"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

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

VOLUME II.]

COBOURG, UPPER CANADA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1838.

INUMBER XXII.

Original Poetry.

For the Church. OUR FATHERLAND.

Our Fatherland, our native land! the victor of the wave, The breaker of the despot's chain, the freer of the slave! Our Fatherland !- ten thousand hearts the heavenward pray's will breathe,-

Eternal be thine hour of pride, unstain'd thy glory's wreath !

The empires of the bygone time, the dreaded names of old, The past hath veil'd their earthly might, their tale of power

Dim legends hint th' Assyrian's strength, in dust the Spartan walls,

And the northern victor's step hath trod in Rome's ancestral halls.

The voice of chivalry is hush'd, low lies her sparkling crest,-Silent and cold her champions sleep, each in his stony rest; The Paladins from earth have pass'd, all dimm'd the Kaisar fame,—

And darkness wraps the shield of Spain, wreck of a gloriou name!

But mout upon thine ancient hills bright Freedom dwellet yet—
Thy star of Empire ruleth still, thy sun hath never set:

The shadows of a thousand years have flitted o'er thy brow, And the sunlight of the morning bathes thy cloudless beauty

The echoes of earth's proudest fields shout forth thy high re-

The children of earth's mightiest ones guard well thine island Crown:

The Asian bendeth to thy flag, the Afric bows the knee, And the Indian vails his feather'd crown, triumphant one, t THER

Our Fatherland, our native land! oh, beautiful thou art-Thou hast loos'd the heavy chains of time, the fountains o

Close round affection's faithful breast thy vivid memory twines,

As the ivy round thy feudal towers, thy spirit-haunted shrines. Come back, bright phantoms of the past! echoes of ancient power,

Wild notes on Victory's pinions borne, of Freedom's proudes hour :-Dur banner's flight o'er battle fields, o'er ocean's conquer'd

And Fame's loud trumpet burst o'er all, to the glories of our

Now Memory, from thy breathing lyre a softer music sweep Our hearts are dreaming of the graves, where the sires, the children sleep;

Our thoughts are of the ancient shrines that watch their peace ful rest-

Green be the turf around their clay, their cherish'd altar bless'd! Our Fatherland! thy children's home is by a far-off shore; A thousand leagues between us spread, a thousand waters

But o'er us like a glory flies the standard of thy might, And we can deem our home is here where shines its victor light.

And, blessing of our forest Lomes, our country's alter springs Beside us, as the comforter-the rest for wearied wings; To it, as guardian of his hearth, the Briton turns his eye-Dreams of his early faith and feels, his father's God is nigh!

Our Fatherland! our ancient Faith I ye sacred names of youth, Live on in loyalty's true heart, affection's changeless truth! Re тнои the war-cry of the free-high o'er the battle strife-And thou the dying Christian's hope, the parting thought of

ZADIG.

WILLIAM BEDELL, BISHOP OF KILMORE.*

Toronto, 1838.

William Bedell was born at Black Notley in Essex, in 1570, and was the younger son of an ancient family, to the estates of which his own son afterwards succeeded. He was educated at Emmanuel, Cambridge, ordained by the suffra. gan Bishop of Colchester, chosen a fellow of his college, and became B. D. in 1599. From Cambridge he went to Bury St. Edmunds, where his ministry was distinguished for its faithfulness and zeal; and on Sir Henry Wotton's going ambassador to Venice in the reign of James I., he went as chaplain. Mr. Wadsworth, a fellow-student, going at the same time as chaplain to the embassy to Spain, was led to embrace popery, which gave rise to a long correspondence between these two former associates, and which illustrated the abilities and reading of the former, although the latter never acknowledged that he was convinced by it of his error. The son of Mr. Wadsworth, however, in after years, visited the bishop when at Kilmore, and declared that he was a protestant. He said his father had brought him up as such, being anxious, as he affirmed, to save one. This is a strong evidence, that though he did not publicly acknowledge his error, yet conviction was wrought on his mind.

Mr. Bedell arrived at Venice at a very critical juncture, the disputes between that republic and the Romish see being then at their height; and it is said, that on account of his influence with Father Paul, he had nearly emancipated Venice from popish thraldom. After remaining at Venice eight years, during which he applied zealously to the study of Hebrew, under the instruction of the heads of the Jewish synagogue, and gained a thorough knowledge of Italian, he returned to England, and resumed his charge at Bury. He was accompanied by Despotine, a physician, who had embraced Protestantism, and who got into good practice at Bury; and by Antonio de Dominie, archbishop of Spalatro which had a powerful effect upon his auditors. in Dalmatia, who had also renounced popery.

Sir Thomas Jermyn, vice-chamberlain to Charles I., presented Mr. Bedell to the living of Horningsheath, in the diocese of Norwich, in 1615. He resided on this benefice twelve years, in great privacy, devoting himself entirely to the interests of his flock; and carrying on the correspondence with Mr. Wadsworth already adverted to. In 1626, he was appointed head of Trinity College, Dublin-an of-

* From the Church of England Magazine.

ties of which he faithfully discharged.

To Archbishop Usher and the fellows of the college he was personally unknown, which made the appointment the more unexpected. The archbishop and fellows were so desirous that he should accept the office, that they petitioned the king to command him to do so! Sir Henry Wotton wrote to the king, urging him to comply with the petition, and, referring to Mr. Bedell, said; "Hardly a fitter man could have been propounded to your majesty, in your whole kingdom, for singular crudition and piety, conformity to the rites of the Church, and zoal to advance the cause of

The tone of Mr. Bedell's mind, his want of ambition, and his entire acquiescence with the Divine will, are powerfully nest aim to disseminate as much as possible the hely Scrip set forth in his remarks with reference to his acceptance of tures. He endoavoured, and not without success, to conthe appointment. "I am married, and have three children; | vince the Romish priests of the corruption of their Church. therefore, if the place requires a single man, the business is Ho procured a translation of the Book of Common Prayer at an end. I have no want, I thank my God, of any thing into the Irish language, which he caused to be read in the also suffered these things; but I am not ashamed, for I necessary for this life. I have a competent living of above cathedral every Sunday; and the New Testament having know whom I have believed, and I am persuaded that he is £100 a year, in a good air and seat, with a very convenient been translated by Archbishop Daniel, he procured a transhouse near to my friends, and a little parish not exceeding lation of the Old Testament which was afterwards printed the compass of my weak voice. I have often heard it, that at the expense of Mr. Robert Boyle, the bishop being unable changing seldom brings the better, especially to those that to carry on the good work himself. It was thus that he are well. And I see well that my wife, though resolving, testified his fitness for the distinguished and responsible of as she ought, to be contented with whatseever God shall ap. fice which he was called in God's good providence to fill. point, had rather continue with her friends in her native Living under the constraining influence of the principles of country, than put herself into the hazard of the seas and a the Gospel, he was anxious that all should be able to read foreign land, with many casualties of travel, which she per, and to hear in their own tongue of the wonderful works of haps, out of fear, apprehends more than there is cause. All God. In his own family the Scriptures were regularly pethese reasons I have, if I consult with flesh and blood, rused. Every day after dinner and suppor a chapter of the which move me to reject this offer. Yet, with all humble Bible was read at table, whoever were present, Protestants and dutiful thanks to my lord primate for his mind and good or Papists, and Bibles laid down before every one, and beopinion of mo, on the other side, I consider the end where. fore himself either the Hebrow or the Greek. He had fufore I came into the world, and the business of a subject of mily prayer thrice a day; in the morning, before dinner, our Lord Jesus Christ, of a minister of the Gospel, of a good and after supper. He looked on the obligation of observing patriot, and of an honest man. If I may be of any better | the Sabbath as moral and perpetual, and considered its sane. | that distructed country. use to my country, or to God's Church, or of any better ser. Itification as a matter of the utmost importance. He was vice to our common Muster, I must close mine eyes against most exemplary in his own exact observation of it; preachall private respects; and if God call me, I must answer, ing, as has been observed, always twice, and catechising Here I am.' For my part, therefore, I will not stir one once; and used to go over the sermons again in his family, foot, or lift up my finger for or against this motion; but if and, singing psalms, concluded all with prayor. it proceed from the Lord—that ie, if those whom it concerns there do procure those who may command me here to ful rebellion broke out, which caused the massaure of so send me thither, I shall ebey, if it were not only to go into many thousands of Protestants, and may be said to have freland, but into Virginia; you, though I were not only to deluged Ireland with blood. It is needless in this place, to meet with troubles, dangers, and difficulties, but with death enter into details concerning the miseries which then folitself in the performance." About two years afterwards he lowed those who were attached to the Protestant cause; or was appointed Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh, through the to onumerate the enormities practised on the unhappy vicinfluence of Sir Thomas Jermyn.

The revenues of the see were almost entirely wasted, and safety, and that many from all quarters fled to him for shelbenefices had been sold in a most disgraceful manner. The ter, whom he most willingly received; exhorting them, at clergy in each diocese did not exceed eight; they had many the same time, to prepare for the fate which seemed inevitachurches to serve; and being Englishmen, unacquainted bly to await them. The robels expressed the greatest kind. with the Irish language, were incapable of instructing the ness towards him, and declared he should be the last Enments. The parish churches were in a most dilapidated soon became full of people expecting hourly to be put to of all spiritual blessing, we may receive the gift of that state. The great majority of the people were papists, and ideath. The bishop, however, encouraged them to trust in pression of the ecclesiastical courts, the dearth of corn, mor. him, he preached from Psalm iii., composed by David when to do" the things which God requires. tality among the cattle, and the necessaries they were there was a general insurrection under Absalom; and the obliged to provide for the military stationed among them.

After the bishop had recovered a portion of the property of the see, he began to reform abuses. At a meeting of the himself the diocese of Ardagh, and the clergy relinquished they should not share; and when they sent word that, their pluralities, with the exception of the dean, who, feel. ing ashamed to be the only exception, exchanged his doanery, were in Ireland, yet they had received orders from the counfor another. The vacant livings caused by this laudable cil at Kilkenny, that if he would not put away the people, conduct of the Clergy the bishop sought to fill with ener. they should take him from them; he answered, "Here I getic and faithful men, who should always be resident, am; the Lord do unto me as seems good to him; the will of justly conceiving non-residence to be one of the greatest

evils in the Church. At the visitations the bishop always presched himself, and in-law, prisoners to Lockwater Castle, the only place of endeavoured to render those solemn meetings improving to strength in the county. At first they were all put in irons. all parties. Ho administered the Loro's supper on these oc. except the bishop, though afterwards their irons were taken casions-a practice which might with much benefit be ob. off, and they were permitted to worship God without moserved at the present day. It could not fail to have a beno- lestation. The day after their imprisonment, being Sunday. ficial effect, in adding to the solemnity of the occasion, and the bishop preached on the Epistle, which set before them might tend to bind in a closer bond of Christian followship the pattern of the humility and sufferings of Christ; and those who were invested with the responsible office of milon Christmas Day he preached on Gal. iv. 4, 5, and administers of Christ. At these visitations he entertained the nistered the sacrament, their keepers furnishing them with clergy out of his fees, and remitted the residue for the relief bread and wine. On the 26th, the bishop's eldest son of poor prisoners. He directed his attention also to the re- preached on St. Stephen's last words, a proper subject for formation of his own spiritual court, the proceedings of their meditation, who were every day in expectation when which required a thorough investigation; by which, as they should be put to give such a testimony of their faith. might be expected, he raised a host of enemies in those who as that first martyr had done; and on the 2d of January, the had lived by fraud and extortion.

the scriptural doctrines of which it was his aim to set forth their keepers never disturbed them; often declaring that in all their purity. He regularly attended the cathedral, al. they had no personal animosity against the bishop, nor any ways assisting at the service, and preached regularly twice other cause to be severe to him, except that he was an Enon the Sunday on the Epistle and Gospel for the day, cate. glizhman. chised in the afternoon before sermon; and preached twice a year before the judges when on circuit. His voice was plaintive, and his manner marked with a singular gravity.

men' on various subjects, and only such as satisfied the from above, rid me, and deliver me out of the great waters: care that no fees should be paid by clergy at ordination or hood," he repeated the words so often, and dwelt on them institution. He usually drew up the necessary papers him- with so many sighs, that his hearers burst into tears. The self, delivering them with his own hands, and requesting following day he became seriously ill; and on the fourth

fice on which he entered with much diffidence, and the du. that nothing might be given to his servants; to secure which, he usually went to the gate with the parties. It is a subject for great thankfulness, that examination for holy orders is now conducted with much more strictness than it was wont to be, and that diligent inquiry is made both as to the Biblical knowledge of the candidate, and as to his views of divine truth and ministerial responsibility. It is gratify. ing to know that some of our prelates—it may be all, but to become acquainted with the candidates previous to ordihation; and by their personal intercourse, edifying conversation, and useful advice, do much to prepare the young men for the duties of their important calling.

Convinced of the errors of popery, it was the bishop's ear-

While the bishop occupied the see of Kilmore, that four. time of the infuriated rebels. It is sufficient to state that Bishop Bedell found his dioceses in a deplorable state. the bishop remained for many weeks in his house in perfect Sunday following from Micah, vii. 8, "Rejoice not against me," &c.

The rebels sent, desiring kin to dismiss those about him : though they honoured him beyond all the English that ever the Lord be done." On the 18th of December they seized bim, carrying him, his two sons, and Mr. Clogy, his sonlast Sunday of their imprisonment, Mr. Clogy preached on The bishop strictly conformed to the ritual of the Church, St. Luke, ii. 32, 33, 34. During these religious exercises

From Lockwater Castle, the bishop, with his two sons and Mr. Clogy, were conveyed to the house of Dennis O'Sheridan, an Irish minister. During the last Sabbath of his life, though there were three ministers present, he read of this endearing title: it is as "our Pather" that we are The ordination of candidates for the ministry was always the prayers and lessons himself, and likewise preached. The taught to address him, -the Father of all potitioners. the conducted by the hishop with the utmost solemnity. After 30th of January being the last Sunday he was able, he Parent of the universe. Here, then, while we refer to our his own strict examination, he desired the clergy present, of preached on Psalm exliv., the first appointed for the day; whom there was always a number, to question the young and when he came to the seventh verse, "Send thine hand clergy were ordained. He always preached himself on the from the hand of strange children; whose mouth speaketh occasion, and administered the holy communion. He took of vanity, and whose right hand is a right hand of falso-

day after, his departure being obviously near at hand, he called his sons and their wives around him, and, after much interesting conversation, then blessed them:

"God, of his infinite mercy, bless you all, and present you holy and unblameable and unreprovable in his sight, that we may meet together at the right hand of our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, with joy unspeakable and full of glory. Amen." To which he added, "I have fought a good fight; some, to the writer's personal knowledge—take much pains I have finished the course of my ministry and life together. Though grievous welves have entered in among us, not sparing the flock, yet I trust the great Shepherd of his flock will save and deliver them out of all places, where they have been scuttered in this cloudy and dark day; that they shall be no more a pray to the heathen, neither shall the beasts of the land devour them; but they shall dwell safely, and none shall make them afraid. O Lord, I have waited for thy salvation." After a little, he said, "I have kept the faith once given to the saints; for the which cause I have able to keep that which I have committed to him against that day." He spoke little, his speech failed; and about midnight, on the 7th of February, 1612, his soul was released. In such respect was he held even by his enemies, that at his burial, a Popish priest exclaimed, O sit unima mea cum Bedello! " May my soul be with that of Bodell!"

The name of Bishop Bodell will be had in grateful remombrance by myriads in that Church of which he was so bright an ornament. Whatever may befall that branch of Christ's Church, still, by God's morey, established in Ireland, it is our heartfelt prayer that the mantle of this hely and devoted man may descend on her hishops and curates, and that all congregations committed to their charge may have grace given them to adorn the Gospel of God their Saviour, and to hold fast those great principles, the universal dissemination of which can alone bring prosperity and peace to

HORE LITURGICE. No. VIII.

THE LORD'S PRAYER.

The service of the Church very judiciously commences with short appeals from God's own word to every class of sinners,-alarming the careless and self-deceiving, arousing the lukewarm, strongthening the weak, and encouraging the penitent. These Scriptural addresses are followed by an carnest exhortation from the minister of God, calling upon the assembled worshippers to confess their many and manifold offences against Him; and when this humble and heartfelt acknowledgment of sin has been made, the ambassador of Christ is instructed to declare, on the authority of the divine Master "in whose stead" he speaks, the pardon and peace which will follow their licarty repentance and unfeigned faith. This proclamation of pardon to the true popeople. The cathedral of Ardagh, with the episcopal palace, glishman sent out of Ireland. He was, in fact, the only nitent and fervont believer, concludes with an earnest oxwas in ruins; that of Kilmore without bell or steeple, or Englishman allowed to remain in his house without dis- hortation to pray for grace and strength from above for the the necessary vessels for the administration of the sacra, turbance. That house, and the church and churchyard, fulfilment of our Christian duties; that, from the fountain "true repentance" which forgiveness will follow, and of wretchedly poor from paying double tithes, from the op- God. The first Sunday after they had assembled around that "Holy Spirit" which " worketh in us both to will and

PRAYER, therefore, is now the duty of the worshipper. But "does the penitent and humbled sinner need encourage. ment to begin his task of prayer, - does he feel that, from his unworthiness, he dares not, and from his blindness, he Clergy, he preached a solemn sermon on the duties of the this he refused; resolving to live and die with them. He cannot ask? The Church has not been wanting in care, to Christian ministry; after which he exhorted them to remove would much more willingly have offered himself to have died | provide us with a beginning that shall animate our courage what could not fail to mar their usefulness. He resigned for them, than have accepted any favour for himself which and hope, and, as it were, break the ice of our devotions. She begins with that model-that best herald of all prayers. -the prayer which Jegus gave to his disciples, when they in their need exclaimed, 'Lord, teach us to pray.' Touch us to pray is always the cry of the penitent; and the church, as a tender mother, encouraging the faltering stops of her children, makes the first movement in prayer to be that which Divine wisdom and goodness taught us."

> Beautiful and comprehensive-rich even in dectrine and practical instruction—is that form of Prayer which our Saviour hath taught us. Very justly did some of the ancient fathers of the Church style it an "epitome of the Gospel," as affording a complete rule of duty, as well as a perfect model of devotion. To this prayer, indeed, the Christian world at large pays homage. It furnishes the first form of pious words which the infant tengue is taught to utter; and by every nation and community which hold the faith of Jesus, this simple and comprehensive prayer seems to be embodied both in their public and private devotions. Not only, does it "teach us how to pray," but it instructs us also "what manner of persons we should be;" and an examination of its various excellencies will enable us to apply to the prayer what had been said of the preaching of our Lord, " Never man spake like this man."

Here we first invoke the Sovereign of the universe as ova FATHER. He condescends to assume towards us that endouring relation, for our encouragement and hope,--commanding not the homage of trembling subjects, but inviting the confidence and affection of children; bidding us, in the full trust of filial love, to unveil before him the secrets of our hearts,-all our hopes and fears, and desires and wants, But we are not to be selfish or contracted in the application common origin, we make recognition of our common brotherhood, and embrace the whole of mankind in the petitions which we offer; putting thus in practice the unselfish spirit of the Gospel, "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others," And while we are encouraged to come with boldness to the throne

* Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth-Penny Sunday Reader,

the midst of our assurance and hope, we are cautioned to be or strength, for every case. The orphan in it appeals to his certain means of defeating a treasonable object. reverent and humble in our advances, -by being instructed heavenly father -the widow, to her just and merciful King to address him as our Father in meaven. "Be not rosh -the poor man, to Him who feeds the fowls of the air, and with thy mouth," says Solomon, "and let not thine heart be clothes the lilies of the field—the rich, to Him who alone affirm, "passive ebedience and non-resistance," but obehasty to utter any thing before God; for God is in heaven, can save him from temptation, and enable him to enter into dience in subordination to the law of God, and passive reand thou upon earth."

chuck is given to the characteristic selfishness of our na- ted-the fainting and the feeble-to Him who alone is able ture! Our first thoughts are there required to be directed to to deliver us from evil. In a word, there is no situation, no God and his glory: instead of approaching to Him with period of life, in which, when our heart is moved to prayer, our own hopes and foars, and wishes and wants, in the fore- its first utterance will not be "Our Father which are in as a divinely appointed sovereignty; -that is, that God is the county. ground—as the primary or principal objects of supplication; HEAVEN." This address to God, rooted in our first recollecbefore we are allowed to think of ourselves or of our neces- tions, presents itself amongst our latest associations. It is sities, we are directed to pray, that His Name MAY BE HAL- our first and constant companion through life, and fails us LOWED, -that HIS KINGDOM MAY COME, and spread, and be not even at the hour of death. universal, -and that IIIs will. MAY BE DONE IN EARTH, as fully, as cheerfully, and as freely, as it is performed by the tion, or, indeed, what individual of the least observation in "ministering spirits" who engircle his throno in HEAVEN.

"thought for the morrow:" our solicitude is to be directed Here, too, we have a constant remembrancer of the duty of "forgiving one another," in the condition, self-imposed and voluntarily expressed, which is annoxed to this prayer that God would pardon our sins. The uncharitable and unforglving man is rebuked, and he condemns his own inconsistency, as often as he adds these words. As we receive THEM THAT TRESPASS AGAINST US.

And while we are expected to feel, and directed to exregardless of the future. At the same time that we implore committed against him, we entreat his grace and guidance to take its flight, to 'Our Father which is in Heaven.'" in the difficulties and dangers with which we are still encomposed. We have internal weaknesses to subduc---a corrupt world to resist-"spiritual wickednesses in high placos" to struggle against; but who is sufficient for these things? who can aucocsafully combat these enemies alone? We pray, then, to God to LEAD US NOT INTO TEMPTATION. that is, not to suffer us to be led into temptation; for unless " provented by his grace and assisted by his continual help in all our doings," we should inevitably fall into those dangerous temptations which the combined influence of the world, the flush, and the devil spreads around us.

And when Almighty God is pleased to try us, --- when his chartisomonts afflict us, or his mercies are poured out abundantly upon us,-when the heart, fainting under tribulation or dazzled by prosperity, is about to yield,-and when the soul's destroyer watches to profit by this wavering integrity and declining faith, -we are taught to reiterate the supplication, that our nover slumbering Guardian and Friend would DELIVER US FROM EVIL.

The concluding words of this admirable prayer, are an acknowledgment of the infinite Majesty of God,-a declaration of our faith that he is able as well as willing to grant the petitions which we offer up to him, -For THINK IS THE BINGDOM, THE POWER, AND THE GLORY, FOR EVER AND EVER.

Of the propriety of the adaptation of the Lord's Praver to all the branches of our public religious services, a very few considerations will convince us. "The Father well knows the words and mouning of his Son," says St. Chrysostom; and St. Cyprian adds, "let the Father recognize in your prayers the words of the Son .- Since we have an advocate with the Father for our sine, we should, whenever we pray for pardon, allogo unto God the very words which our Advoento hath taught us. We have his promise, that whatever we shall ask in his name, we shall receive; and must we not more readily obtain our desires, when we not only use his name in asking, but in his very words present our roqueste unto God? Our advocate in heaven has taught us to say this prayer upon earth, that, between his intercession and our supplications, the most perfect harmony may subsist." And here let me add the words of the judicious Hooker, "Should men speak with the tengues of angels, yet words so pleasing to the ears of God, as those which the Son of God himself has composed, it were not possible for man to frame. He therefore which made us to live, bath also taught us to pray, to the end that speaking unto the Father in his Son's own prescript form, without scholy or gloss of ours, we may be sure that we utter nothing which God will either disallow or deny.".

The Lord's Prayer we are very properly directed to repeat in the humblest posture of devotion; and as a becoming mark of respect to its heavenly Author, the congregation of worshippers, here and whoresoever else it occurs in the course of divine service, are required to make an audible rehearsal of its several potitions, after the minister. From the plural number running throughout this prayer, we naturally infer that it was designed to be used in common; and so much respect was shown for it by the early Christian churches, that they made it both the commencement and the conclusion of their services. We begin with it, says Tertullian, because it is the foundation upon which all other prayers should be built; and we ond with it, says Augustine, because it is the perfection of all prayer. Our own Liturgy, indeed, formerly began with the Lord's Prayer; and even now it is the first prayer, proporly so called.

I cannot better conclude this notice of the incomparable prayer of our blossed Lord than in the words of an excellent writer already quoted;†

"The prudence of the Church in introducing it into its different offices, and requiring it to be learned in the cate. shism, is obvious, and shows its value both as a prayer, and their infamy. The French established the sovereignty of as a set form of prayer. In every stage, and in all the cirsumstances of life, this comprehensive, yet simple, form of; and misery, we see them coereed by the sword, and saved prayer is at hand, as a familiar friend and dear counseller. It blends itself almost mechanically with every devotional movement of the soul; it forms one of the earliest and deep. est impressions upon our memory-one of the cords first and closest interwoven into our affections. While its simplicity adapts it to the comprehension of the young and the

* Reeles. Polity Book v. seet. 35. Pev. J. E. N. Molesworth.

the kingdom of heaven-the sinner to Him who has the sistance where that law would be broken by obeying. This In the first potitions of the prayer of our Lord, what a will and the power to forgive-the oppressed and the afflic-

"What clergyman, conversant with parochial ministrasuch matters, can have failed to notice the practical useful-And when we are permitted to make supplication for our ness of this prayer, and the advantages which arise from personal wants-to declare in the ears of the Most High our the people being accustomed to its form, and familiar with private necessities and anxiotics, -how complete a restraint its petitions. Like the builders of Jerusalem wall, under Ne. is placed upon every superfluous wish, and every vain and homiah, we are beset with watchful and dangerous foes .extravagant desire! Give us this DAY our DAILY BREAD, is Our work is carried on in the midst of conflict and peril, and the petition we are commanded to make; a petition charac- this prayer is to every one, even the poorest and most afflicterized by the moderation and lowly-mindedness which ted, like the "sword girded on his side," ready for instant mark the spirit of the Gospel. Here we have no encourage- use. It has many times been our lot, we may say our priment to pray for the distinctions and enjoyments of life : vilege to witness this. We have knelt beside the bed of our potitions are to be limited to the needful sustenance of the sick, and the sorrowful-the suffering, and the dying. the passing day; we are to indulge in no over-anxious We have seen, as we offered up this prayer, how the thin hands have been feebly chaped, the heavy eyes have been chiefly to our many and great offences against Almighty raised, and the dry bloodless lips have moved with ours, at God; and in the constant and painful remembrancer of each word, even when no sound could be uttered. But the them, we are to pray to Him to readive us our TREHPASSES. Intute expression of these signs, with a power to which speech could not attain, nor description do justice, has revealed to us that the prayer touched a string, which vibrated in the heart, and would not ceuse to respond to the last moment that life and sense continued. And, again, when not only voice, but even sense and momory, and every mental faculty have been failing, and the attention could not follow other forms of prayer, they have rullied at these well-known and long-remembered words; the light of consciousness, seempress this anxiety about the past, we are not allowed to be ingly sunk, has again flickered up; the last breath has expired in that blossed and precious prayer which Jesus taught our heavenly Father to forgive us the tresposes heretofore | his disciples; and in which he still teaches the fainting soul

REBELLION.

From Osler's Church and King.

Reasoning upon the lowest human motives, rebellion nover can be necessary, and therefore is never to be justified. Far less than the power required to overturn a throne, would be sufficient to obtain full redress for any grievance by constitutional moans.

If the King should command what the laws of God forbid, the subject ought to disobey; but yet, for conscience sake, to submit to the penalty. So a child must not break the laws of the land in obedience to a parent, yet should bear, with all filial submission, the punishment which his father may inflict on him for refusing. This conduct is enjoined us a duty, and all experience proves it to be wise.

The three Jewish champions at the fiery furnace, and Daniel at the den of lions, acted thus; and God displayed his approval by the miracle that saved them. Thus the early Christians submitted to dreadful persecutions, not only while they were few, and weak, but also, and avowedly for conscience sake, when they had become strong enough) estensibly a religious one, seeks to gratify itself by fanning to resist. By this conduct, they made Christianity the religion of the Roman Empire.

Upon the same principle the Reformers of England submitted in the reign of Queen Mary; and their constancy in suffering for the truth was soon rewarded by the everthrow of Poperv.

in the reign of James II.; and her crown of reward was the speedy establishment of the religion and liberties of the

But treason and robellion, estimated by their consequences. are of all crimes the most atrocious, of all follies the most extravagant. Terrible have been the calamities when they have failed; more terrible, if possible, where they have been oursed with success.

The Reformation had been established in France; for the Huguenous already numbered more than 2000 congregations. They were in effect telerated, and their future seve. reign was among their leaders. Impatient for supremacy, they attempted to make their King a prisoner, that, in his name, they might but down their onemics by force. They fulled; and the civil war which followed, and the horrible treachery which exterminated thom, were but a small part of the consequences of their crime. France, as a Protes. tant nation, under Henry IV., united with England under Elizabeth, might, by moral influence alone, have established the cause of truth and freedom throughout Europe; but popish and infidel France has from that time been the scourge and curse of the world.

The Covenanters of Scotland asserted what they deemed the rights of conscience by murder, and rebellion; and the miserable calamities they incurred need not be related. In proof that it was only their determined treason which brought down on them the vongoance of the government, it | ted with peculiar maladies. The calculation is made in a upon Christian principles, they obtained, first toleration, and at last favour.

Successful rebellions have been, if possible, still more ca lamitous. The treason of the Duke of Lancaster established him without opposition upon the throne; but it ended in civil wars, which out off his posterity, and desolated England. The traitors in the Great Robellion won all that they fought for; but the only fruit of their crime was to set up a military despot, in the place of the King they murdered, and to annihilate their party; till of all their power and triumph, nothing remained but the record of the people; and now, after fifty years of unparalleled crime only by despotism from the horrors of renewed anarchy.

Thus the great truth, that the sovereign power is appoint. ed by God himself, to represent his own authority, and to be oboyed for conscience sake; -- a truth upon which the prosperity and happiness of nations depend, yet which man, in his pride and folly, is so prone to dispute; -is enforced by the strongest declarations of Scripture, and confirmed by the most awful lessons of experience. So clear and forcible have been these lessons, that we see men, who certainly have In favor of the Ch. £139,253 14 11.

of grace, as to a tender and compassionate Father, we are unlearned, its power and perfection commend it to the ma. no moral scruples on the subject, unless personal cowardice reminded of the infinite distance between us and him, ---in ture and to the learned. Its petitions offer balm, or counsel, should be so considered, deprecating rebellion as the most Bristol alone contributed nearly £4000 more than the Dis-

> principle is stated in the 37th Article, recognized in every fact, it is identical with her own constitution; for a divinely the source of power, and not the people.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1838.

There are some of our Provinces Journals, enlisted in the cause of agitation, which, -under pretence of asserting their spiritual liberties against encroachments which they know are not, and cannot be contemplated, -are ransacking the English and Irish newspapers, of corresponding principles, for invectives and calumnies against the Church of England. An unsuspicious person would have thought that, while the Protestant religion was so sorely menaced at home, and while the Church was sending forth her armed champions in de. fence of the principles of the Reformation, Dissent, instead of joining with the common foe, would throw in all its strength on the side of the Establishment. But as it was in 1688, so it is in 1838. The defence, the existence of Protestantism is overlooked in the desire for the overthrow of the Church; and with their views directed to the accomplish. ment of this unhallowed end, they spare no pains to invent and propagate falsehoods, the burden of which is to shew that the Established clergy are rolling in wealth and revelling in luxury, and that not content with lording it spiritual. ly-as they choose to term it-over God's heritage, they contribute but little towards the alleviation of human misery, and are more accustomed to send the bailiff to drag the poor man's only blanket from the bed of his dying wife, and thus to obtain payment of their tithes, than to enter the abodes of misery for the purpose of administering food to the bodies and comfort to the souls, of the famishing inmates!

In order to array the people of this Province sgainst the Church of England, these are falsehoods eagerly transferred by some of the contemporary press into their columns; and, therefore, it becomes us-us occasion offers-to undeceive the public mind upon these subjects, and to expose the sinister designs of those who are engaged in this iniquitous warfare. It would not be hard to shew that those who are so ferocious and unceasing in their assaults upon the Church are actuated more by envy and jealousy, than by any fear of its exercising a domination over the consciences of men; and that they are "mad against it," because, in its growing prosperity, they foresee the downfall of that spiritual tyranny which they have themselves so long wielded to the embarrassment of the constituted authorities both here and at home, and which onsures a wider and more appalling "spiritual desnotism" than an Establishment over wielded. A species of domination was, in fact, springing up in the land, -its origin and connexions republican, -which, from its peculiar organization, had gained and was exercising a most pernicious political influence. The steady advancement and increasing influence of the Established Church has furnish- chinery of the social compact,-all that binds men together ed a powerful corrective to this monstrous evil; but it has awakened, at the same time, a resentment which, though the flame of political excitement, undermining the principles of subordination, and seeking to confound all distinction and all order in the general calamity of revolution and anarchy.

We said that it would not be difficult to discomfit our ad. vorsaries by dragging to light their ambitious schomes, cloak. | picious of the treacherous character of our late political calin : d though they be under a thousand specious disguises; but The Church of England acted upon the same principle | we are unwilling to be drawn into the political discussion in which, by such a course of defence, we should be involved. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with the defensive policy we have hitherto adopted, and prove the groundlessness of the accusations of her enemies by pointing out from time to time the excellencies of our venerated Church. Those bitter foes we shall confound, not by exposing their weak. ness and wickedness, but by holding up to the world the faithful stewardship and never failing munificence of the Established Church,-by tracing her influence as exhibited in the public actions of her clergy and laity,-and by showing, that the more she is persecuted, the purer she becomes, -the more she is reviled, the more firmly and extensively does she nursue her course of doing good.

In a late number we stated that the Church of England was the Church of the Poor; and this we will now proceed to shew, not by vain terms of eulogy, but by facts and figures which none can controvert,-a mode of proof that must satisfy the scepticism even of a Joseph Hume. In the 'Bri. of the sums contributed to the General Public Charities, of several cities and towns in England, by Churchmen and Dissenters respectively. From this we have condensed the subjoined table; and before our readers arrive at it, we must promise that the Charities to which these sums were sub. scribed, are open to all without any religious distinction .such as County Hospitals, and receptacles for persons afflic. will be sufficient to state, that at that very time the Quakers | manner as favourable as possible to Dissent; yet, if still carwere promoting tonets still more offensive: but, doing so ried further out, it would more and more redound to the honour of the Church. If the exclusive charities of the Church advantageous to the Establishment.-

THE RELATIVE CHARITABLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF CHURCHME

				OF CHU	CIL	124	ì
	AND DIS	SENT	ERS.				ı
	CHURCH.			DISS	DISSENT.		
Hereford,	£31,046	16 (.£ 19	0	0	
Brighton,	14,016	2 9		. 827	17	8	١
Derby,			3		16	0	į
Cambridgo		7 ()	. 222	12	0	1
Exetor,	11,189	9 5		. 1.270	8		í
Nottingham,	26,741				0	Ô	1
Durham,	885				-	6	
Gloucester,	2,424				10	-	1
Bristol,	11,525	13 4		. 2.165		-	1
Worcester,	1,128	18 9	•••••	. 59	12	1	ļ
Salisbury,	1,204					11	ï
Winchester,	434		******		15	6	٠
							į

139,876 6 7 7,622 11 8

7,622 11 8

By this summary, it will be seen that the Churchmen of senters of all the above cities and towns put together. Tue It is scarcely necessary to add, that these are the princi. sum set opposite to "Salisbury" was raised in the following ples of the Church; which maintains, not, as her enemies manner, and we select it as one out of many similar instan. ces. The funds of the County Infirmary having failed, a collection was made on the Fast day throughout the county. in most of the Churches, after the morning service only, and in the Dissenting Chapels generally, after both the part of her services, and illustrated in all her history. In | morning and evening service. The result was as above stated,-the collection at the Cathedral Church alone, amount. commissioned ministry rests its authority on the same ground ing to above £6 more than at all the dissenting chapels in

> We have also before us a statement of the relative charitable contributions of Churchmen and Dissenters at Brighton, Bristol. Durham, Exeter, and Gloucester for the year 1837: by which it appears that out of £39,000 and upwards, Church. men contributed more than £36,000.

> To these proofs of the practical influence of a Dominant Church'-as it is invidiously termed -we will add another with which we have recently met; and we present them all without further comment, as an answer to those who cry out against our Zion,-" Down with it, down with it, even to the ground :"-

From the London Times.

"In the will of Sarah Wakefield, late of Cheshunt, widow, proved within the last fortnight in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, appear the following bequests :- Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Kent-road, £1,500.; London Hospital, Whitechapel, £1.000; St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, £500; Blind School, St. George's-Selds, £1,000; British and Foreign Bible Society, Earl-street, £500; London Missionary Society, Bloomfield street, £1,000; Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine Institution, Providence-row, Finsbury, £500; Royal Humane Society, Chatham-place, £500; Marine Society, Bishopsgate-street, £500; Asylum for Female Orphans, Westminster-bridge-road, £500; Foundling Hospital, Lamb's-Conduit-street, £500; St. Anne's Society Schools, £500: London Orphan Asylum, Clapton, £1,000; Society for Maintaining the Poor Orphans of Clergymen, St. John's. wood, £500; Seamen's Hospital for Wounded Seamen of all Nations, £500; Refuge for the Destitute, Hackiey-road, £500 : St. Thomas's Hospital, £500; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £500; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, £500."

In future numbers, we propose to ourselves the agreeable task of recording several acts of almost incredible munificence on the part of Churchmen, -of comparing the charities of the clergy with those of the laity, -and of convinc. ing every unprejudiced person, by such evidence alone, that he has good reason to join with Dr. Adam Clarke in "thank. ing God for the religious Establishment of his country."an Establishment of which it is but candid to judge, by the effects which it produces upon the people committed to its

REBELLION in Lower Canada has again unmasked its hideous front; and, 'the dogs of war let stip,' atrocities have already been committed at which the human heart revolts.---The combat on the part of the insurgents, is not for life or liberty, but for revenge; their quarrel is not with foes who have done them wrong, but with the British name. Nor do these ingrates against the most tolerant and merciful rule in the world, seem content with the subjugation of the British race to their bondage; from the ferocity which has thus far characterised their revolt, they would appear to aim at its extinction. Deploring as we most unfeignedly do these unhappy events, as disjointing and destroying the whole maas rational and religious beings, -- we have no fears for the result. A few weeks, if those atrocious insurgents are infutouted enough to persevere in their outrages, will terminate the whole affair with a terrible retribution upon the needs of those who have wantonly provoked it.

And what is our position in this Province? What are our prospects for the ensuing winter ?- We have long been sus-

" incedis per ignes, Suppositos cineri doloso."

But from what quarter do the causes of our alarm proceed? from whence is danger threatened to our peace? -Not, as in Lower Canada, from within our own borders; for although, lurking hither and thither amongst the honest, the loyal, and the brave, there may be the rebel in disguise-the traitorous dissembler of adherence to the throne and constitution, while in secret he plots their overthrow,-they are a party much too feeble, either in numbers, physical resources, or moral energy, to cause to the loyal portion of the community any particular uneasiness. Two regiments of British troops suspicious as the times now are-would, as far as the internal state of this province is concerned, maintain it in perfect. quietness. But the 'sympathy' from without ine confederation of foreign plunderers and bandits with the refuse of our own population, -this it is which brings apprehension to, and awakens far and wide the stirring ' note of prepare. tion' amongst our loyal population. Events, indeed, have already shewn how well grounded those exprehensions have tish Magazine' for 1834, we are furnished with an account been; for at the moment we are writing, those lawlers depredators are trespassers upon our soil!

We did believe a few months ago that the overflowings of sympathy' in behalf of what some in the neighbouring republic are pleased to derm this 'oppressed land,' had had their full course, and that this exuberance of unsought and unwelcome generosity would henceforward be reserved perchance for the 'fettered slaves' which their own community literally contains. We believed that evidence enough had been afforded of our distaste for that new order of things, for a frame of government such as neither we nor our fathers have known, which they have been labouring with so much inand Dissent were contrasted, the result would be still more dustry and expense to force upon us; that the principle of monarchy was with us so stable and stubborn a thing, that neither flattery, nor fraud, nor force could compel us to part with it. And not only are we content to be governed by our youthful and enlightened Queen,-the descendant of a long. line of monarchs who have sat for centuries upon the throne of our loved and glorious country,-but we regard it as a duty, a duty entwined with our Christian principles, to yield this cheerful obedience to our rightful Sovereign. We revere, and we shall defend our beloved Queen, because she is "the anointed of the Lord" over us; and we shall cling to, and contend for the integrity of our glorious Constitution, because, with religion as its basis and 'perfect freedom' as its super-. structure, we consider that it yields to us that enlightened, stable, and good government, which it is impossible that a republic, from its clumsy, complicated, and unscriptural machinery, can ever afford. We reiterate, too, with a boldness which we deduce from the pages of God's own Book, that they who have been born and bred under a monarchy, and who compare it with the analogy of the divine government, as well as with the direct lessons of scripture upon the subject of civil obedience, could not, without a violation of conscience and a dereliction of positive Christian duty, abandon that for a form of government which has no other sanction than the will of the people. By the Divine will "kings reign and princes decree justice," and to their rule we are obedient as to "the ordinance of God," for "they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation." The question of our civil obedience involves more, then, than our temporal interests; the Word of God clearly shews that it affects also our everlasting state, -that it will form one of those things for which we " must give account" at the last day.

But how are the aggressions which have been already made upon our land, to be summarily and permanently atopped? By what means is our freedom from these foreign depredations to be fully and finally secured?-We repeat once more, --- and we know of nothing to make us withdraw the assertion, on the contrary the events of every passing day confirm and establish our impression of its correctness and propriety,-that until the Government of the United States is made accountable for every invasion from their shores for the overthrow of our liberties and the destruction of our properties,-that until the determination of Great Britain be expressed, in a manner not to be mistaken and in an attitude not to be disregarded, to view every such aggression as an act of national hostility for which a correspondent reparation will be insisted upon,-that then, and not until then, shall we be emancipated from this lawless, harassing, and most injurious system of outrage. The system is monstrous; and national humanity, as well as national honour and justice, should put forth its might to crush it.

We are not without a hope, and belief that the people of England will view this matter as we do; and we can assure the numerous enlightened and influential individuals in the mother country, who will read these our remarks, that the sooner our Government are urged, by every stimulant which a mighty people when in earnest know how to apply, to act upon this view of the question, the better will it be for all parties. Time will soon shew that no alternative is to be adopted, if, in the memorable words of our late King, "THE CANADAS ARE NOT TO BE LOST OR GIVEN AWAY."

Some of our Provincial Journals affect to find fault with the suggestions we lately offered as to the only certain means of securing permanent quiet to this country, and of maintaining ultimately our friendly relations with the United States. Our loyal contemporaries, in both Provinces, seem very generally to adopt the view of the question we have expressed; and despite the very 'statesman-like and christianlike' opposition which it is our misfortune, in a few instances, to encounter, we are blind enough or wicked enough, as the case may be, to assert the same opinion with greater earnestness than ever. Such Journals have, in fact, affected to treat the whole subject of these border organizations with much carelessness and incredulity; whether it be because the favourite theory of republicanism might otherwise be incautiously admitted as not very pure or perfect in its practical influences, or that, from a belief of security, the great body of our people may give more diligent heed to the inflammatory and disorganizing system which those Journals have been pursuing, we pretend not to say. The events of the last twelve months have, in not a few instances, afforded evidence that My Apr 4

"This smooth discourse and mild behaviour oft Conceal a traitor."

It is not fairly to be inferred that, because in philosophically viewing the structure of the civil polity in the neighbouring country, we can discern nothing in it to create for it a preference over our own,-that because, from passing events, we are forced into a contrast disparaging to their form of government, we are therefore hostile to that country. We are well aware that in the United States, amidst a vast mass of loose and reckless population, there is much that is stable, and honourable, and high-principled. We know, especially, that lation on my assuming the Government of this Province in and as a politician, he has been working for the gallows during the detestable combinations against our lives and properties its present unsettled state, as I am persuaded that you mean the last eleven years. It was at his house in the St. Antoine in that country, are to Episcopalians there, objects of abhorrence as deep and unfeigned as to ourselves. They, from principle and discipline, are lovers of order; and they can have no 'sympathy' with those who would overturn it. As for the thousand and one other ramifications of the Christian family,-- born in bitterness and nurtured in convulsion,'-in that politically and religiously distracted country, we have by no means the same implicit trust in their hearty appreciation of the boon of orderly and stable government. There are not slight grounds for believing that the mask of religion -yes, by those who push their professions to the very extrems of sanctimony—is worn by many who are in unholy covenant with the lawless invaders of our soil.

How far some of our contemporaries, who feign this quistude amid the gathering alarms of war, and who speak of peace and security when our all is menaced, may have such acquaintance with the 'mystic signs' of those marauders as will, in case of invasion, avert the flames from their dwellings or the poniard from their hearts, we cannot say; but in the worse than Punic faith of rebels and freebooters we would not advise them to be implicit in their trust. They may, in case of success, deal out to them the same meed of gratitude as was to have been experienced by Ulysses from the cannibal Cyclops,-"I will sat Ulysses last."

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the Ohurch of England Gazette transmitted to us direct from the office of that valued Journal; and we beg to state that we have, for some time, regularly transmitted our paper to their address. We have also, for several weeks, forwarded our paper to various other Journals in England and Ireland, with which, if convenient, we should be glad of an exchange. We would respectfully suggest to the publishers of the Church of England Magazine, Cottage Magazine, and Penmy Sunday Reader, the practicability of their transmitting to us their respective publications weekly, unstitched, on the same terms as ordinary newspapers. To the first of the above we have transmitted our Journal for some time; to the two latter we shall commence sending it from this date. We recommend to them the route via Halifax, by the Falmouth mail.

The Address to Sir George Arthur which, with his Excellency's Reply, appears in another column, was agreed upon at the late Visitation of the Clergy, but its presentation was deferred for some time in consequence of his Excellency's absence from Toronto.

CHURCH STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

RECTORY OF CORNWALL.

Rev. George Archbold, Incumbent. Divine Service is per- it at Berthier. formed on Sundays at Cornwall at 11 A.M., and at Moulinette at 3 P.M. Besides these services, lectures are held, when the weather permits, in School-houses on the Thursday fellow-subjects, of this city, not to allow themselves to be at heard that the rebels are mustering very strong at Nights' Pt. J. H. is received.

and Friday evening of each week, in the 1st and 2nd Con- all slarmed by passing events. The present crisis could not on the opposite side of the Lake. We have to return immediately

Average attendance at the Sunday School at Cornwall from 60 to 70 children; besides which, there are, in connexion is acting has already had the best effect—2000; at least, of the with the Church, three Day Schools in which instruction is volunteers, in the course of yesterday flew to arms. given to the poor gratuitously.

Baptisms in 1837, 113; Marriages 17; Burials 48; Communicanta 120.

RECTORY OF PICTON.

Rev. W. Macaulay, Incumbent. Baptisms in 1837, 24; Marriages 10; Burials 14; Communicants in St. Mary Magdalene's Church, exclusive of those in parts adjacent, 82.

The number of children attending the Sunday School is 47. Number of persons confirmed on the 26th Oct. last, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, 32.

LEEDS, COUNTY OF MEGANTIC, LOWER CANADA.

Rev. J. L. Alexander, Missionary; who performs Divine service regularly at four different stations within his charge, embracing a part of three townships.

Baptisms in 1837, 50; Marriages 16; Burials 6; Communicants 30. Children attending the Sunday School 33.

The Gospel Messenger of the 10th inst. gives a full and interesting account of the Primary Convention of the new Diocese of Western New York. Bishop Onderdonk presided of ball cartridge. It was a good American piece. over the deliberations, which were marked by the utmost unanimity of feeling. The Rev. Wm. H. De Lancey, D.D., of Philadelphia, was elected Bishop of the new Diocese.

ADDRESS

To His Excellency Sir George Arthur, R. C. H., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, Major General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

. We the Bishop, Archdeacons, and Clergy of the Established Church of Upper Canada, in visitation assembled, avail ourselves of the first public opportunity thus afforded to us since your arrival in this country, of presenting to Your Excellency our congratulations upon your assumption of the Government of this Province.

Engaged as we are in the religious instruction of our respective flocks, it affords us no small encouragement to know that Your Excellency feels a lively interest in the spiritual welfare of the people over whom you are placed, and that we may rely with confidence upon Your Excellency's countenance and support in the discharge of our arduous duties.

We sincerely hope that Your Excellency may long be permitted to preside over the affuirs of this important por. | along the beach so far as the New Market, he was pelted with tion of Her Majesty's dominions, and would earnestly pray that the Giver of every good and perfect gift may be pleased to direct and prosper all your consultations to the advancement of His Glory, the good of His Church, and the safety and welfare of this Province; so that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations.

In the name and on behalf of the Clergy.

G. J. MONTREAL. GEO. OKILL STUART, L.L.D., Archdeacon of Kingston. JOHN STRACHAN, D.D.L.L.D. Archdeacon of York.

Toronto, 11th Oct., 1838.

ANSWER.

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Venerable the Archdeacons, and the Reverend the Clergy of the Established Church of England in Visitation assembled in Upper Canada.

I thank you sincerely for your address of congratuit kindly and that you repose confidence in my administra. suburb that the secret meetings were lately held and the oathe

Believe me, you do me but justice when you give me credit for feeling a lively interest in the spiritual welfare of the lippe; Etienne L'Ecuyer, do. do.; Louis A. Robitaille, No. people of Upper Canada.

It is indeed an interest which I have very deeply at heart; and it is in my entire dependence upon the Great Head of the Church that I hope to be permitted to afford to the Ministers of the Gospel that support and encouragement which may enable them to discharge the arduous duties of their profession with comfort and satisfaction to themselves, and with great as well as lasting benefit to the community.

GEO. ARTHUR.

Summary of Civil Antelligence. . .

No later intelligence has been received from England.

The latest Montreal papers received at the time we write [Friday,] are those of Thursday the 8th inst. We condense from them the following particulars in relation to the revolt:

From the Montreal Courier. It would betray pitiable weakness to entertain the shadow of a doubt of the result of the contest, or to do or say any one thing that would have a tendency to prevent the loyal from meeting the quidnuncs who have longer noses than their neighbors, dispresent emergency with the calmness and courage of men who justly respect themselves, and who rate at their true value their prairie. false, ungrateful, and nerveless enemies. Besides all this a change seems to have come over the Executive of the Province: and we have an earnest in the prompt manner in which Martial Law has been proclaimed, that it will also be rigorously followed up. We candidly confess that we had our honest doubts of Sir John Colborne acting with adequate rigour in the punishment of the rebels, but we are now happy to state our belief, from all we can learn, that His Excellency will this

time fearlessly mote out to them their deserts. The steamer Princess Victoria made an extra trip on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of taking over four pieces of artillery, with the men, horses, &c., for St. Johns. In convequence of the late hourat which she reached Laprairie, it was deemed imprudent to forward the artillery that night. During the night an attempt was made to burn the boat, by conveying combustibles into the berths in the forecastle. Portunately it was discovered before any material damage had been done. The circumstance of the artillery being detained at Laprairie, was probably the means of saving the boat, if not the rillage, from being destroyed, as an attack was meditated.

The cars had not proceeded far from St. Johns yesterday rail way had been torn up, which, however was repaired in the

course of an bour. The driver of the Quebec mail was detained by about 20 day morning, but was allowed to bring on the mail from below, it being the one for Quebec they wished to possess themselves of, as they imagined it might contain despatches for Sir John Colborne. It, however had passed before they expected. They expressed a confident hope that their friends would stop

We have heard of some risings in the North, but have not

been able to learn any particulars.

have arrived at a more favorable juneture; for we do not really see that any serious danger is to be apprehended if we are only true to ourselves. The energy with which the Government

We mentioned the other day, our certain belief of the Cana dian Refugees and Frontier scoundrels organising to make forays or plundering incursions into this Province. The news of to-day from St. Johns, proves that they were very speedily to put this part of their plans into execution.

It was ascertained vesterday that there was to be a preliminary meeting last night of a few of the leading rebels who oscaped hanging last winter, and some refugees from the other side of the line 45°, at the notorious Gagnou's residence, Pointe ala Mule, about 6 miles from St. Johns. A party of 15th Regt., by water, and a few of the Dragoon Guards, from Chambly, were secretly dispatched with a Magistrate to capture the conclave, while in the act of plotting the destruction of the lives and property of loyal subjects in that neighborhood. We have just learned from Col. Taylor, that seven of them were taken, and among them the son of Gagnon, but the fa-ther was not to be found. We also understand that a few arrests were made at St. Johns, and that Dr. Lacroix, who luxuriated all last winter in the gaol of this city, at public expense was unceremoniously taken out of his bed last night. The hypocrite was, of course, very much astonished at this apparent want of courtesy at the hands of a government from whom he had previously received such liberal treatment.

The assembly of traitors were armed, and we saw one of their muskets in Colonel Taylor's possession, with bayonet, scabbard, cartouch box, complete, and about twenty rounds

This little affair will, we hope, convince all loyalists and traitors' too that Government is well informed of every thing on foot, and is well armed at all points to meet every emergency. We learn that the house of a Canadian who resides at Pointe a la mule, was entered too nights since by a party of masked men, who relieved him of all his spare money, amounting to abovt 200dlrs. in hard cash. They told him at the time it was a contribution to the patriot cause.

From the Montreal Herald. -Yesterday marning, intelligence reached town that Mr.

John M'Donnell, advocate of this city; had been captured at St. Gregoire, nearly opposite to Three Rivers, endeavouring to raise the habitants in that part of the country. He described himself as an American General, and stated that the Amoricans had risen on masse to assist the the suffering Canadians Some loyalists took him prisoner, and delivered him up to the Regiment of Guards stationed at Three Rivers. On his peron were found some papers addressed to him as Major General of the Patriot Army, and a tricolored flag was found in his possession. He was brought up to town yesterday in the Steamer Canada, which had also Sir James M'Donnell and the regiment of Guards from Three Rivers. As soon as it was known that the rebel of the same name was on board, there was a great sensation in the city, and immense numbers thronged the wharves. When he landed, handcuffed to another traitor, and under a guard of soldiers, the crowd grosned and shouted and yelled, and while on his way to the old gaol stones and mud, was spat upon on the face, and insulted in every possible way. It was with extraordinary difficulty that the more highly excited portion of the crowd was restrained from laying violent hands on him, and securing his punish-ment on the spot, and the feeling that he would certainly be tried summarily by martial law, and immediately thereafter hauged, alone saved him from the infuriated populace. The lisclosures made by some of the prisoners are very precise and mportant. It appears that a schedule of the property of each oyalists in the city, was drawn up, and on the retiels taking the Fore the city, it was intended that these parties should deliver up their property as a ransom. While another class was not to receive any mercy, in which we have the honor of figuring. All the Jews, also, were to be massacred. We heard that a copy of the list was found in M'Donnell's possessiou, but cannot vouch for the fact. He had the impudence to ask Sir James M'Donnell to allow him to go to prison in a caleche, but Sir James refused it, telling him that he was a disgrace to his name and to Sootland. On reaching the barracks, his guards perceived that he was likely to be sacrificed to the fury of the populace, and he was very properly taken no farther. We do not remember to have seen such an excitement since the 6th of November last year; M'Donnell is of Scotch and Canadian extraction, but always associated with Canadians, and managed to steer clear of any overt act of treason last year. He is of a prepossessing appearance and of very gentlemanly manners. As an advocate he had very good practice at the Montreal Bar administered.

The following arrests were made yesterday, ... Jacques Barbeau, gunsmith, La Tortu; Louis Martin, yeoman St. Philtary, Varennes; Edouard Beaudry, do. do.; Isaac Nigus, contractor, Chicago; John McDonell, Advocate, Montreal, and —— Prevost, of St. Catherines.

Nigus has since been discharged.

The rebels on the River Richelieu have risen in arms, but we do not hear that they have committed any outrages on the loyalists; who, however, are in constant dread. Many have made their escape to this city, leaving every thing exposed to their enemies. A gentleman who left at midnight on Monday states that the number armed is about six or seven thousand, but this is evidently a mistake. A correspondent at St. Ours states the number at that place to be from seven to eight hundred, and that they are in presention of about a hundred and fifty Afterican muskets, independent of the arms owned by the habitants, and those who had no muskets were armed with long spears or pikes, They left St. Ours on Saturday afternoon, with the intention of taking Sorel by surprise, and bo ping to enlist every man on their way down. Thinking discretion the better part of valor, they proceeded no father than St. Denis, from which they returned on Sunday afternoon in bands of ten and twenty, many of whom were swearing that they would go home and never fight again, while others said they were ordered to await reinforcements. We did not hear news yesterday from the county of L'Acadie, but some

We understand that the passengers on board the Brougham steamer, at present in the custody of the rebels at Beauharnois, and retained as hostages, do not suffer any inconvenience beyond the detention. Mr. Ellice and the other loyalists taken prisoners at Beauharnois have been removed to Chateauguay bridge, where the rebels have a force of about 600 armed men. At Beauharnois, Mrs. Ellice and the other ladies were most brutally treated by their drunken captors, and all Mr. Brown's furniture has been either stolen or most wantonly de-

tinetly smelt fire, and others say they saw smoke beyond La-

LATER NEWS.

Since the compilation of the above, we have received the Montreal Herald of Nov. 10, from which we make the following extracts :--

Since our last the weather has been very unfavourable for the marching of the troops to the seat of war, as we have had constant and heavy rain, which must have cut up the roads very much. Nothing authentic has been heard from Beauharnoi or Chatesuguey bridge, although the gallant Highlanders morning, when it was discovered that about thirty feet of the from Glengary must before this time, have released the prison ers taken by the rebels, and made such havor among their opponents as will be long remembered. A letter, dated Coteen du Lac, 2 o'clock Thursday morning, was received in tows armed rebels at Bout de L'Isle, on Saturday night and yester- on the same evening, from which the following extracts appear in the Courier of yesterday > On our way down we landed 250 of the Glengarry's un-

der the command of Captain Eness Mc Donald, at Salmon rier, from whence they would proceed to join Major Campb ell near Dundee, the patriot forces being very strong within six vmiles of where that officer is stationed. We brought to Co-Miners, a detachment of the Cornwell Cavalry, and upwards with parcel. We would particularly impress upon the minds of our loyal of 100 of the Glengarry's. Since our arrival here, we have

ately to Laneaster, for 400 to 500 of the Glengarry's that are waiting there to come down. The Volunteers are turning out to a man-no hesitation. In the course of a few days we expect to hear of some gallant deeds by the Glengarry's et Dundee, and the strongholds of the rebels in that visinity.

"A boat belonging to Mours. Henderson, Hooker & Co., laden with flour and beef, was driven across from Coteau du-Lac to the opposite shore, by stress of weather, where she sunk. She was taken possession of by the rebels."

The following is an extract from a letter received in town yesterday, dated Lancaster, 7th instant:-

"We are all on our way to-day for Lower Canada. Colonel Fruser is just now at the Coteau du Lac, with 300 men, and Col. Mc Donell leaves here this morning, with 350 of his regiment. Colonel Chisholm, with the Lochiel men, are to be here to-night, and Col. Angus McDonell is on his way from the back country with his Regiment. There is not a man in the country capable of bearing arms but what is up, and all are determined to be revenged for the capture of poor MoNicol and Dr. McIntyre, their countrymen lawly taken in the Brougham steamboat.

At Terrebonne there has been a partial rising among the babitants, during which the Hon. Roderick M'Kenzie, the Hon. Joseph Masson, and several other loyalists, were taken prisoners by the robels. A bailiff from this city, named Loiselle, who was sent to arrest an individual there, was fired at several times, and two balls perforated his clothes, one gracing bis breast and the other grazing his belly. Captain Leclere, of the militia, a true loyalist, mustered as many of his men as he could, amounting to about one hundred and fifty, and told the rebels that if they did not disperse, he would fire upon them, whereupon they separated, leaving their prisoners. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Captain Leclere, for his truly patriotie and courageous conduct on this most trying occasion, when he might reasonably calculate on being exposed to the obloquy of the majority of his countrymen, and we think the Government ought to show him some mark of approbation.

Yesterday afternoon, the following extra was published at the office of the Gazette, and we are sure it will be read with interest. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn, that the "Captain Elliott, from the United States," is neither more nor less than the young lad who was recently a student in this city with Dr. Robert Nelson, with whom, we believe, he was connected. We are serry for the young man, as his father, Colonel Elliot of Amherstburgh, is as leyal a subject as there is in Canada, and proved that he was so last winter:-

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

REBELS DEFEATED BY TUE VOLUNTEERS.

We have been favoured with a sight of a letter from Odell" town, dated So'clock P. M. on the 7th instant, from which we gather the following gratifying information :--

It appears that a large body of rebels succeeded in passing across the bridge at Lasole Old Steam Mil, on the morning of the 6th, after a skirmish with the volunteer picquet, which was compelled to fall back, killing or wounding, however, four of the rebels, who were seen falling off their horses. Col. Odell. on being made acquainted with this by Capt. March, sent to Major Schriver for all the forces at his disposal, which came on with great alacrity. Shortly after their arrival, they advanced against the rebels, and, after a sharp action of about twenty minutes, the gallant Volunteers captured one field-pices, some ammunition, and a quantity of small arms. Nine of the enemy were killed, and one wounded, who is said to be a Captain Elliott, from the United States. Seven prisoners were also taken-

The above are all the particulars which, up to eight o'clock last night, bad, as we understand, reached Ilead Quarters, at St. John's. More full details will doubtless be communicated by the officer commanding, in his report to the Commander of

The spirit and activity displayed on the above occasion by the volunteers cannot be sufficiently praised. Their example, we feel no doubt, will not fail to be followed, whenever an oucasion offers, by every volunteer in the Province.

We are sorry to learn, in addition to the above, that three of the volunteers at La Cole were killed in the engagement with the rabels, and it is reported that the victors were so overjoyed and busy at securing the arms and ammunition, that Elliott effected his escape.

A gentleman who arrived by the Laprairie steamer at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, says that Sir John Colborns and the troops which were at St. Johns, left that village at noon for Napierville, by different routes. From the arrangements made by Sir John in disposing of the troops under his command, not a rebel can escape. The plan of the attack is described by a competent military authority, to be equal to any he has seen during the Peninsular campaign.

UPPER CANADA.

PIRATICAL INVASION OF THE PROVINCE!

By the U. C. Herald of the 13th inst. we learn that about 800 "patriot sympathisers," were brought by the American Steam Boats United States and Oneida, towing some schooners, with the intention of effecting a landing at Prescott on Menday morning last. The Government Steamer Experiment fired into the United States, and disabled her, so that she had to put back into Ogdensburg.

From passengers by the Steamer St. George, which touched here on Thursday morning, we have received intelligence from below about twenty-four hours later than is contained in the U. G. Herald of Tuesday. It appears that the piratical inva-ders clandestinely effected a landing, and took possession of a wind-mill and some adjacent buildings about a mile and a half below Prescott,-to the number, it is supposed, of 500 men with two pieces of cannon. A combined attack from three of our Steamers on the river, and a body of about 800 men, composed of a detachment of the 83d Regt. of a company of royal marines, and of volunteer militis, was commenced; but, as we understand, it was not prosecuted from a deficiency of ammunition in the Steamers. A skirmish took place between our troops and volunteers, and scattered parties of the invaders, in which, it is said, we sustained a loss of about twenty men in all, killed and wounded; amongst the former, Capt Johnston of the 83d. The loss of the invaders is stated to be considerable, and about 80 prisoners were taken, who were immediately despatched to Kingston, to swalt the punishment their crimes.

We understand that a sufficient force for the complete dislodgment of these piratical invaders, under the command of Col. Dundes, proceeded to Prescott on Tuesday; and the first intelligence from that quarter will probably be the complete destruction or capture of the invaders, as it appears their totreat was effectually cut off.

From the same source we learn that amongst the "patriot sympathisers" on the U. S. frontier, are a large number of Pelish refugees-those ungrateful persons for whose relief the British Parliament lately voted £10,000.

LETTERS received during the week, ending Friday, 16th

November:--J. W. Gamble Beg. add. subs.; Mrs. Denroche, parcel and rem.; Rev. F. Tremayne; Rev. J. Cochran, with, packet; Rev. H. Grasett, do.; Mr. Thos. Mercer, rem. in full vol. 2; Rev. R. D. Cartweight, with parcel: P.M. Smith's Falls; O. Macklem Esq.; Rev. J. G. Geddes, add. subs.; Rev. E. J. Boswell, rem.; P.M. Toronto: Rev. S. Armour. teau du Lacabout 100 of the 71st Regiment, 30 Sappers and with enclosure; B. Y. McKyes Esq.; H. Rowsell Esq.

Youth's Bepartment.

SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS.

KLIH. DAVID, -CONTINUED.

387. David and Jonathan were exceedingly attached to each other .- Can you state the period in which this recip. rocal feeling commenced? and likewise the first proof of it which they reciprocally gave ?- (1 Samuel.)

238. When Saul was determined to slay David, do you recollect the arguments which the generous Jonathan employed so as to deter his father? and also the effect which his expostulation produced ? -(1 Samuel.)

\$39. This settled hostility of Saul against David seems to have originated in onvy .- What were the circumstances which seem to have first called it into exercise?-(1 Sam.)

340. Saul is said to have feared as well as envied David. -To what circumstance do you conceive this fear of David is to be ascribed ?--(1 Sam.)

341. Though Saul, through the persuasion, of Jonathan, gave up for a time his determination of slaying David, yet alter another successful battle on the part of David, the spirit of envy again came upon Saul .-- What were the two other occasions on which he sought to destroy him?—(I Sam.)

349. When David contrived to escape out of Saul's bands the first place to which he fled was Ramah, the abode of the prophet Samuel .- Can you relate the poculiar circumstanees which took place while he was there, both with respect to Saul, and likewise to his servants, who arrived there in pursuit of David ?- (1 Sam.)

343. The second place to which David fled was Nob, the residence of Abimolech the pricest .- Can you tell what transpired while he was there ?- (1 Sam.)

CHURCH CALENDAR. Nov. 18 .- Twenty third Sunday after Trinity 25 .- Twenty fourth do On this latter Sunday, the Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the Twenty fifth Sunday after Trinity will be ased.] -St. Andrew's Day.

SCENES IN OTHER LANDS. No. XXXI.

A BUNDAY IN LONDON.

I believe that, in the course of these rambling remarks, I have more than once borne testimony to the peculiar stillness and selemnity of the 'sabbath-morn' in London. The sun of the Lord's day rises not upon a scene calmer and busy millions is hushed; and you would believe every spirit song of Moses and the Lamb. to be raised in silence to that eternal resting-place to which its innumerable spires are pointing. You will scarcely hear a tramp upon the pavements, or the clatter of a footstop upon the side-walks, until the peaks of a thousand bolls send forth their joyous summons to the house of prayer. "The merry bells, the merry bells !"-they are rightly termed so. tainly commenced for some time before we entered, and the to earth's pilgrim and wanderer; where mitted prelate and every pew was filled, every seat occupied, and we ourselves white-robod priest proclaim the joyous tidings of man's 10domption through a heavenly Father's mercy and a Redoemer's blood: they tall us of an abode where, though in the wide city we may be strangers and lenely, we may still be ut home-in the house of a Parent and a Friend-with brothren all around us feeling and professing the same common frailty, and looking for the same precious inheritance in the same eternal home.

It was on such a day -a calm though lowering morningthat with a friend, one with whom I often "walked in company to the house of God," I proceeded to Westminster Abbey, that we might commence the day of hely rest with that sweet influence upon the soul which good George Herbert so statodly sought for, -from the 'poaling authem and the note of praise which swells from the Cathedral organ, and the choral voices of age and youth which accompany its sweeping strains.

The towers and minarets of the venerable Abbey borrowed a congenial sombreness from the calm cloudiness of the morning,-more appropriate to the selemnity of its antique pile, than if the 'garish splendours' of the unclouded day were flung upon it.

And who can look upon the old Cathedral, without thinking of the moral edifice which it seems to personify,-the Cruzon or our FATHERS: not the creation of yesterdaynot the gow.gaw erection of modern empiricism-a foundation of sand and a superstructure of vanity; but, like the oak of the isle, having braved for conturies the elemental strife, and outlived the wildest warfare of popish or functionly superstition. The Cathedral looks out upon the land like the living inhabitant of a bygone generation,-chastening by its sombre and hallowed look the rampant spirit of the jestically along. ago-and maintaining and deoponing our affection for the ereed and ritual which was spoken and sung within its conscorated walls when first the pure flame of Christianity was kindled in the land, and which, after a dark age of defile. striking example of the practical efficiency of our Establish. ment, has been restored there to its primitive brightness and purity.

The commencement of Wostminster Abbey can be traced as far back as the sixth century, -- long before the cloud of Popish superstition was superinduced upon the primitive ereed and worship of Christianity in England; and although est in the land, and throw around the glittering circles of subsequently, masses for the dead have been chaunted with- | poors and princes the sanctifying influence of hely precept in its walls, and relice and images received that prostration and holy example. of the heart and knee which belongs to God alone, those corruptions have all been swept away, and the Abboy now resounds with the worship and the tenets of that unadulterased " faith which was once delivered unto the saints."

Edward the Confessor, nearly a thousand years ago, ad. ded much to the Abboy, --- so much us to render it a magni-Scent structure. Henry Ill. greatly enlarged it, and added a chapel dedicated to the Virgin; and Henry VII. annexed namo.

On this, as on other ordinary occasions, we entered the Abbay by "Poot's Corner;" and being early, had time to look round upon the monumental tablets which, while they brought more freshly and vividly to our momeries the great names of those whose remains lay mouldering at our feet, were elequent remembrancers at the same time of the briefness of man's enjoyment of the pleasures or the applause of the world. These monuments are not generally grouped with any view to classification; yet here and there are instances of that happy association which a master of the pathetic thus touchingly describes: "they were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided."-

pourtrayed by the sculptor. At his feet, the remains of John. Tall and meagre in figure, with a dark, sunken, weatherson and Garrick repose side by side. Then we have a monu. beaten visage, and a prodigious head of black shaggy hair ment of Milton, and immediately under it that of a kindred streaming over his shoulders, he ill conveyed the idea of a genius, Gray. On the latter, a muse in alto-relievo, holding herald of peace! The tones of his voice were deep and se. a medallion of Gray, points to the bust of Milton above with this inscription:

" No more the Grecian Muse unrivall'd reigns, To Britain let the nations homage pay; She selt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains, A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray."

Here likewise, side by side, lie the remains of William Pitt, and his great political rival Charles James Fox. And less skilfully and strikingly grouped are the sculptured names of Spenser and Chaucer, Thompson, Mason, Gay, Goldsmith, and Addison, and innumerable others-" familiar to our ears as household words."

At ton the service of the Abboy commenced; and sitting in the "dim, religious light" of the choir, we listened to the chaunts of the white-robed choristers, their voices blending with the varying tones of the organ, -woft and low, when the ponitential effusions of the Psalmist were spoken in song -high and joyous, when "the heart made melody" in happy expression of its thankfulness. There are those in the world-cold in spirit as the creed from which they borrow their philosophy, a creed illumined by no ray of Christian hope,-who despise what they are pleased to term these trappings of devotion, those adoruments of the simple duty of our Maker's praise. But the whole handy-work of the adorable Architect of the universe proves that to His immeasurable and inconceivable Spirit, harmony and order are things consentaneous and delightful. If we look at the embroidery of the flowers which are his workmanship-at the texture of the insect's wing which owns the cunning of his hand; yes, more, if we listen to the warbling of the feather. od songsters which owe their vocal skill to Him alone,-we may be pardoned for throwing the fulness of our architectural skill into the edifices which are raised to Ilis honour, and enlisting the powers of song into the tributes of praise which we owe Him.

So folt the patriarch Job, when, amid the deep sorrows of his soul, he poured forth his complaints in song : so felt David, when he revealed the lights and shades of his joyful or saddened spirit, in the touches of unearthly poetry: in strains of poetic forvency, Isaiah proclaimed the coming advent of the world's Deliverer: the Saviour himself, on the eve of his last conflict, sung a hymn with his selected followers; and the 'beloved' Apostle, who partially lifts the curtain from the mysteries of the eternal world, reveals the winged Cherubin, the elders with their golden crowns, and more subdued than this vast metropolis. The voice of its sainted spirits with palms in their hands, uniting in the

> At the conclusion of the Litany, we left the Abboy, and were proceeding to the Temple Church, but finding that Mr. Benson was ill and out of town, we walked on to St. John's Chapel in Bedford Row, where we had the gratification of were obliged to stand in one of the side-nisles during the remainder of the time of worship. If I should be asked what it was that attracted so great a crowd, I should answer - not simply the oratorical talents of the preacher, for they were not of the highest order, certainly not of a showy character. His manner was mild and persuasive; and although he preached extempore, there was neither any striking gesticulation, nor any studied variety in his tones. His great attraction was a simple carnestness, and a faithful promulgation of the TRUTH. Mr. Noel was fortunate in being the successor of Mr. Cecil, one of the 'shining lights' of the establishment; whose labours in his parish, whose love of apparent in the vast spiritual improvement of the objects of his charge. Led by his proaching—an humble instrument in the hands of a gracious God-to feel their lost condition, and to sock their only refuge in the Saviour of souls, they resorted with a natural engerness to those "amiable tabernucles" where, from the lips of their faithful and beloved pastor, the joyful sound of the Gospel was preclaimed. Mr. Nool caught the mantie of this departed father of the Church. and the glow of his spirit burned purely within him. Every your adds to the strength of the ties between this estimable shopherd and his gratoful flock; and we can believe that. from the mild yet carnest style of his preaching, the doctrines he promulgates steal like the insinuating dew into the hearts of his honrers. It is not the flood of eloquence which like the mountain terrent, is clamerous and exuberant for a time, but whose strongth is soon wasted and degenerates into the feeble and scanty rill: it is the full and steady supply, watering and onriching as it proceeds noiselessly and ma-

> Baptist Noel is as mild in aspect as he is gentle in mannor-his frame slender, and his countenance of a delicate paleness. Ho is the scion of a noble house, and affords a ed Church, in drawing into its ranks not simply those who adont its profession as a means of honest livelihood, where the faithful labourer is worthy of his hire, but the child of fortune and hereditary honours also, -who, from station as well as education, is commissioned to mingle with the high-

Loaving the chapel of Mr. Baptist Noel, we proceeded at 3 P.M. to St. Margaret's, Westminstor; - a boautiful church and generally well supplied and well filled; but the rain poured down in torrents, the congregation was thin, and the proacher-it may be that he needed that kindling of the soul which the sight of a multitude of inquiring auditors produces-seemed to us wanting in fervency and energy.-St. Margarot's Church contains the remains of the celebrated to the venerable pile that stately and magnificent chapel- | Sir Walter Raleigh, with a tablet and inscription to his medesigned as the burial-place of kings-which still bears his mory; and it possesses also a monumental record in honour of Caxton the printer.

Our intention was to have attended the Chapel at the Foundling Hospital, in the evening; but finding, upon inquiry, that there was no service, we proceeded on to the Ca. ledonian Chapel in order to hear the celebrated EDWARD IR. ving. We found the spacious chapel of this far-famed divine filled to everflowing; for although the hoy day of Mr. Ir. ving's popularity was past, it was still great enough to draw to hear him almost every stranger that visited London. For some time, we were obliged to stand, as had been the case in the morning at Mr. Noel's chapel, but there was an evident anxiety in the occupants of the neighbouring pows to relieve us from this wearying position, and room was accord. There stands a monument of the immortal Shakepeare,—the ingly made for me. In Mr. Irving the first thing that struck

attitude, dress, and air of the poet beautifully and delicately the beholder was his extraordinary personal appearance. pulchral, of great compass but not harmonious; his action was irregular and ungraceful, extravagant and even grotesque, and his matter partook of the strangeness which characterized his manner. He was giving out a psalm when we entered; and sometimes after reading a verse, he would spend some minutes in commenting upon an expression or sentiment which struck him as worthy of illustration. He adopted the same method in reading a portion of Scripture, -dilating, in a very rambling manner, upon various passages, and consuming an amount of time and making an encroachment upon the night (for the sermon was yet to come) which had begun to render us uneasy. Even his prayers partook of this fugitive character; and although marked by a deep and peculiar pathos, they possessed much of the strain of narrative or of a didactic essay. The sermou came at last, and expectation of course was wound to the highest pitch. But there was nothing to uphold it-nothing to enchain the admiration, or to rivet the attention. All was wild, rambling, and unconnected-embracing any and every subject-evincing no chain of argumentation-and furnishing no special elucidation of the text that was chosen. It is true that now and then-when he touched upon some favourite theme, when his funcy wandered for example to the borders of millennian joys-there was a burst of electrical cloquence; the soul of the speaker shot up like a pyramid of fire-his voice, gestures, language, look, were almost unearthly; but the strain soon relaxed from its compression. and almost in an instant he descended to the ordinary level!

> Previous to the concluding prayer, the clerk or precentor read over a long list of the names of persons who desired to return thanks or to be prayed for: this was handed to Mr. Irving, and in his subsequent address to the throne of grace —the roll as a prompter in his hands—he alluded specially to the case of each. The service closed with the announce. ment of various notices of fast-days, watch-nights and other extraordinary services,-the hours appointed for many of which were equally extraordinary and inconvenient and betokened, as much as any thing else, the characteristic eccentricity of the preacher.

There was manifestly a warp in the mind of Edward Irving, and his intellectual vigour was unstrung. No stronger proof of this could have been afforded than in the theory which he subsequently advocated of the unknown tongues, -a nine days' wonder, which soon ceased to engage the curiosity of the marvel-loving. But visionary though he was, I am not one to doubt of the genuine integrity of Mr. Irving; nor if his mind was erratic, do I hesitate to believe that his heart was sound. A more tender counsellor nover poured the consolations of the Gospel into the ear of the penitent-a kinder pastor never watched at the bed-side of hearing the Reverend Baptist Neel. The service had cer. the sick and dying. His spirit was essentially philanthropic, and his heart burned with a genuine love for souls; but They tell us of hely edifices which throw open their portals usual congregation no doubt had all assembled: at all events his mind was eccentric, and like the comet in the heavens, he startled, dazzled and alarmed, without imparting steady light or warmth in the circle of his ministrations.

The Garner.

JONATHAN.

Jonathan met his death in early youth; even in the pro mising and hopeful blossom of his life. But his noble spirit had equalled, to the fullest pitch, the measure of his years. Brave, generous, and constant, his entire compliance with the will of God surpassed in some respects, the resignation which a riper age begets. To that subdued and humble spisouls, whose zeal for Christ, were such as to be eminently rit even careless men are led, perhaps, by slow degrees, with much experience of the disappointments and viciositudes of ito. But it is hardly possible to conceive a nobler act of selfdenial than that which Jonathan fulfilled. He withstood the counsels of his father, for his own word's sake, grounded on his firm conviction, that God designed the throne of Is. rael for David, and would surely make good what he purposed. He yielded his own claim to the diadem; and he made this undissembled and exalted sacrifice even in the height and vigour of his youth; at a time when the bare no not when David was a fugitive and apparently without firm to the last in his fidelity to God, whose purpose he perceived, and in his attachment to his friend to whom he passed his pledge. This was the great trial of his life: and I freely grant that it may stand sufficiently for whole years of ordinary service; for an age of gradual improvement .can contend with it, or can place the glory of a perfect mind in early youth above it. A longer life would not have enhanced his triumph over every motive of ambition or self-in torest; and it might have involved the land of Israel in much trouble, for there were those, no doubt, who would have stood for him, though he utterly declined the contest on his own part, -Archdeacon Pott.

UNSANCTIFIED AFFLICTION.

Upon many men trouble after trouble is poured forth, and yet they are like the stones of the street. These are trodden under foot-the showers fall-the sun comes out againand they over continue as they were-stones .- Tholuck.

Advertisements.

TO BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

Office of King's College, Lot Street, Toronto, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE AVENUE.

MINUTE OF THE COUNCIL. October 13, 1838.

STRONG representations having been made by several persons, inclined to contract for the Buildings intended for the University of King's College, that the First of No. vember was too early a day to afford them sufficient time to form their Estimates-

It was Resolved, to extend the period to Friday, the First of February, 1839, and that this Notice be inserted in all the Journals in which the Building Advertisement has ap-

(A true Copy.)

JOSEPH WELLS. Registrar and Burear.

LANDS FOR SALE, On the most reasonable terms, with Long. Gredit.

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.	2d15200600
1	
ì	Edwardsburg8th6 and 27400400
ŀ	Montague, 7th8,200
	Youge,7th19200
١	Marlborough,2dHalf 9,100500
. 1	MIDLAND DISTRICT.
ı	Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres.
4	Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Portland,11th1,
:	12th
	12th
	13th200
,	14th7, 12, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ 5,5001400
, I	Pittsburg11tb16, 17, 18, 19, 201000
1	14th7, 12, W. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 5,5001400 Pittsburg11tb16, 17, 18, 19, 201000 13th17,1801190
١	NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.
J	
1	Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres Cramahe,
5	Cramahe,
,	Hamilton5th30,200
	6th23,200400 Hope,8th21 and 22400400
•	Hope,8th21 and 22400400
1	Clark,
3	Seymour,
,	3rd5,200
	4th18200
•	5th13200
١	8th42001000
. 1	C
	Cartwright,lst8, S. half 11
. 1	2nd5, 14, 20
	3rd17, S. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 21, N. \(\frac{1}{2}\) 24
١	4th
ď	S. half 15.
	5th
)	14 17 00
. !	14, 17, 22
	6th23, N. half 20
•	7th15, N. half 21
•	8th
	14th11, 12, 16
١.	NIAGARA DISTRICT.
٠	Township. Concession. Lot. No. of Acres.
r	Township. Concession. Lot. No. of Acres. Gainsboro
1	
	T A \$1 \$2 A \$1 \$2 A \$1 \$2 A \$2 A \$2 A \$2
٠	LONDON DISTRICT.
•	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres.
•	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham6th8, 16,400
•	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham6th8, 16,400
•	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham6th
	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham6th
	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham6th8, 16,400 Dorchester,3rd14
	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acree. Walsingham6th8, 16,400 Dorchester,3rd14
	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham6th8, 16,400 Dorchester,3rd14200 Sth11
	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham. 6th. 8, 16, 400 Dorchester, 3rd. 14 200 Sth. 11 200 Southwold, 3rd. 12, 13, 14 4th. 12, 13, 14 1200 Aldborough, Western Div. 3rd. 5, 200
	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham. 6th. 8, 16, 400 Dorchester, 3rd. 14 200 Sth. 11 200 Southwold, 3rd. 12, 13, 14 4th. 12, 13, 14. 1200 Aldborough, Western Div. 3rd. 5, 200
	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham
	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres.
	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham. 6th. 8, 16, 400 Dorchester, 3rd. 14 200 Sth. 11 200 Southwold, 12, 13, 14 4th. 12, 13, 14. 1200 Aldborough, Western Div. 3rd. 5, 200 Oxford, Western Div. 2d N. half 1. 100. 2300 Particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application
	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham. 6th. 8, 16, 400 Dorchester, 3rd. 14 200 Sth. 11 200 Southwold, 12, 13, 14 1200 Aldborough, Western Div. 3rd. 5, 200 Oxford, Vestern Div. 2d N. half 1 100 2300 Particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the subscriber, at Toronto.
	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres.
	LONDON DISTRICT. Township. Concession. Lots. No. of Acres. Walsingham. 6th. 8, 16, 400 Dorchester, 3rd. 14 200 Sth. 11 200 Southwold, 12, 13, 14 1200 Aldborough, Western Div. 3rd. 5, 200 Oxford, Vestern Div. 2d N. half 1 100 2300 Particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the subscriber, at Toronto.

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AS just received from London a large assortment of Books H AS just received from London length among which will and Stationery of every description; among which will be saturated. be found, The Church of England Magazine, The Saturday Magazine, Penny Magazine, Penny Cyclopædia and other works published under the direction of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

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Toronto, 7th November, 1838. 22—6w.

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The Terms are Thirty Pounds for Board and Tuition dusight of a rival might have roused resentment in a mind of ring the Academical year. Every pupil is expected to be meaner cast. He never sworved from this sound resolution; supplied with a bed and bedding, silver spoon, and towels. Letters addressed, (post paid,) as above, will meet with

the power to keep up pretensions to a kingdom. He stood prompt attention. The most satisfactory references can be given, if required.

Wants a situation as governess. YOUNG LADY accustomed to tuition, who under-A takes to teach Italian, French, Music, Dancing, the uso of the Globes, and the other general branches of education. There is no instance in all the page of heathen history that | She would prefer the charge of children from eight totwelve years of ago. Application (post-paid) to the Editor of 'The Church', will be forwarded and attended to.

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The Church

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