

THOMAS HOWARD, FIFTH DUKE OF NORFOLK, AND EARL OF ARUNDEL.

Thomas Howard, the celebrated Earl, was brought up under the care of his mother, a lady of great and eminent virtues...

In Italy, where he delighted to reside, he greatly improved his natural taste and disposition, and became an excellent judge and patron of the fine arts.

He attended King Charles at his coronation in Scotland; where all persons strove to outvie each other in the splendour of their apparel, retinue, and entertainment...

His personal appearance and character are thus drawn: "He was tall of stature, and of shape and proportion rather goodly than neat; his countenance was majestic and grave; his visage long; his eyes large, black, and piercing; a hooked nose, and some warts or moles on his cheeks; his complexion was brown, his hair thin both on his head and beard; he was of stately presence and gait, so that any man who saw him, could not but conclude him to be a great person; his garb and fashion drawing more observation than did the rich apparel of others; it being a common saying of James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, 'He looked like the Earl of Arundel in his plain stuff and trunk hose, with his beard in his teeth, that looks more like a nobleman than any of us.'"

He was more learned in men and manners than he was in books, yet understood the Latin very well, was master of the Italian; and was a great favourite of learned men, such as Sir Robert Cotton, Sir Henry Spelman, Mr. Camden, Mr. Schelen, and other antiquaries. He was a great master of order and ceremony, and knew, and kept greater distance towards his sovereign than any other person of that time, and expected no less from his inferiors; often complaining, that the too great affability of the king, and the French garb of the court, would bring injury into contempt. In council he was grave and succinct, rather discharging his conscience and honour, than complying with particular interests; and so was never at the head of business, or principal in favour, contenting himself to be as it were the supporter of anti-entail and gentry, and to interpose in their behalf—He was a Protestant in religion, but no bigot or puritan; and professed more to affect moral virtues, than nice questions and controversies. He was most faithful and affectionate to his lady, indulgent to his children. His recreations were,—the education of his grandchildren; conversation with them; overlooking his rare collections; and when not diverted by business, pleasing himself in retirement to the country."

The anecdote of the earl's presenting old Parr to King Charles may possibly be new to some of our readers. Parr at that time had lived and enjoyed twice 'three score years and ten,' without manifesting either infirmity of mind or body. He was one day the subject of conversation at Court; and Arundel was authorised to present this living chronicle of the kings of England to his majesty. Introduced to the royal presence, King Charles addressed him with much affability, and said—"Well, Parr, you have lived much longer than other men; pray, what have you done more than other men?" "Done, your highness?" said Parr; "I think I may say without vanity that I have done more than other men—I did penance after I had passed my hundred yeary."—"The following is told of his son Lord Mowbray:—"At a committee of the House of Lords," says Clarendon, "in the afternoon, in some debate, passion arose between the Earl of Pembroke, then Lord Chamberlain of the household, and the Lord Mowbray, eldest son of the Earl of Arundel; and from angry and disdainful words, an offer of blows was made the next day both sent to the Tower by the House of Lords. The king, taking advantage of this miscarriage, and having been induced by the carriage of the Earl of Pembroke, sent to him for his staff, and bestowed it upon the Earl of Essex."

It is certain that Arundel faithfully adhered to the king, serving as a volunteer in his army, till he was sent for by his father to join him at Padua, where, after some stay in that city, and when on the point of returning home, his father, who resolved to follow him, became suddenly indisposed and died. Whereupon his lordship immediately gave orders for embalming remains; brought them over with him to England, where he found the king's affairs in a deplorable condition.

"Destruction from God was a terror to me." Jon xxxi. 23.

SORROW ON THE SEA.

There lived, a short time since, in the north of England, three little boys, whose names were Davis, Carlisle, and Fostil. Davis and Carlisle were sons of fishermen. One Sunday afternoon, these three little boys, forgetting that God had forbidden them to find their own pleasures on His holy day, amused themselves by going out to sea, in a small boat, about thirteen feet long. There was one, and one small sail, in their little boat. When they had got out a few miles from land, they thought they saw some boys coming out in a boat to fetch them back again, so they set up their small sail, that they might follow their own pleasure still longer. The blessing of God did not go with them. The wind blew from the shore, and, sad to tell, their boat was driven out still further to sea. At last, to their great sorrow, the land was no longer to be seen. How often they tried to get back to the shore—but alas! they could not. Perhaps they said to each other, Oh, that we had gone a distance to school, or to the house of God! all this sorrow would not have come upon us! Night came on, and it was now so dark, that they could no longer try to get back, and a strong gale of wind drove them yet further into the open sea. Morning came; but not a speck of land was to be seen, nor was any ship near them. They were now in great trouble, for they had not one mouthful of food, nor any water in their little boat, neither did any one of them know how to get back to land. The eldest boy, Davis, fifteen years of age, fell sick, and was ill all day; this made them more unhappy. The sun again set, and there seemed no hope of their being saved from a watery grave. How fearful to die, when we are not at peace with God, when our sins are not washed away in the blood of Christ, and our hearts are not in the dwelling-place of his good Spirit! Their parents on shore tried to find their poor little boys; but they

could not. Tuesday morning dawned; all day they looked out for some ship, and hoped once more to see the land; it was all in vain, night came on again, and the three poor little fellows, tired, hungry, and stiff with cold, lay down in the bottom of their boat, which was driven about by the wind and waves. When Carlisle and Fostil awoke in the morning, they looked at Davis, who was lying quite still; he never moved again, he was dead. Oh! let not your last end be like his. This, the poor children felt, was the worst of all. The sea did not run very high, and their boat floated about all this third day; but now they had still less hope than ever. Night once more drew its curtains over the sky, and the two little sailors, with the dead body of their companion, spent the dark hours of the fourth night on the open sea. But God looked down from heaven upon their grief, and in wrath remembered mercy. In the afternoon of Thursday, they saw a sail in the distance; the ship drew toward them, and while they looked on it their eyes filled with tears of joy. The kind captain at once took the poor boys on board his ship; but they were very ill indeed, as they had not had any food since Sunday afternoon. While the poor little fellows were being put on board the ship, they saw the sailors were going to throw the body of their companion overboard. They cried aloud most bitterly, and begged that they might take home the dead body of Davis; but a heavy splash in the water was the answer to their cries, and the waves hid Davis from their sight. The captain was a Dutchman, and he was going back to his own country; but when he got there, he was so kind as to send the two boys back to London. From London they set out for the north of England, and once more reached home, to the very great joy of their unhappy parents. What a tale they had to tell! Let none that read it forget, that sin and sorrow must ever go together; but the ways of God are safe and happy, and his paths are peace.

RESULTS OF ASTRONOMY.

According to a conjecture first made by the great Herschel, and afterwards further developed and rendered intelligible by Madler, the entire system of fixed stars, forms, if we may use the expression, a single lens-shaped canopy. That is, we, with our sun, are situated nearly in the middle of a space, having the form of two watch-glasses, placed with the concave surfaces towards each other. The surfaces of this canopy are studded tolerably equally with fixed stars. But as we are a thousand times nearer those situated above and below than those at the edges of this hollow lens, so the distances between the stars immediately above us seem greater, whilst the legions of those distributed at the edge are seen in densely crowded masses. We may consider the Milky Way as the edge and furthest limit of this set of fixed stars, where the infinitely distant crowds of stars are collected in such masses, that their light flows together into a whitish cloud, and no longer permits us to isolate one star from another.

Beyond this our lens, Herschel and the most recent astronomers imagine that the spots of clouds which appear like oval flakes in the sky, are other entirely distinct and independent systems, which float at such an immeasurable distance from us, that the light has to wander millions of years in reaching to us.

It is, however, as we before remarked, sufficient for our purpose to take into consideration only the stars of the twelfth magnitude, from which the light can travel to us in four thousand years. From what we have already said, viz., that the ray of light meeting our eye is not sent forth from the star at the same moment, but arrives here according to the corresponding and requisite number of seconds, minutes, or years, it follows that we do not see the star as it is, but as it was at the time when the ray of light was emitted.

Thus we see the star in Centaur as it was three years ago, Vega as it was twelve years and one month ago, and so on to the star of the twelfth magnitude, which we look upon as it shone four thousand years ago. Hence follows the conclusion which has frequently been made by astronomers, and which in its result has become popular, viz., that a star of the twelfth magnitude may have been extinguished, or set four thousand years ago, whilst we, nevertheless, continue to see its light shining.

This conclusion, when applied to each of the former positions, gives the following results:— We do not see the moon as it is, but as it was a second and a quarter before; i.e., the moon may already have been dispersed into atoms for more than a second, and we should still see it entire and perfect. We do not see the sun as it now is, but as it was eight minutes before; Jupiter as it was fifty-two minutes; Uranus as it was more than two hours before; the star in Centaur as it was three years ago; Vega as it was nine and a quarter years; and a star of the twelfth magnitude as it was four thousand years ago.

These propositions are well known, and have already been published in popular works upon astronomy. It is really marvellous that nobody has thought of reversing them, and of drawing the very remarkable and astonishing conclusions which pour upon us in a full stream from the converse; and it is our intention here to examine the converse and the inferences which may thence be drawn.

The following is the relative view of the matter; as we have before remarked, we see the disc of the moon not in the form in which it now is, but as it was five quarters of a second before the time of observation. In exactly the same way an imaginary observer in the moon would not see the earth as it was at the moment of observation, but as it was five quarters of a second before. An observer from the sun sees the earth as it was eight minutes before. From Uranus the time between the reality and the perception by the eye being two hours and a half apart; if, for example, the summit of the Alps on a certain morning was illuminated by the first ray of the sun at six o'clock, an observer in this planet, who was provided either with the requisite power of vision, or a sufficiently good telescope, would see this indication of the rising of the sun at half-past eight of our time.

An observer in Centaur can of course never see the Northern hemisphere of the earth, because this constellation never rises above our horizon. But supposing it possible, and that an observer were standing in this star with such powerful vision as to be able to distinguish all particulars on our little earth shining, but feebly luminous in its borrowed light, he would see, in the year 1843, the public illuminations which, in the year 1840, made the cities of our native country shine with the brightness of day during the darkness of night. An observer in Vega would see what happened with us twelve years ago, and so on, until an inhabitant of a star of the 12th magnitude, if we imagine him with unlimited power of vision contemplating the earth, sees it as it was four thousand years ago, when Memphis was founded, and the Patriarch Abraham wandered upon its surface.

In the immeasurably great number of fixed stars which are scattered about in the universe, floating in ether at a distance of between fifteen and twenty billions of miles from us, reckoning backwards any given number of years, doubtless a star could be found which sees the past epochs of our earth as if existing now, or so nearly corresponding to the time, that the observer need wait no long time to see its condition at the required moment.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

Advertisements.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, Next Door to Macdonald's Hotel, Toronto.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a well-selected stock of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doekins, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, &c. &c.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, First House North of the Court House, Church Street, Toronto.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS, (Opposite Saint James's Cathedral) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

D. B. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBURG, CANADA WEST.

MR. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

DONALD BETHUNE, JR., BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVENANCE, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBURG, CANADA WEST.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, 63, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BETHUNE.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY, NOTICE.

Advertisements.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established for the purpose of effecting Assurance on the Lives of Persons resident in or about to proceed to the Colonies of Great Britain, India, or other places abroad.

THE CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY IS £500,000. All the Directors are Shareholders of the Company.

THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY will be ascertained and divided at certain intervals, when each Policy, having a right to participate in the Profits, will share in the Fund to be allocated for Division among the Assured.

W. MORRISON, WATCH MAKER AND MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, SILVER SMITH, &c. No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

MORPHY & BROTHERS, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS CITY BUILDINGS, (Opposite Saint James's Cathedral) AND AT 98, YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

D. B. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBURG, CANADA WEST.

MR. ROBERT COOPER, SOLICITOR AND ATTORNEY, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

DONALD BETHUNE, JR., BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVENANCE, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBURG, CANADA WEST.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C. C. PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO FORTE, SINGING AND GUITAR, 63, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, TORONTO.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BETHUNE.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BUILDING SOCIETY, NOTICE.

Advertisements.

NEW BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

PROSPECTUS OF A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF EDUCATION FOR UPPER CANADA.

THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS FOR UPPER CANADA, in accordance with his prescribed duty, to employ all lawful means in his power to collect and diffuse information on the subject of Education generally among the people of Upper Canada, and in order to supply to some extent one of the widely-felt intellectual wants of the country, proposed to establish and to conduct gratuitously, assisted by Mr. J. GEORGE HODGINS,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF EDUCATION. To be devoted to the exposition of every part of our School System; to the publication of official papers on the subject of Education; to the discussion of the various means of promoting the efficiency of Schools; and the duties of all classes of persons in respect to them; to accounts of systems of public instruction in other countries, both European and American; and to the diffusion of information on the great work of Popular Education generally.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

WOOL.

Farm for Sale.

JOHN THORPE'S BRITISH HOTEL, GUELPH.

MARKHAM HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTION.

THE COLLECTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.