

PATIENCE.

(Translated from Tertullian de Patientia—by Isaac Jones, Jun., A.M., 1804.)

In particular, God is a perfect model of patience.—If you suffer an injury, He is the avenger; if any loss He is the restorer; if any pain, He is the physician; if death itself, He is the returner of life. How much patience is needed to render God a debtor! Nor undeservedly either; for He discerns His counsels, and conforms to His mandates.

Patience guards faith, preserves peace, cherishes love, teaches humility, waits for repentance, signs a confession, governs the flesh, strengthens the spirit, sweetens the temper, stills anger, extinguishes envy, subdues pride; she bristles the tongue, refrains the hand, tramples upon temptations, endures persecutions, and perfects martyrdom. Patience produces unity in the Church, loyalty in the State, harmony in families and societies; she comforts the poor, and moderates the rich; she makes us humble in prosperity, cheerful in adversity, unmoved by calumny and reproach; she teaches us to forgive those who have injured us, and to be the first in asking forgiveness of those who have injured us; she charms the faithful, invites the alien, commends the servant to his master, and his master to God. She adorns the woman and approves the man; is loved in a child, praised in a young man, and admired in an old man; in each sex, and in every age, she is beautiful.

Observe closely, if we have rightly drawn her likeness and habits. Her countenance is calm and serene as the face of heaven, unspotted by the shadow of a cloud; her forehead is smoothly contracted with no wrinkles of grief and passion; her eyes are as the eyes of doves for meekness, and on her eyebrows sit cheerfulness and joy; her mouth is marked with the loveliness of silence; her complexion and colour are such as adorn the innocent and secure, while, like the virgin daughter of Zion she constantly shakes her head at the adversary, despising and laughing him to scorn. She is clothed in the robes of the martyrs, and in her hand she holds a sceptre in the form of a cross. She rides not in the whirlwind and stormy tempest of passion, but her throne is the humble and contrite heart, and her kingdom is the kingdom of peace. A soft serenity of countenance is hers, open and clear, like Him whom Elias saw on the mountain of transfiguration. Where God is, there patience, his nursing child, is visible. When His Spirit descends, patience, His inseparable companion, attends Him.—If we unite with the Spirit, she will abide with us forever.

THE LEAVES.

(From the Calendar.)

And sounds like half hid voices dwelt among them. I love the leaves, and who does not? for when their soft green covering first appears upon the "awakening grave" they are not the children of spring?—What a wild perfume they send through the forest solitude when their closed buds show themselves upon the bare old bough; how grateful their dim green shade, when the sun pours upon the parched earth the full strength of his noon-day rays; and how beautifully they sleep upon the stem, when the "gentle moon" lights up the woodland glade, and the voice of the feathered singers is hushed in the general repose of nature. What rapture there is in listening to their soothing melodies, when the summer breezes play through the thickly covered branches on a "stilly night" in June.

As I write, before my lattice waves The wildwood where the midnight winds rejoice, And the lone stars are on the stream that leaves The green banks waiting with a spirit's voice, And these they presence consecrate to me; 'Tis not the common turf, or wave, or ark; In every herb thy loveliness I see, And in each breeze thy low or murmurs by: Yet I loved them more when their first rays were passed away; they are still so beautiful. Even when the first traces of decay warn that their destiny draws nigh they catch the tints of the departed summer flowers and deck with many a crimson dye the splendour of the queen of the garden, the ruby lip'd rose,—and oh! when the mellow beams of the setting sun tint with splendour, the brown and purple of Autumn, thy appear so lovely that we almost forget that their beauty but deceives, and we think upon the withering leaves of summer almost without regret! how dear they are, when one by one they fade and fall, for like the hopes of our spirits, they cling to the parent stem until life itself departs.

So silent, yet so eloquent are their monitions, that we cannot help loving them, and they kindle thoughts within us that rise far above all earthly things. Like the enchanting visions of hope, they spring alike from the fruitful vine or barren tree—always beautiful, always eloquent.

*Others may grasp the fruit and flowers But give the leaves, the leaves to me." Hartford, July 14, 1849.

FUNERAL SERMONS.

(By the Bishop of New Hampshire.)

I wish our people might feel satisfied with the solemn and affecting services appointed by the Church, and leave it to the pastor to decide whether anything shall be said in the way of instruction and exhortation. And when he decides on speaking, I would have him confine himself to such method and matter as are most likely to make a sanctifying impression on the congregation, and not on the afflicted chiefly. I would not have him take up extraordinary circumstances, as a general thing, for the purpose of doing honour to persons, but simply for the purpose of asserting the dominion of Christ, and declaring, with reinforced energy, the threatening, promises and consolations of the blessed Gospel.

In fine, let every discourse pronounced in the house of God be regarded as a funeral sermon. The importance of preparation for death, by a realized interest in Christ, is our great and constant theme, if we do our duty as ministers of Christ. Every discourse pronounced by a faithful steward of the manifold grace of God, carries the thoughts of the hearer to those great and infinitely momentous subjects—death, judgment, and eternity. Take away or forbid the subject of death, and the preacher has no province.

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE.

(By Melvil.)

There is in the human mind we dare not say, a bias towards virtue, but an abiding, and scarcely to be overcome consciousness, that such ought to be the bias, and that, whenever the practical leaning is to vice, there is irresistible evidence of moral derangement. Whatever the extent of human degeneracy, you will not find that right and wrong have so changed places, that, in being the slaves of vice, men reckon themselves the subjects of virtue. There is a gnawing restlessness in those who have most abandoned themselves to the power of evil; and much of the ferocity of their profligacy is ascribable to a fierce necessity of keeping down, and stifling, reproachful convictions. And hence it comes to pass that vice will ordinarily feel rebuked and overawed by virtue, and that those whom you would think dead to all noble principle, will be disturbed by the presence of an upright and God-fearing man. The voice of righteousness will find something of an echo in the disorder and confusion of the worst moral chaos; and the strings of conscience are scarcely ever so dislocated and torn as not to yield even a whisper, when swept by the hand of a high-virtued monitor. So that the Godly in a neighbourhood wield an influence which is purely that of

goodness; and, which denied opportunities of direct interference, check by example, and reprove by conduct. You could not then measure to us the consequences of the withdrawal of the salt from the mass of population: nor calculate the rapidly with which, on the complete removal of religious men, an overwhelming corruption would pervade all societies.

THE RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF NEW-ENGLAND.

(From the Church Review.)

Rationalism, in its broad comprehensiveness, is already the distinctive religion of New England. We appeal to the movements of the day; we appeal to the eyesight of every educated and pious man in the six States. Again, we appeal to every New England Churchman, and we beg him to ask himself, where is the remedy, if not in the religion of which he is a professor? Where else is the New Testament fully preached and fully believed? We look then to Churchmen to show their colors and "to speak the truth in love." Let a firm and consistent front be maintained; let us know ourselves, and show our antagonists that we know them. And by knowing ourselves, we mean knowing what are truly the "distinctive principles" of our religion, as it exists among heretics so various and so flagrant. Episcopacy and Apostolic succession may be regarded as matters of course. Our ritual system should be less commended, and more thoroughly carried out: for merely to talk about Lent and Ember-days is pharisaism, while the keeping of them, in unobtrusive sincerity and truth, would be letting our light shine before men. But our distinctive principles are the Creed.

The Trinity, the Incarnation, the Atonement, Regeneration, Justification, and the Resurrection of the dead—these doctrines and those which are inseparable from them, as they are revealed in the Gospel, and as they were originally believed in the Church—are, in short, confessed in our own Communion, and nowhere else in New England. This is a truth which every day is making more and more apparent; but as there are many persons involved in the spreading degeneracy, who do not suspect it, it is our duty to give them warning in the spirit of frankness and charity. Having no standards of doctrine, they cannot see whether they are drifting, nor how far they have already floated from anchorage which they intended to hold. Let us then light up the beacon fires of Truth and Love. Let us lift up the Cross. Let us claim that as our great principle. To such an appeal, many an ear will be open, that close like a bivalve at the first syllable about Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. We have depended too much upon cold logic and dry history; we have felt that the plain matter-of-fact doctrines of the Succession and the Apostleship were enough to persuade men. And so they would be, if men were ordinarily capable of seeing the bearing of these things, and of feeling their necessity. In our Church's feeblest day, and while she but lisped these alphabetic verities, amid scorn and contempt, their force was felt. Yale has never forgotten the searchings of heart, the hubbub and the havoc, that were made among her Doctors a century ago, by the few stubborn things discovered in her library, by her own sons, ere yet habitual imperfection had blinded their moral vision. To the merest outside truths, which we preach, the head and front of Puritanism bowed down in 1722. Yale never had a President of whom she has more reason to be proud, than of Rector Cutler, who leaving all she gave, came out from Puritanism, to join a feeble handful of Churchmen, because among them only he could find and exercise a valid Ministry. Let her remember too her Johnson, and others with him, who made themselves martyrs for the same constraining truths, and let her not affect to sneer at doctrines which, however elementary, she has been made to feel so deeply, and to which she has paid such tribute! Yet we repeat, it, these triumphs were gained upon a giant, with the sling and pebble stones of our youth. We cannot do the feat again, for the simple reason that truth felt, and not resisted, is least touchably felt, and best time. The blow made all New England reel; but when Puritanism recovered itself, and found that it had retained here and there an important name, it could say to her youth "the worst is over, and we are yet alive." This single assumption has been its preservation. It has taken for granted that the Church had no more to say, and has always represented the contest as one about forms, to which sound minds refused to listen. This we have too much encouraged by consenting to make no advances, and by fighting the battle over, on the old fields. But it must be so no longer. The true issues now are more serious, and by God's good providence we have grown strong. A hundred Churches in Connecticut alone; six Bishops where once there seemed no prospect of one; and a College baptized into the Trinitarian, and capable of being made an armory and a fortress of the Faith,—these are our signs; and for our strength—the Lord of Hosts is with us; He teacheth our hands to war, and our fingers to fight! Now then, let us quit ourselves like men. We no longer dispute for outposts; it is the Citadel which is attacked, and which we must defend. In plain words we are not contending for Episcopacy, but for the Faith once delivered to the Saints.

Considerable anxiety has prevailed in the vicinity of Cardiff and Swansea throughout the week regarding the fate of an iron mine named Green (not Mr. Charles Green, of Vauxhall celebrity), who it is feared perished by falling into the sea after an ascent he had made in a balloon from the former town (Cardiff) on Monday last. The machine, which was of large size, containing 700 square yards of silk, and requiring 70,000 gallons of gas to inflate, was perfectly sound and secure, Mr. Wadman seeing to its safety before Mr. Green got into the car, and in consequence of leaving the machine over the care of the direction of the party, Mr. Green liberating a parachute with a cat attached to it as he passed over. Soon after its course changed, the wind wafting the machine up the Bristol channel towards the Mounthamshire Moors, and was in course of an hour or so in the air, and in the Great Britain Island, the next morning about five o'clock the balloon was discovered at Wadmore, in Somersetshire, lying on the ground about three parts filled with gas, and not at all injured.—No one was with it, but in the car, a pair of boots and a pocket handkerchief were found. Inquiries have been made along that part of the coast after Mr. Green, but not the least intelligence can be elicited of his fate.—At dusk on Monday evening the coast-guard, Mr. Cleveland, perceived a balloon crossing the Severn from the direction of Cardiff. It was close to the sea when first discovered and one party states that he saw it dragging through the sea, and suddenly ascend to a great altitude. This leads to a supposition that Mr. Green, finding himself in the balloon, endeavouring to save himself by swimming, but perished in the effort.

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plan submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Hardinge, K. H., Royal Artillery.—Times.

A supplementary mail to the United States will in future be made up and forwarded to and from Southampton by the United States contract packets Hermon and Washington.

Lieutenant Manry, superintendent of the National Observatory at Washington, says in a late address:—"It may be that there is now at this very time, in the firmament above, a world on fire. Argus, a well known star of the second or third magnitude, now glares with the brilliancy of a first."

A despatch has arrived at the Admiralty from Sir John Franklin. The expedition had traversed the coast from the Mackenzie and Coppermine rivers; but the Esquimaux all declared that no white men had made their appearance. Unfortunately the ice set in unusually strong, and prevented the expedition from proceeding beyond Icy Cove to the north of Cape Kendall, just as it was on the point of exploring a most interesting region. Thus, for the present all hope is cut off of discovering the lost voyagers. The only consolation is in the gain to science, for the search of Captain Franklin has brought to light many interesting facts respecting the inhospitable regions of Arctic America.

By some parliamentary papers just laid before Parliament it appears that Mr. Barry, the architect of the new houses, and the Lords of the Treasury, are at issue as to the amount of his remuneration. In 1838 the commissioners decided that £25,000 for Mr. Barry's trouble. To this latter demand, and has ever since been demanding; and he now claims—"The accustomed remuneration of five per cent. on the total amount of the expenditure on the building up to the 31st of December, 1848—that is to say, he claims a commission of £42,000 on an expenditure of £841,600. Of this sum, however, Mr. Barry has received on account, £24,735, leaving a balance of £17,265. To this balance he adds a further claim of £5,256, for 'special or extensive services during a period of ten years'—before the commencement, making an aggregate amount of £29,022 which he now claims from the Government. No reply appears to have been returned to this demand of Mr. Barry."

Miss Marinetta's book of Eastern Travel has been excluded from the Derby library, because of its immoral tendency.

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MR. DANIEL BROOKE, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. Office on Division Street, next door north of Messrs Brooke & Bentley's COBOURG.

July, 1848. DONALD BETHUNE, JR. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c. DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845.

MR. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, TORONTO. Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

WILLIAMS & HOLMES, CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 142 Yonge Street. Toronto, April 25, 1849.

JOHN ELLIS & CO., Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS. 8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

OWEN AND HILLS, COACH BUILDERS FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

JOHN S. BLOGG, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER, (Next door to Messrs. Beckett & Co., Medical Laboratory.) KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality, which he is ready to make to order, and in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

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

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

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IMPORTERS of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, Acconoms, Musical Boxes, &c. Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, Repaired & warranted. Acconoms and Musical Boxes tuned. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Gilding, Silvering and Engraving. Old Gold and Silver bought.

DR. F. A. CADWELL, Oculist and Aurist, PROMONTREAL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto, that having started on a professional tour through Upper Canada, he will pass a few weeks in the City of Toronto, where he solicits the attention of all those who may be afflicted in any way with Disease of the EYE or EAR.

Advertisements. RATES. Six lines and under, 25¢ per insertion, and 7¢ per each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 35¢ per insertion, and 4¢ per each subsequent insertion. A discount will be allowed for advertisements of not less than twelve insertions.

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EDUCATION. THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Canterbury College School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Antigua Grammar School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentlemen.

The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every Branch of Education—Commercial, as well as Mathematical and Classical—is of the most substantial kind, the good effects of which are evinced in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to Holy Orders.

Terms per Quarter. For Tuition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Education, &c. &c. For Tuition in the Greek and Latin Classics, and the Mathematics, &c. &c. For Boarding, payable in advance, &c. &c.

MR. ROBERT COOPER, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR, Wellington Street, opposite the Commercial Bank, TORONTO. Toronto, Jan. 24, 1849.

WILLIAMS & HOLMES, CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 142 Yonge Street. Toronto, April 25, 1849.

JOHN ELLIS & CO., Official Seal and Bank Note ENGRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, AND COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS. 8, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

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HAS constantly on hand a beautiful Assortment of Ladies French Kid, Morocco, and Patent Leather Shoes, together with a quantity of Satin Slippers of the very best quality, which he is ready to make to order, and in a style unsurpassed by any Establishment in the City. Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

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Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

The daily papers announce the important information that Her Majesty has granted to the University of London a new charter, which is likely to excite great interest and attention in the educational world. By it the Council will be empowered to confer the respective degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Doctor of Laws, on any persons who have graduated at Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Trinity College (Dublin), or any other University in the Kingdom. The Council may also confer examinations for certificates of proficiency in any subject which they may think fit, connected with the sciences or arts, such as architecture, civil engineering, chemistry, botany, geology, and mineralogy. Zoology, geography, political and physical, navigation and hydrography. The examination certificates of proficiency were one of the original designs of the Council which they were prevented from carrying out under the old charter.

One of the first artists of the modern Flemish school as a painter of ecclesiastical interiors, M. Gensou, has received a commission to paint for His Majesty the King of Belgium, the interior of the interior of Westminster Abbey. He is to have the good taste not to disfigure his picture by adhering, in the detail, to the present unorthodox arrangement of the stalls and seats, and thus to present to foreign eyes, and perpetuate as a permanent and distinct feature, that which we earnestly hope will not always be suffered to disgrace this magnificent church. We hope that M. Gensou during his stay in this country will visit some of our Cathedrals in which the arrangements for Divine worship are more in accordance with the Catholic principles of the Church of England.

The Cheltenham Journal publishes the following extract from a private letter:—"Mr. Herapath our eminent chemist, says that if we were to have rain at the present time, the number of deaths would be beyond all calculation. He sent a piece of meat into the air, by means of a paper kite, and in a short time it came down in a state of putrefaction."—"With all due deference to so celebrated a chemist we are thankful for the rain that fell yesterday; wanted not only to purify the air, but to stimulate the wheat in ear preparatory to harvest."

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