Boetry.

VERSES BY KING CHARLES I., Friden by Aim in 1648, when imprisoned in Car-

risbrook Castle. Great Monarch of the world, from whose power The potency and power of kings, [sp. Record the royal woe my suffering sings; and teach my tongue that ever did confine lu faculties in truth's seraphic line, Its receives in treasons of thy foes and mine. Nature and law by thy divine decree

The only root of righteous royaltie) With this dim disdem invested me: With it, the sacred sceptre, purple robe, The holy unction, and the royal globe: fet am I levelled with the life of Job.

The fiercest furies, that do dayly tread The nervest turnes, tune to day, areas.
Then my grey discrewned head,
tre those that owe my bounty for their bread. They raise a war and christen it THE CAUSE; While sacrilegious hands have best applause, While sacrilegious hands have best applause, Plunder and murder are the kingdom's laws:

Tyranny bears the title of taxation, Revenge and robbery are reformation, (ppression gains the name of sequestration. My loval subjects, who in this bad season nd me (by the law of God and reason,) They dare impeach and punish for high treason.

Next at the clergy do their furies frown, Pious Episcopacy must go down,
They will destroy the crosier and the crown. Churchmen are chain d, and schismaticks are freed

Mechanicks preach and holy fathers bleed, The crown is crucified with the creed. The Church of England doth all factions foster, The pulpit is usurpt by each impostor, Extempore excludes the Paternoster.

The Presbyterian and Independent seed The Presovierian and Independent Springs with broad blades. To make religion Springs with broad blades. To make religion Springs with broad blades. [blc] The corner stone 's misplac'd by every pavier: With such a bloody method and behaviour Their ancestors did crucifie our Saviour.

My royal consort, from whose fruitful womb So many princes legally have come, is forced in pilgrimage to seek a tomb. Great Britain's heir is forced into France, Whilst on his father's head his foes advance :

Poor child! he weeps out his inheritance. With my own power my majesty they wound, In the king's name the king binnelf's uncrown'd So doth the dust destroy the diamond.

With propositions daily they enchant My people's ears, such as do reason daunt, And the Almighty will not let me grant. They promise to erect my royal stem, To make me greate, t' advance my diadem, If I will first fall down and worship them!

But for refusal, they devour my thrones, Distress my children and destroy my bones; I feare they'll force me to make bread of stones.

My life they prize at such a slender rate, That in my absence they draw bills of hate That in my absence they gray to the state.
To prove the king a trainer to the state. Felons obtain more privilege than I, They are allow'd to answer ere they die;

'Tis death for me to ask the reason why. But, sacred Saviour, with thy words I woo Thee to forgive, and not be bitter to

Such as thou know'st do not know what they do: For since they from their Lord are so disjointed, As to contemn those edicts he appointed, How can they prize the power of his anointed?

Augment my patience, nullifie my hate, Preserve my issue and inspire my mate, Yet, though we perish, BLESS THIS CHURCH

Ecclesiastical Entelligence.

CANTERBURY SETTLEMENT. NEW ZEALAND.

The history and success of the Canterbury Settlement, are of sufficient interest and im portance to warrant our occupying so much of the Pairiot, with the following speech made by Mr. Godley, at a dinner lately given in London to him, on his return from New

"The capital of our settlement is the town of Christchurch; the sesport, Lyttelton, is eight miles from it. These towns form the centre of a district comprising a hundred and fifty miles of coast, of which the natural boundaries are to the west (what we call) the 'an wy range;' to the north, the Kalkera mountains; and to the south, the Waitangi river, and which varies in width from seventy to forty miles. I call these its natural boundaries, because such is their impracticable nature, that in will not be crossed by a road accessible to commerce. Of this district, thus shut in, Lyttelton is (with the exerption of the inlets of Banks's Peninsula, also in our settlement, but lying quite out of the way) not only the best and most accessible, but the only harbour. The district consists of low hills and level prairies. It is not of uniform fertility, but the whole of it is admirably adapted for carrying stock. We calculate it to contain five or air one of acres available for pasturage, which in the natural state will earry, at a very low compu-tation, two million sheep. These will produce se-ven million pounds of wood, worth, at present prices, 847. £500.000. Add £100.000 for ta low, hides. and farm produce (a very low estimate), and you will have on the whole produce to the amount of £600,000 necessarily exported from Lyttelton, and you will have on the other hand the supplies which or from the agricultural district surrounding Christchurch. And this prospective trade, very much larger as it is than the whole export trade of Van l'immen's l'and before the gold discoveries—larger than the whole export trade of the Cape—equal, if my memory becorrect, to the export trade of Nova No is and New tirunswick put together, is not, humanly speaking, problematic or uncertain. It must come. The land wants nothing to be done to It; there are sheep enough on it already to stock it fully, even if there were no further imports, in eight or nine years, and the rest follows as a matter of I have used round numbers, it is true, and by estimate may be a little too high, or a little too low, but that does not affect my argument, which is that by the necessary course of things, the Canterbury sett ement must become in a few years one of the richest colonies, and its port one of the most fourtaining places of commerce in the South Seas. Now I will take the state of the case at the present have been Executing is at this moment at least 150,700, which will jield, after the next shearing, ech must be added a considerable sum as to the the p pulation, or three times as much as the pro-portion of experts to population in the United enhancement in the price of stock consequent on the gold discoveries, importation into Cantesbury that of the gold discoveries, importation into Cantesbury that of many villages in England. Now, apply Merthyr Tydvil, in Glamorganshire, touching it I proceeds with great rapidity. The week bestore I came away, two ships landed 2,700 sheep, mating as we always did, the probable extent of Clergyman against another. The Commission Kingdom Again, notwithstanding the immense enhancement in the price of stock consequent on

besides a good number of cattle, at Lyttelton, and were immediately taken up for another trip. On our way to Wellington we met another stock ship going down with a full cargo. It is difficult, perincreasing import trade in stock, both as a symptom of present enterprise and as a sure carnest of future

As regards agriculture, I assert unhesitatingly that no body of first colonists ever set to work with so little delay and so much success to provide tood from their own soil. The obstacles to cultivation from their own soil. The obstacles to cultivation in a new country are such as generally to extend longer than you would deem possible the period of imported subsistence. New South Wales did not feed itself, I think, for twenty years; Wellington does not leed itself now. Well, the people of Canterbury raised last season potations enough for their consumption. There were 500 acres under wheat, which will give about two-thirds of the consumption. After next harvest, the astilyment consumpt on. After next harvest the settlement will cease to import the main articles of subsistence. This is a true picture of the state of the colony as regards its industry and its commerce. I ask you, does it look like failure? And now let any fair-minded man just take up any number of the Lyttelton Times.—let him observe, in the first place, its tone and style; in the second, the num-ber of its advertisements; then the varied record that it exhibits of the sayings and doings of the colony—let him at the same time remember that that colony was only two years old, and contained that cominy was only two years on, and contained little more than 3,000 people, and then let him say whether it is possible to come to any other con-clusion than that the community of which it is the organ must be not only advancing and flourishing in a material point of view, but also intelligent, moral, and civilised in a very high degree. Where will you fird a unal parish in this country, of equal population—aye, though such a parish, by being placed in the midst of an old and rich country, would have immense advantages over a colony that could produce a newspaper like this I hold in my hand? I brought it because a speech of mine was published in it, from which I thought I might wish to quote; but I find, in looking through it, ample illustration of what I have been saying. I find recorded, for example, the meeting of the horticultural society, which is said to have been so successful that they meant to have another on an extended scale in March; the performances of a rhoral society, with an elaborate and well-written rioral stricty, with an endotate and well-written critique on them; a long account of horse races (to: we have our Englist, sports, too); and finally, an entertainment given to inyself, at which 150 people sat down, and which I can assure you was got up in a way that would have done no discredit to the old country. These things are trivial in themselves, but they are collectively inconsistent with the notions of depression, apathy, and fail-

But it may be asked, how much of all this is due to the Canterbury Association. He would tell

" lu the first place, its agent explored and se lected the site, which, up to that time, had been utterly neglected, and almost unknown; it set on foot a survey, which, Captain Stokes told me, was unparalled for excellence in the southern hemis-phere; it organised, with vast labour, one of the best bodies of colonists that ever left there shores; it conveyed those colonists, with comfort and security, to New Zealand; it provided for them accommodation so ample, that the hardships ordinarily suffered by newly-arrived immigrants have been unknown; it secured for them a cheap and secure title to their land, and made such arrange secure title to their rain, and make area arrangements for giving them possession, that within two mostly the whole of the first body were actually make the first body were actually represented the interests of the colony in this country, especial ly as regarded the acquisition of constitutional rights."

On the subject of what had been done in the way of roads and of ecclesiastical provision, Mr. Godley spoke at length:-"Before you can understand the demand for

roads in the settlement, or the value of what has

been done to supply it, it is necessary that I should call to your minds the formation of the country. It chiefly consists, as I have said, of level plains and undulating downs—dry, grassy, and travensable by drays in every direction. There is, however a bolt, five or six miles wice, acxt to the coast, north and south of Lyttelton, containing sected by awamps. The plains are separated from the port by a range of hills, from 1,100 to 6:10 teet high. The only roads, therefore, which, 6:00 teet high. The only roads, therefore, which, in the existing state of population and commerce, are much required, are, first one to cross the hills between the port and the plains; and, so initis between the port and the plains; and, so-condly, branch lines communicating with it, and leading westward, northward, and southward, through the belt of swampy land, so as to connect the port with the dry land beyond the awampe. the port with the dry land beyond the awamp. The first object we had in view, and that which I considered the most important, was to make the road over the hill. A large sum of money had been spent upon it before I came, and it was estimated by our chief surveyor in t. £7,000 would finish it. Subsequent and more careful surveys, o every, made it clear to me that to finish it to Christians had been added to the call of the state of the second of the s Christchurch, on the scale on which it had been begun, would cost from £25,000 to £30,000; to ish it on the insdequate scale of a width of 1 ? leet would cost (with a bridge over the Heathe-ite) £16,000. This, of course, altered my view of the matter, because there was no prespect whatever of getting the sum required; I saw, therefore, that it was my business not to go un sinking my temall means in a work that I could ant finish, but to spend them in cutting through the awamps from the head of the navigation to the dry issid. I should have mentioned before that the river Avon and Henthcote, which firm into the sea close to the heads of Lvitelion linehour are navigable for vessels of 25 tims close up to Christchurch, and I found, after the experience of some months, that the difficulty of this water communication between the port and the plains had been greatly exaggerated, so that, in the upinion of many of the most experienced colonists, the greater parts of the heavy goods would go round by water even if the road were finished. - Aerordingly. I made a good bridle path over the hill, and a cort-road from the other side of the hill Christchurch, touching the head of the navigation. From Christchurch I formed roads to the the producing population will require drawn either west, north and south, with the necessary brid-from the same place, so far as they are seaborne, jes; so that, when I left the settlement, the country was opened in every direction, and a complete communication for heavy goods effected,

partiy by road and partiy by water, between the port and every part of the plains. At present, I have no hesitaton in saying that Carterbury is, on the whole, notwithstanding the want of a dray-road to the port, more traversable and accessible in every direction than any other settle-ment in New Zealand.' Then as to ecclesiastical and educational institu-

"There are four churches in the settlement, built partly by the association, partly by subscrip-tion, in which Sund-y service is performed; in one of these there is service every day, in another or alternate days. Besides these regular places of worship, dreine service is performed from time to time at frivate houses in various parts of the set-tlement. There is a day-school at Lytielton, and another at Christchorch, both excellently taught and well attended. I tried the experiment of having schools in two other localities, but tound the population so scattered, and so busy that the st-tendance was not such as to justify my keeping them up. At Christchurch there is a grammar review, for expert to Melbourne; so that the experts of the district during the ensuing year, that which there are about twenty boys of the upper is the third year after the foundation of the colony, will be not less than at the rate of £5 per head of the p pulation, or three times as much as the rate. tain that it is us much as there is an effective demend for. I must again remind you that the population is smaller, and collectively, far poorer, than that et many villages in England. Now, apply

our colonisation, we thought and spoke a great deal about a college. But a college, in the fing lish sense of the word, for three or four thousand

poor and hard working people, would be out of place. It would die for want of students. I doubt whether there are half-a-dozen people at Cauter-bury who would keep their sons at a college conducted on the cheapest possible scale. Untortwnately, in new countries, there is such a demand for men and money, that very lew are content, on the one hand, to pay the sum which would keep their sons as gentlemen at college, and on the other, to sacrifice those sons' services, just at the age when they are beginning to be useful on a station or a farm. The true criticism would bepot that we have not a college, and many other hings of the same soit now -but that we so posito that criticism there is no answer, except that we were over sanguine. We thought we should make, all of a sudden, a colony large and wealthy ough to demand these things, and that we should we have neither. Upon the ecclesistical endowments there is, in candour, something more to be said. The committee made, in my opinion, a very serious mistake when they invested the whole of their ecclesiastical funds in wild land. There are many objections to this; but the chief is, that, as all practical colonists know, wild fund in a new country cannot be relied upon for producing an annual income. No doubt, in process of time, the ecclesiastical lands in Canterbury, which have been very carefully selected, will become extremely valuable; but they bring in very little now. The association has engaged to support the clergymen and schoolmasters now regularly employed by it for five years, and if there be not sufficient funds of a public nature to discharge this obligation, it will, I doubt not, be met by Individuals. But after that time the support of the Church will depend on the rents of the Church lands, and that is, in

on the rents of the content management and many opinion, far to precarious a source of income to be properly relied u; on."

He did not with to depict a Utopia, but he would recommend any friend of his about to emigrate to hoose Canterbury for his settlement ;-very pleasant, climate; agreeable acciety; most, it not all, of the essential elements of civilization; rd-I have no doubt whatever-the heet invest nest for a small capital now to be had in the world. I repeat that, taking the rate of profit and the absence of risk together, a capital of from 1, 5001, to 5,0001 cannot, in my opinion, be so advantageously invested in any other way as in the dai-ry-farming or sheep-keeping on the plains of New

Having commended the new constitution sanks to the energy and liberality of Sir John Pakington, obtained for and so joyfully and thank-fully received in every part of New Zealand, Mr. Godley concluded with one word of advice on the ubject of colonial policy :-

"Many of you have the power of exercising, directly or indirectly, great influence on the affairs of British colonies. May I earnestly and solemnly impress upon them the one great fundamental maxim of sound colonial policy—it is to let your colonies alone; not chiefly because your interfer-ence will probably be of an injudicious kind in this r that particular matter-still less because it will or that particular matter—attn tess to about because be suctly and troublesome to yourself—but because it tends to spoil, corrupt, and to degrade them, beas much against subsidies and subscriptions as against vetos or restraints; indeed more, for the poison is more subtle and the chance of resistance less. I want you neither to subsidies their trens uries, nor to support their clergy, nor to do their olice duty with your soldiers, because they ought o do these things for themselves; and by your do ing it all, you contribute to making them effent nate, degenerate, and helpless. Do not be alraid o leave them to themselves, throw them into the water, and they will swim. Depend upon it, the water, and they will awim. Depend upon it, the greatest bo-in you can bestow upon colonies is what Rurke calls 'a wise and salutary neglect,' To this rule the Canterbury Colony is no exception. It is fortunate for it that the association's ust go alone. It has been called into existence, it has been given its opportunities, it has been started on its way; henceforth it must work out its own destinies. The Canterbury Association has done its work and passed away. Its memory may be unhonoured, its members revited: they care not; they have done their work—a great and roic work; they have raised to themselves a noble inonument—they have laid the foundations of a great and happy people. (The honourable gentlemen, who had been frequently applauded in he course of his speech, resumed his seat amidst

Sunnou preached in the Church of St. Mary. Greywell, on Good Friday, 1858, being also the Festival of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary: by A. Lush, M. A., Curste.

(London, Mosley, pp. 17.) rom a Dedication to the Parisbioners, by the ncumbent, the Rev. A. Weldhouse, we gather hat objections were made to this Sermon, and that it was referred to the Bishop of Winchester, who, after a perusal of it, decided as follows-'There is nothing to which I can object, as contrary to the Doctrine of our Church." We certainly are astonished to find that any one could raise any formal objection to this discourse, provided it was distinctly and edibly delivered as it is here printed; but we by observe that misunderstanding and misinterpretation often arise from a manifest want of clearness and dis-tinctness in the delivery of Sermons. We have very often observed that connecting words, prefixes, and final syllables, or final words of sentences, are pronounced so indistinctly, and inaudibly—we might say slovenly—that it is only when the preacher has got some distance beyond them that the real word, and the meaning of the sentence, can be discovered, or guessed at; and it not unfrequently happens that they are altogether lost, and that misapprehension arises. As laymen, we can assure the Clergy that this is a matter deserving their most serious, habitual and watchful attention.

What portion of this sermon was objected to, we are not told: but as the quotations from our standard writers are added as a note to two asthe "only son" of the Blessed Virgin, and that ion, we presume that the objections were made to that part of the Sermon. We confess that we do not see the necessity, nor the use, of bringing such points before a mixed congregation, especially in the shape of positive assertion, seeing that neither the Bible nor the Prayer Book gives any positive authority for deciding the point either one way or the other. We heartily wish that those who are so anxious—rightly anxious—to hold and teach the Doctrine of Apostolical Succession, would be equally anxious and careful to succeed to St. Paul's tender regard for the weak brethren, and not go out of their way-out of the way of the Bible and Prayer Book-to cast stumbling-blocks in the way of him "for whom Christ died." We are convinced orinions and assumptions, and mere words and rithout any unfaithfulness whatever-that real offence is often given, men's minds are distracted,

and suspicion and prejudice are excited. DIOCESE OF LLAYDAFF.

CLERICAL INQUIST AT MERTETR.-A Commis-

was appointed by the Bishop of Llandaff, the Processan, and consisted of the following gentle-men:—The Rev. Archdeacon, of Llandaff, Rev. afterwards went about their play. The day Canon Jones, of Tredegar; Rev. W. Bruce, Rev. Canon Jenkins, Dowlais; and Rev. Thomas williams, Abergarenny; and their object was to institute enquiries into the correctness of certain charges which had been made in the columns of the Cymro newspaper. These had been brought forward by the Reverent G. C. Harries, Curate of Brough made the assumed mans of "Kriwroness". of Brecon, under the assumed name of "Eglwysydd," and were brought against the Rev. W.
Rowlands, Curate of Merthyr. They were—let,
Allowing Sunday School pupils to recite chapters
in the Parish Church. 2nd, Allowing a dissenter to pray on the barial-ground after service was over. The Commission sat for some hours with closed doors, and then reported that the charge was not proved by the evidence. The Blahop has expressed his disapprobation at the irregu-larities which have occurred in the administration of public worship, and at the mode in which it was brought before the public. His letter was read to the parties by the Archdeacon of

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are enabled to state that the Right Rev. Dr. Perry, Bishop of Mulbourne, will succeed to the Bishopric of Sydney, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Broughton; and that the Rev. Robert Alwood, M.A., Chaplain to the late Bishop of Sydney, will succeed to the Bishopric of Mal--Sunday Tinus.

Information having been conveyed to the Bishop of Norwich that the Rev, Alexander B. Campbell, Perpetual Curate of Great Redisham, Suffolk, was officiating in Sir W. Dunhar's schismatical Chapel at Aberdeen, his Lordship has addressed a monition to him requiring his immediate return to his Bouefice, and stating his intention to take such further measures as the proceeding may call for.

The Hampshire Chronicle gives the following lescription of the new obituary window, of six lights, just placed in the south airle of Winches-"In the centre of the upper compartment a

eautiful representation of Christ as the 'Good Shepherd;' the right hand is pointing to a lamb, and in the left is a pastoral crook, encircled by the motto-l'astor bonus animam suam dat oribui On either side is the Virgin and the belove disciple' John: the former, with the hands crossed, bears a lily, around which is an entwined scroll, inscribed Magnificat animus meus Dominum: the latter, holding a pen in his hand, is depicted as in the set of writing his Gospel, which he supports on the left arm. On the dexter side is his usual symbol, an eagle, denoting the highest inspiration in the contemlation of the divine nature of the Saviour From the mouth of the eagle is suspended ribbon, on which is written, In principio erat verbum et erat cum Deo. The division below has in the centre a fine figure of King Solomon, clothed in a purple mantle lined with ermine. He stands before his throne, and holds a sceptre in his right hand and a plan of the Temple in the other. The lateral divisions are occupied tt tends to spoil, corrupt, and to degrade them, because they will never do anything, or be fit for anything great, so long as their chief political business is to complein of you, to fight with you, and to lean upon you—so long as they consider you as to lean upon you—so long as they consider you as responsible for their welfare, and can look to you for assistance, in their difficulties. I protest quite as much against subsidies and subscriptions. The several figures are beautifully dear the state of the subscriptions are subscriptions. Gothic canopies, the inscription being pencilled in the old test character. Underneath the figures is the following commemorative record continuously arranged;—'In memory of Edward Poulter, Canon of this Catheral, of his sons Brownlow and John Sayer, and of his granddaughter Dorothea Julia Poulter. Erected by Brownlow Poulter, A. D. 1853.' This memor window forms an appropriate sequel to a similar

one, containing six figures, crected at the ex-pense of Charles Morley, Esq.; two years ago, in the corresponding north sisle of the same building." The Parish Church of Micheldean, having undergone a process of restoration, was re-opened on Wednesday the 27th ult. The high square deal pews, which formerly disfigured the building, have been replaced with low oak seats after the ancient pattern; only one of the old pews still remaining, as a relic of prejudices which, it is hoped, will soon pass away. At the reopening there was a large attendance of clergy and lait; services were held and sermons preached, morning and evening; the Holy Com-munion was administered and an offertory collection made of £150. After morning serrice, about 150 of the neighboring gentry and the principal inhabitants sat down to a luncheon in the school room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. They were succeeded at four o'clock by about the same number of the poorer inhabitants, who were regaled with a substantial dinner. The children, to the num-her of 180, pertook of cake and cider. Merry peals were rung throughout the day, which was observed throughout the parish almost universally as a holiday, and will never, we trust, be forgotten by the inhabitants of Michelsean. The services on the following Sunday were attended by large congregations, Sunday were attended by large congregations, who appeared thoroughly to enter into their spirit, and to appreciate the space and councily adorning of their beautiful church, after having for ten months previously been compelled to attend the services in a small and inconvenient school-room, which had been licensed by the Bishop for the purpose.—N. Y. Churchman.

Vigorous efforts are on foot, says the Sheffield Times, to provide an incumbency for the itev. Canon Trevor, who, though a parish chaplain, elected by the trustees, has been excluded by the vicar from the pulpit of the parish. The cause of this exclusion is not stated. The liev. gentleman, however, has lately published a book n favor of synodical action, which is on all ads allowed to be the best that has yet appeared on that subject. A site for the new hurch has been given by Mr. Wostenholm, a Sharrow, where a large population is rapidly collecting. The Church is to contain 750 aittings, half of which are to be free; the cost to be £3,000; besides £1,000, to be applied towards the endowment, as required by law. The church, when consecrated, is to be vested

in trustees .- Ib. The foundation stone of a small Norman Church was laid at Fromilode, in Gloucester-shire, on Thursday the 28th ult. The proceedings begun by a procession of clergymen in their surplices, headed by the Rev. Sir Lionel Darell, Bart. The stone was laid smidst chanting and prayers, by Lady Darell. The whole area of the nave is to be filled with open sittings .- /b.

ZA determination having been formed to erec new buildings for the National School connected with Holy Trinity Chapel, in the parish of Ashtonjuxta, Birmingham, Monday, August lat, was appointed for the laying of the first stone. The ceremony is said to have been highly satisfactory, both in itself, and as showing a regard to Church principles in that town. To stamp the occasion with a sacred character, the day begun with religious services, choral, the Holy Communion and a sermon. A procession was then formed of the choirs and clergy, in their vestments, who went from the chanel to the site, chanting the 148th Paulm. The ceremony being over, the procession returned to the chapel, and afterwards, with a large com-pany of ladics, and others, partock the hospital-tites provided by the incumbent and some of the lairy who had been most forward in assisting him. That being the feast-day of the achool,

closed with prayers. - 18.

The foundation stone of a new Church was laid by the Rishop of Manchester, on Thursday the 4th, at Oldham, a large manufacturing town in Lancashirs.—Also, at Colchester, on Monday the 8th, by Mr. Rowland Alston, the religious part of the ceremony being performed by Archdesoon Burney.—Also, at Rollington, h Cheshire, by the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hordern, vicar, of the parish; the land being given by the Earl of Stamford.

IRRLAND.-Authentic reports state that the Bishop of Limerick, the Right Hon. John Hatchell, and Pr. Longfield are the new Com-

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO. CIRCULAR OF THE MEDICAL PACCETT. The Professors of the Faculty of Medicine of

Trinity College present to the many friends of the University, the members of the Medical Profession in Canada West, and the public in general, their circular for the ensuing year. They have adopted this mode of conveying information with regard to their department, because they are aware that incorrect and ill-founded statements have been promulgated, and very erroneous impressions have existed among

many, not only as to the rules and regulations which govern the obtention of degrees in medicine in Trinity College, but also as to the nature of the instruction to be obtained by those who, not desiring to graduate in this University, may be anxious to avail themselves of nevertheless the extensive means at command, for qualifying for examination before the Provincial Board of either Section of the Province, or for the acqui-sition of medical degrees in some of the other institutions of Canada, Great Britain, and the United States (all of which now recognize the certificates of this University), should they prefer so to do.

The course of medical instruction will, as usual, be comprised in a period of six months; and commence, for the session of 1858-4, on Tuesday, the lat day of November next, and terminate in the last week of April following. The fees for attendance upon the respective they are only occasional (as regards this University) or matriculating, that is to say, purpose eed to the degree; but it is to be obto proceed to the degree; but it is to be observed, that occasional students are subjected to se reliminary or matriculating examination, and are required to subscribe to no declaration or test what

The professors in the different branches are now furnished with very extensive, perfect and valuable means, for the illustration of their respective subjects; having dry and wet prepara-tions for the exhibition of the tissues and organs. noth in a healthy and diseased conplates of Cruveillier, Carswell, Quain, Baillie, Alibert, &c. &c., serving as auxiliaries for the Alibert, &c. &c., serving as auxiliaries for the latter; as well as many very beautiful preparations made expressly for the purpose, with the aid of the microscope, by the Professors of Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, for the former. There are also a cabinet of materia medica, and valuable botanical plates and discovered the services Charles and services and services the services and services are services the services and services the services are services the services the services are services the serv grams; an extensive Chemical apparatus, and inhoratory for practical chemistry; Obstetrical apparatus and machine.
In addition to these facilities, microscopical

ionatrations will be made as often as required

for the elucidation of the subject in hand.

There is a library connected with this department of the University, from which books may be procured by students under certain regula-

The department of Practical Anatomy will be under the immediate supervision of the Pro-fessor of Anatomy; and, with the arrangements entered into, it is confidently hoped that there will be an ample supply of material for this

The Lying-in Hospital in Richmond street, sufficiently advanced pupils, that is to say, for those who have already attended one course of lectures on the subject, cannot be surpassed in Canada. The pupils have the advantage of reference to the Professor of blidwifery in all cases of difficulty, and he will from time to time give practical or clinical lectures on the cases of

interest in the house.

The practice of the Toronto General Hospital. obtained by payment of a sessional fee, as well as that of the liouse of Industry and other charitable institutions in the city, w evallable for instruction to the pupils of Trinity College.

OF DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

The University of Trinity College grants two Degrees in Medicine, that of lischelor and Doctor. As the degree of M. B. confers upon its holder the same privileges as those enjoyed by a Master of Arts, giving him a seat in convocation, &c. &c., he is required to have previously taken the oath of allegiance and supreviously taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and to have subscribed the following declaration: "I, A. B. do willingly and heartily declare

that I am truly and sincerely a member of the United Church of England and Ireland." No degree whatever is granted by Trinity College under different regulations.

FOR THE DECREE OF M. S.

Candidates for this degree are required to have been engaged in their professional studies during four years; they must have kept terms in College during one year, and previously to entering, they must have passed—as is also required of Students in the other Paculties—an examination on the following subjects:

Divinity-Seripture History and the Gospel of St. Luke in Greek. Classies—Plato Apologia Sorraits;—Citero de Amicilia et de Senetule;—Latin Prose Composition. Mathematics—Arlthmetic.

themusics—Arithmess.
sciel—Books 1 & 2.
C Perst Pour Bules, first four tunes,
Fractions,
Greatest Common Measure,
Less Common Multiple,
Involution and Evolution,
Simple Equations.
N.B. Particular attention will be paid to gram-

matical accuracy. The whole examination will be conducted on paper. While residing in College, during the first year, they must pass the examinations prescribed for Students in Arts, and further, they must attend in the Medical Department the courses of lectures on Chemistry and Materia Medica. At the expiration of the fourth year of study, dating from the time of entering to the lectures on Chemistry and Materia Medica, provided that they shall then be of the age of 21 years, and shall have passed, to the satisfaction of the Medical Faculty, the two examinations in Medicine, as prescribed below, they shall obtain from the University a license

exchanged, after the expiration of two years more, for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, without further examination or expense. The first examination shall commence on the second Monday in April, and be conducted by printed papers and visa voce, on the following

practicandum in Medicina," which shall be

Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Modica and Pharmacy,

No candidate will be admitted to this examination, unless he furnish proof by certificate-

1. Of his having completed the third year of the Church. The title "Bishop" is treated is medical study.

2. Of having passed the examinations required of Students in Arta, as already specified, and the "Previous Examination," or of having passed an examination or taken a degree in arts some other University recognized by Trinity

3. Of having attended, either in this Univerity or some other recognized by it, one course of lectures on each of the following subjects:

tirevest Anatomy and Physiology.
Descriptive and Europied Anatomy.
Pathological Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Practical Chemistry.
Mater is Medica and Pharmary.
Butang.
Practice of Medicina.
Surgery.
Midwighry.
Medical Junipradence.
having Measured Anatom ana

4. Of having dissected during nine months.

The free for this examination shall be £3; to be paid to the Dean of the Medical Passity at the same time that the certificates are transmitted to him—namely, fourteen days prior to

the day of examination.

The second examination shall take place on the first Monday in November, or the second Monday in April. It shall be conducted by printed papers and rive roce, at the discretion of the examiners, ou the following subjects: ners, ou the following subjects:

Metical Jus

No candidate shall be admitted to this examiation until after the completion of his full Medical course of four years, and unless he pro

1. Of having passed the first examination. 2. Of having, subsequently to that period ttended a second course of lectures on each a ne subjects named for the first examination including those on which he has been already examined, as well as those on which he was iot so examined.

8. Of having, subsequently to his first examination, dissected during s'x months.

4. Of having attended the practice of a lying-in Hospital for six mouths, and conducted seve-

6. Of having attended the Medical and Surrical practice of a recognized Hospital during ighteen months.

The certificates, as in the former case, are to e transmitted to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, fourteen days before the day of exami-nation, accompanied by an additional fee of £8.

OF THE DEGREE OF M. D.

The examination for the degree of M.D. shall take place once in each year, and commence on the second Monday in April.

No candidate shall be admitted to this examination, unless he shall have produced certificates

to the following effect, viz.:

1. Of baving taken the degree of M. B. in of Physicians of England, Scotland, or ireland:

or a Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Sur-geous of England, Scotland, or Ireland.

2. Of having been engaged in actual practice, or of having attended the practice of an Hos-pital (Medical and Surgical) for at least two years, subsequently to having taken his first

legrue.

8. Of moral character, attested by two persons of respectability.

These certificates shall be transmitted to the

Dean of the Medical Faculty, as provided in the case of those for the first degree.

The examination shall be by printed papers, and shall comprise the following subjects :

The candidate shall also furnish a commer

ary on cases in Modicine, Burgery and Mid-SPECIAL GASES.

and belonging to the Church of England, who where he had eleven brothren who would all being possessed of degrees from Universities recognized by Trinity College, desire to obtain an ad cundem in this University, or having inferior degrees from similar and recognized insti
were able to express their tutions, desire to obtain the higher grades in Trinity College. All necessary information on these matters can be had on personal applica-tion, or by is ter, post paid, to the Dean of the Medical Faculty. The necessary nust also be forwarded either to

> JAMES BOVELL, M. D. Dean of Faccity, King st. west: 0 FRANCIS BADGLEY, M. D. Acting Dean, 17 Hay st. Toron !

Our Beview.

I'me Indian Thibre of Guiana, by the Rev. W. II. Beutt. New York, Robert Carter gospel-has proved a failure. & Brothers; Toronto, Il. Rousell, Robert Armour.

We take up our notice of this excellen ittle work by proceeding to state other difulties which have stood in the way of the Church's extension in British Guiana.

The impoverishment of the colony pro luced by free trade has been attended with nost unhappy effects. "Impoverishment" may seem a rather strong expression; but it s not to be denied that, compared with what they were before protection had been withforest was before their eyes—the Ladian was
the Indian still—and the unconquerable longing
impoverished by free trade. It is true, they are gradually recovering from the almost crushing effects of the first shock, and beginning to adapt themselves, so far as that can be done, to the new state of things; but complete restoration is out of the question. They will never be what they once were. If they succeed in attaining comparative accurity and comfort, it is all that in the vast majority of instances can be expected; as to wealth, that is out of the question, except where capital unusually large enables the planter to conduct his operations on a very large scale. At present, estates, which were once a garden, have become a wilderness; and there appears to be no prospect of their ever being again brought no prospect of their ever being again brought having been betrothed to a man who already under profitable cultivation. The Bishop had a wife and children. An she, has father, and all his family were under Christian instrucunder profitable cultivation. The Bishop draws a melancholy picture of this desolation. "Of three once flourishing estates one had entirely ceased all operations, and the remaining two were struggling along with vary little prospect of gain to the proprietors." Afflicted, as the colony was, by these commercial reverses, we were not surprised to hear that seatened to, and as he new that there was no resulting the austication of heathering. the colonial legislature was compelled to possibility of keeping the ensteam of heatheries withdraw, very generally, its grants for reliwithdraw, very generally, its grants for reli-gious and educational purposes, during the worst of the financial pressure. Nothing short of absolute necessity, we may be sure, abort of absolute necessity, we may be sure, could have constrained the legislature to take that step; for the West Indian colonial legis-

by them-whatever may be the case hereas worthy of affection and respect. Witness the proposal made last year by the legislature of Trinided to the Bishop of Berbadoes, that he should risk the island for the discharge of episcopal duties, that a house should be provided for him at the public cost, and all his travelling expenses defrayed. All honor we gay, be awarded to a parliament that will actifu this courteous, kind, and religious spirit! With fortunes ceriously reduced, if not ruined, by the financial trials we have mentioned, individual members of the Church found themselves atterly disabled from doing for the Church what they had done before.

The time was past when fifty pounds and upwards would be given (and we are informed it was so uncommon gift) to the clergyman as a marriage fee or even as a beptismal bresent. The will to give for this way was unchanged; but the ability was gone. We are glad to be told, however, that "within the last two years the commercial prosperity of the country has been in some measure restored."

The short stay of the East Indian Coolies in the colony, who are imported to labour on the estates for a few years, and then taken back to their native country to be exchanged for others, renders it next to impossible to make much impression on them by religious instruction.

instruction.

"I once went with a friend to see some Coolies who were engaged in bullding one of those moveable pagedas before mentioned, in a small enclosure, which we asked permission to enter. This was persupptorily refused, and we were given to understand that the shrine would be polluted by our near approach. Of course we immediately gave up the point, but could not help begging the by-standers to turn from these follies, and serve the living and true flod, who made heaven and earth. A Coolie from the crowd than stood forward, and said a great many things in ridioule of Christianity, great many things in ridicule of Christianity, and in praise of his own religion, pointing to one of our chapel schools, which was visible at one of our chapel schools, which was visible at some distance, as a building more abourd than their pagoda. Fluding that we were getting unintelligible to each other, our antagonist, whose name was Ramion Singh, desired us to follow him to the house of their interpreter, which we did. When taxed with the abourdity of worshipping an image which their own hands had made, he maintained that God was in it. lle took refuge from the charge of werehipping many Gods in their favourite pantheiam, saying, that God was in all things, wood, water, &c. 1. Of having taken the degree of M. B. in this University or some other, the degree of which are recognized by Trinity College; or unless he be a Licontiate of the licyal Gulleges of Physicians of England. Scatteril. widows in India. When Juggernaut was men-tioned, he seemed surprised, and asked how we could know of those things. He maintained that that image could do everything but speak; and when asked if it could walk, he replied in the affirmative, but owned that he had never seen it do so. To the observation that his prioris deceived him, he replied that we had no better grounds for our belief than the Hindoor for better grounds for our belief than the Hindoos for theirs. I thought it best to speak of the atons-ment for sin, and saked if the abound practises of his countrymen were able to satisfy the wrath of God. We had some difficulty in makwrath of God. We had some difficulty in making him understand what sine were. At last he owned himself a sinner and confessed his ignorance on this point. We then explained, as far as he was able to comprehend, the doctrine of redemption of the world through Christ, and begged him and his friends to place themselves for instruction under the excellent and plants at capital than living any that waste. The pious catochist then living on that estate. He remained silent for some time, lost in thought, There are rules provided for the guidance of but said in conclusion, that if he been loss Medical gentlemen already in practice, Christian he could never go back to Be

"This was the only conversation I have ever had with these people, in which both parties were able to express their thoughts fully to each other; and for this we were indebted to the kindness of the interpreter.

"These Coolies were only brought to Guiana for a few years, and then returned to their own for a few years, and then returned to their own country just as they began to acquire a know-lodge of the English language sufficient: to enable them to comprehend some of the simplest truths of Christianity. Fresh bodies of their heathen countrymen being brought from thence, all labour in such a case is hopeless, except by persons acquainted with their tongue, or by distributing the scriptures and other Christian honks in their language. books in their language."

Every attempt to civilize the Indian of Guiana-spart from the civilization of the

"Though for a great number of years some of the tribes have been in proximity to Europeans of different races; first as bitten cnemies, exterminating where they were able; and afterwards as friends and allies, caressed and employed by the Dutch to hunt down their runnway elaves: yet still, whether foee or friends to civilized man, scarcely any change was produced on their mode of life or way of thinking. In-stances are related where young individuals of both sexes have been taken away and carefully educated, so that it seemed impossible they could ever again sink into their natural condi-

"The present age is distinguished beyond those that have gone before it, by the efforts made to evangelize these people whem it has been found impossible to civilize in any other way. The result has shown that the gospel is the only effectual power—that the heart of the savage can be settened and attracted only by the relief of all these?

too strong in them for the restraints of

the religion of Jesus" With two more extracts, illustrating the converting and restraining powers of the gospel over these wild men of the tropient forest we close our review.

MOLY NATRIMONY. "A young female was pointed out to me be

once expressed her determination to ebey it.

"A few days after the young man come as
it seemed, to claim his bride, and was not a lature have gained themselves honor in the little amssed to find how the matter steed. He cordial support they have all slong given to was a native of Institute, where the instruc-