, in terrible significency, the doom of Baisylon, which followed that same night.

See the Grecian empire, in the zenith of its glory, when the world cowered under its sceptre, and nations, menial like, "erept between its colossal strides, to find dishonored graves;" when her monarch wept to find other provinces to conquer, and earth was too narrow for his unexampled military triumphs: What the combinch armics of earth could not do, Litcmperance dia. It fastencd its almost omnipotent graxp on the trecian hero, dragged him from his throne of gold, set its iron foot on his neek, split lis empine into quarters, waved its ebon seeptre over his prostrate form, and in a short time delivered him into the hands of death, without a sigh or a regret.

Who can read the memoirs of George IV., and not be sickened at the sutues which characterized his court? A continuation of such a court would undermise any nation, wreck any empire, and bankrupt any exchequer. Thank God, we have now a praying soverign, and a court where l'icty sits and plumes its wings, and feels itself at home. Long live Victoria!

Let us be more practical. Where is it that Intemperance
l cohesiveness, This is not its CT, LEGITIMATE
ls, its towering as, its merchant wealth, and its ed, before the e which should as devoted to a the fingers of a ency, the doom
ts glory, when matious, menial find dishonored her provinces to is unexampled rmies of earth ned its almost him from his split his empie his prostrate a the hands of
V., and not be ed his court? iue any nation, equer. Thank a court where itself at home.

Intemperance
has not forced itself? It has raved in the Parlia:nent, staggered in the palace, revelled in the court, stuttered in the pulpit, blasphemed in the house of God, wept its idiotic tears on the coffin, and hiccoughed at the grave! Look at its doings in any clime, or kingdom, or circle, and they are the same. It can freeze the fountains of love in the warmest heart, drag down, and trample in the dust the mightiest intellect that ever graced the earth; put eternal hatred betweer the best friends; wring cries of agony and tears of blood from the fairest of earth's population ; madden a man to frellzy until he will imbrue his hands in the blood of his own offspring, and then stain his soul deeper, and make his perdition surer, by committing suicide.

Intemperance can draw off the life-blood of a nation as effectually as the harpoon lets out the erimson current of the whale, and leave its massive remains a prey to the sharks of speculation and adventure. It ossifies the heart and aorta of nations, until the one will not contain sufficient vitality to sustain the system, and the other has not the power to propel. it to the extromities.

Wiere is Intemperance? It is like the miasma of an epidemic,-cverywhere ! It is in all our villages, in all our towns, in all our citics, in all our colonies, in all countries, and throughout the world. It has its ramifications in all ranks, in all conditions; and wherever you find it, whether in the glitter of the parlor, the wretchedncss of the cabin, the camp, or the cabinet, it is the same, you cannot refine it. There is no course of treatment, however "heroic," can alter its unalterable condition. Xou may change the character of the corroding cancer, the pining consumption, the laathsome leprosy, the scorching inflamation, or the deadly plaguc, but intemperance remains unchangeably the same, in its own hateful and hating disposition, alike the foe
of God and man ; scattering along its path the most fearful maledictions, and strewing earth's surface broadcast, with the wrecks of her noblest sons and fairest daughters.

It is now pouring out its virus on the vitals of our nation, and its adherents and supporters are malignantly hoping its opponents will shortly feel themselves in the crushing embraces of its serpentine folds. Should it gain the ascendancy, we will require a place of sepulchre for our nation. It will die, and we will have a national interment. The pallbearers shall be the liquor manufacturers and vendors of Christendom. The Speaker of the infernal cabinet shall pronounce the oration ; the heavens shall be draped in mourning ; and the winds employed to wail, in melancholy cadence, the death dirge of the empire.

The few surviving friends, failhful and loyal to the last, will, no doubt, pile a monument, high as Himahayah, $t$, perpetuate its memory for ever ; and sculpture on its base, in indestructible characters, the epitapi,-
> " Here lies Great Britain, thif mightiest nation the sun ever shone upon, slain by Intemperance."
III. Sabbath Desecration, \&o.

The Sabbath is God's,-absolutely his. Man has no more right to it than he has to appropriate his neighbour's goods to his own use, without making him a remuneration. All the arguments founded on expediensy are valueless, because they start from wrong premises. What "Court of Justice" will free a man from crime on the grounts of expediency? If the prisoner at the Bar, charged with the crime of murder, plead that his children were starving, that the traveller he murdered would not give up his money, and in order to save lis family from starving, he was foreod to take life: would
the most fearful broadcast, with ghters.
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## IEST NATION

 NBYan has no more rbour's goods to ation. All the leless, because urt of Justice" of experliency? rime of murder, the traveller he in order to save ke lifr : would
any jucige, any jury (those of Quebec and Montreal excepted), acquit him on the grounds of expediency? Certainly not!

How, then, dare man think of taking God's property, the Subbath ; and try to justify himself on the ground of expediency. What has expediency to do with a plain command of God? It is an insult to God, to His govermment, to his laws, to desecrate His day. The nation that descerates the Sabbath, and then tries to justify herself, is sharpening the stiletto for her own bosom.

There is, in fact, no occasion for Sal bath desecration.no occasion for steamers, and Railways, and mail coaches being employed on God's day.
lu New Brunswick, no business has been done in the Post Onfice department, on Sabbath, since 1852. In London, England, that hive of commercial interest, no business whatever is transacted in the Post Office, on the Sabbath.

Whit should it not be so here?
The railway man wants rest, the sailor wants rest, the mechanic wants rest, the literary man wants rest; and the safely of our nation requires we should observe God's haws. It must be anncying to ears filled with the harmony of heaven, and hoarts beating in unison with their Maker's, to be saluted on the Sabbath, in the honse of Gor, with the fiend-yell of the locomotive rattling by, the shrill blasts of the stage-driver's horn, or the hoarse roar of the stenmer letting off stoam. It were infinitely better to return to our corduroy roads, and quiet Sabbaths, than to have unsanctified Sabbaths, and rapid travelling.

Efforts are being made to sink this Tabor of days into the Dead Sea of secularity, and make God's day equal with man's. Look at the Nations where there is no sanctity stamped on the day of God, and you will see a voleano in
each of their hearts; and it is only by incessant daubing and plastering that the fires of destruction are kept under. And if Britain listens to the baptized infidels, the semiatheists of the "Westminster Review" stamp; the parrottongucd babblers who are labouring to do away with the Sabbath, she takes the life-preserver from off her neck, lets her insurance policy "run out," without any promise from God of its renewal, plants the upas of destruction at the fout of the throne, and directs the steel of the national assassin to her own vitals.

What arc our Sabbaths but a foretaste of that undisturbed alloy awaiting us in the upper Eden! What but the bright sun-shine of the New Jerusalem, once in seven days thrown across the world! What but the beckoning of our souls into the vestibule of heaven, charming us with the melody of the celestial choir, and enabling us to catch the key-note of the "new song." Part with your railways, and steamboats, and improvements, rather than with your Sabbaths. You can do without the former, but not without the latter.

> Another National Danger is,IV. Popery.

Is not the Roman Cathonc press, in general, anti-British? Have they not spoken in reference to the revolt in India? and on other questions touching our national safety? in terms we cannot misunderstand.

Hear the Kilkenny Journal, (and this is a fair specimen of others,) "'Though the white plumes are now dancing over many a homestead in England and Ireland, yet but a little whilc, and we shall see the hearse, and the corpse, and hear the groans of broken hearts." You may draw what infcrence you please, but it is onivous. Unless we intend to shut our eyes against the danger to which our nation stands exposed, we must see what Popery intemls.
essant daubing re kept under. els, the semi; the parrotaway with the her neck, lets y promise from ction at the fout tional assassin
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Look at the simultaneous and energetic efforts it is making whereever it exists. Persons were congratulating themselves that the teeth of the Beast were knocked out, or extracted. If they were, the Pipe must have turned dentist, and furnished a "new sct," for I am sure it shows a well-set mouth full of incisors and masticators. But it is chained, say some. If so, it has a long chain. Popery has been holding its chloroform under the nostrils of Protestantism for years, until a strange stupor has insensibly stolen upon us, from which we find it difficult to awake. As Delilah beguiled Samson, so has Popery beguiled Protestantism; but the Philistines have been called too soon ; our strength is at its perfection, and although we have been deceived, we have not been destroyed.

The fable of the countryman who carried the half frozen viper into his house, to save it from perishing, and when restored, saw it attempt the lives of his wife and children, is fully verified in Popery.

We have been encouraging and fostering Popery for yoars, and what is the result? It is plotting the destruction of our liberties, laboring to trimple us in the mire of helplessness, and make the weapons we gave it, quiver in our own bosoms.

Popery knows no gratitude ; its heart is as cold as an iceberg, but not so clear. It knows no truth. Truth never yet found a place in Popery to rest the sole of her foot. What is a Papist's oath worth in a court of justice, if it be against a Protestant? not a straw. Perjury is virtue, in the estimation of the Church, if it promote her interests. Murder is doing God's service, if it remove a heretic. There is no justice in Popery; nor is there any mercy: these noble traits have no existence within her pale. We may as well look for

> "Mellow grapes beneath the icy pole, Or blooming roses on the cheek of death,"

As for the elements of national stability or greatness in Popery.

The schonl-room where genius buds must be kept at such a temperature as the Pope's thermometer signifies, lest the opening flower should expand too rapidly, and turn its energics agninst the system which, owl-like, loves "dark. ness better than light."

## What a friend Popery is to Science.

When Galileo discovered that the earth moved on its orbit around the sun, she compelled him to go down on his knees and swear, contrary to his own conscience, judgment, and convictions, that he was wrong. But it is changed, say some. Ias it? A frw years since, while the late Pope Gregory filled the Papal chair, an English company deputed that eminently scientific man, Sir Humphrey Davy, to wait on his Holiness, and "submit a project to drain the Pontine marshes." What was the ieply? "Drain the Pontine marsies!" said the the Pope; "God made the Pontine marshes, and if he had wished them diained, he would have dratned them himself." 'That is Popery in the ninetcenth century. Intelligent !-not very.

Geraniums find as congenial soil and climate in a snow drift, as science finds in Popery. It luys its embargo even on the "bread of life;" denies the right of man to, read the Bible for himself; and doles out, with a most niggardly hand, the old mouldy crusts which were baked in the Pope's oven, nine hundred and ninety-nine years ago; and if you cannot masticate them, you must starve. And there is, in reality, a spiritual famine wherever Popery prevails. You might as soon fatton on granite or quartz, as possess a vigorous healthy soul on the spiritual food Popery dispenses.

Counting pieces of horn, abstaining from flesh, but gorging themselves with fish and eggs; making the sign of the cross ; and sprinkling holy-water on their persons, are surely intelligent and scriptural mothods of promoting a growth in grace!
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Popery lets no man think for himself, even in the most important things which concern his being. It converts man into an automaton ; the priest locks up his mind, and regulates it the same as the engineer his machine. It will not let you believe what you see. The evidence of your senses, it holds, is not correct.

The "eourt of justioe," where partiality should not be known, where every man should be dealt with on an equal footing, dare not do right where Popery reigns. Instance the trial of the murderers of Corrigan,-the court scene! the jury! the judge! the mock trial! the acquital! the ferocious human tigers unchained and turned loose upon socicty! Look at these things, and see in prospective, what may take place in Toronto in a few years.

What freedom is there for the Press where Popery reigns? Would the gentlemen of the press in 'Toronto speak out against popular abuses as they do, if Popery reigned here ? Instead of launehing their thunderbolts against vice and immorality,-they would have to go, hat in hand, and ask permission of the priest to publish their artieles. At the present time, in haughty France, Popery is tightening its manacles on the limbs of the Press; and in the United States it is at its old work,-labouring to destroy the freedom of the people. It is an authenticated fact that the notorious Dr. lves, in a lecture delivered in one of the Ameriean cities, publicly stated,-"Books and printing are exploded humbugs;" and the same doctrine is taught in St. Michael's in Toronto.

Popery is the mother of Slavery,-of the worst kind of slavery,-the slavery of the mind. There is not an element of true nationa! greatness legitimately found in Popery. It is a parasite, it must have a root or stalk to grow upon, a
freder to sustain it ; it cannot subsist on itself. It is the same in a nation, as a polypus in the human system; the same in an empire as Phthisis in the animal economy ; it will live ns long as vitality remains in the system, or state, on which it has fastened, and then die, if not sustitited from some other source.

Look at Italy! priest-ridden, Popery-crushed Italy! its fertiie soil, its sunny skies, its flowery fields, its unequalled climate, and what is it? Now a propped up skeleton, dry and lean, gasping in the last stage of consumption. France has been pouring life into it to keep it from dying, and Austria is adding another stream to sce if it ean be kept from its almost inevitable fate. Look at Rome itself. A recent *taveller says:-"From Civita Vrechia to Rome we passed fine miles and miles without secing a single human creature, and but for the dome of St. Peter's, 450 feet high, . . . it would have been impossible to believe that we were near the city of the Cesars. Having arrived there, and set out to see the city, we were struck with the spectacle of the two great classes of the population,-the clergy in all sorts of habiliments, . . . . numbering 6,000 persons, or one to twenty-five of the whole population; and the beggars, num. bering 30,000 out of a population of 165,000 . It is a fact, on Roman aethority, that, substracting the ecclesiastics and the foreign artists and tourists, every fourth person of the inhabitants of Rome is a beggar; while the Campagna, a tract of land rich enough to supply ten Romes, lays absolutely idle." That is the perfection of Popery.

Spain, once the Malakoff of Romanism, where priests and knights, mingled in wildest glee, where Popery had its own way, and revelled uncontrolled; what is it now! The bones

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re priests and y had its own The bones
of the kingdom remain, the vitality is gone! gone to sustain a system that never did and never can sustain itself. Look at Portugal, a huge ulcerated mass, reeking in the foulest moral corruption. All impartial writers on Portugal agree that in no country in the world, excepting perhaps South America, the Roman Catholic clergy is so corrupt and vicious as in Portugal. A curious discovery, during the present year, furnishes a recent example. A very large manufactory of counterfeits was discovered at Oporto, having ramifications in every important town throughout the country. Several members of the clergy, and some of highi standina, were found to be iavolved in it. One of the accomplices, "a priest" (in the holy succession), "was arrested at Oporto at the moment when he was going to say mass." What must the people be when their guides are so fearfully corrupt and depraved. Popery has made more infidels than Paine and Voltaire.

Look at Ireland! poor Ireland! noble Ireland! whose sons buve been first and foremost in the battle, and the last to istreat ; mighty in the Pulpit ; and unsurpassed at the Bar. Ireland, the green-house of Romanism, where for ages the priest has had everything in his own hands, and where you see the system in complete operation, and what is the issue? Popery has bled Ireland so frequently and so largely, that she has fainted, and nothirg but active stimulants and tonics can save her. Mexico has been kept in swaddling bands, and detained in infantile helplessness, ever since Popery established itself there.

South America has run down in degeneracy, until she is obliged to ship priests and nuns to keep the system from dying a horrible death,-that of starvation. And where do you think the articles are found? Chili, California, and Oregon are now being supplied from Cavada! Canada is
now being made the feeder of these places, and to Canada Rome is now directing her hordes. Without the "ken" of a prophet, I see what the issue will be,-your Schools, now the admiration of the civilized world, will be crowded into nut-shell limits; your elections will be ruled with the club; your Sabbaths will degenerate into Popish holidays, the sane as they are in Montreal; your courts of justice will become a sham, a mockery; the priviledges your fathers bled for will sink into the past, and be among "the things that were;" the black pall of the "man of sin" will hang ovar your fertile land; and the illustrious nation, of which you form a noble part, will receive a stain on her escutcheon, that the winds and waves of ages will not obliterate. Patriots! BRITONS!! watch Popery, it is plotting your ruin!

## In Conclusion,

Allow me to say, this is not the time for apatiy, but for action! Our liberties, our rights, our in: rests, and our nation are exposed! And if we would avoid the evils which are looming up before us, we must act ! Our national chains are being forged, and the enemies of God and Truth are congratulating themselves on the success of their fiendplot! IIear the voice of warning! Hear it, before it be too late! And louk to Biblo principles, and to God, for help!

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as obsolete and mystical. Why? Because it is death to their systems.

Look to your Sabbaths. Devote them sacredly to God; and to the high and elevating claims of immortality. Let no human power rob you of them.

Watch, with argus-eyed vigilance, the movements of Intemperance ; and let every lawful influence-civil, moral. and religious-be employed, to shield us from the Anaconda embraces of the monster. Let us send in petitions to the Parliament, by the cart-load, written with ths tears, blackened wiih the sighs, ald sealed with the blood of the tens of thousands it has slain. Let us lift our voices above the thunder-storm which crashes the pines on the mountain-cliff; and startle into activity the dormant energies of our Colony, and rest not until we sit down in the shadow of a defence, as impregnable as Gibraltar.

Be alive to the seductive influences of Popery. It is not what it seems to be. It is as deceptive as the mirage to the thirsty host, 一as the Syren to the unsuspecting and admiring listener,- and as the ignus-fatuous to the bewildered man at midnight. Popery resembles the basket of figs conveyed to Cloopatra, Que n of Egypt,-externally all seems right, but the viper and the poison are within. What will open our eyes? Sh uid not the pust, the terrible past? By the dongs of Popeliy in the past-look at then ; by the STRATAGEMS OF THE IRESENT ; AND BY TIE DUNGEONS, AND CHALNS, AND FLLES OF THI: FUTURE, WE CALL UPON YOU TO TAKE WAKNLNG, BEFORこ IT LL TOO LATE.

The careful pilot s!ums the suntion rocks, ant the judicious oflicer the seceret ambush, to wosid the cansermaces. Let us do the sam: Then shall we sit shalterch, wad pre.
served in the midst of turmoil ond commotion,-mighty in our gigantic might ; and our nation, the representative of magnanimity and power, live, when the thrones and names of tyrants shall be forgotten, -
" The home of the free, And the land of the brave."
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[^0]:    * Rev. L. Taylor.

