made and burnt, for building chimnies; 700,000 feet in the same; nor shall religious observances, according of timber were felled: three weather-board houses to the forms of any particular religious denomination, were erected, with stalling for twelve or fourteen be imposed upon the Members or Officers of the said horses: stores, carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops, University, or any of them." The length of the Bill out-houses, eight or ten cottages, and ultimately a puts it out of our power ro transfer it to our columns, spacious chapel, capable of holding from 300 to 400 but we subjoin a synopsis of its contents:—

The introduction of ploughs and harrows, all made at the Waimate, constituted an era in the history of the people little knew what their land was capable of Repeal of so much of Charter as inconsistent with this producing; as but very small portions were brought under cultivation, owing to the great difficulty of breaking it up with the hoe or the spade.

Waimate; an infant school, a school for youths and adults, a school for women and girls, and a school for annually by Senate: Proviso 1—To be natural born, &c.;

tures, and of the Liturgy of the Church of England, tures, and of the Liturgy of the Church of England, into the New Zealand language. This was conducted principally by the Rev. W. Williams, assisted by Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Puckey, and Mr. Brown.

such as to encourage the missionaries in their labours. ties Arts, Law and Medicine, with Deans and power of

The natives, in connection with missionary influence and instruction, had almost lost their ferocious appearance; the attendance on public worship, and in the schools; continued steadily to increase. Mr. Marsden visited the mission during the year 1830, and excited in consistent in

years 1814 to 1830 inclusive, for a more minute account of the New Zealand mission.

Day.	Date.		Control of the Control of		1st Lesson		2d Lesson.
G	April	15.	1st Sunday apt. Easter.	M. E.		16. 22.	Acts 12. James 4.
M	46	16.		(M, E,	2 Sam.	4,	Acts 13. James 5.
T		17.		{ M. E,	**	6. 7.	
W	**	18,		{ M, E,	"	8.	
T		19.		( M,	41		Acts 16. 1 Pet. 3.
F		20		{ M E,	**	12.	
s		21.		{ M.		14.	
G	**	22,	2D SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.	M E	Nu. 23	25	Acts 19.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, APRIL 12, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Christ the First-fruits.
Thoughts on and in Short Words.
The First Planting of Christianity First Page.
Poetry.—My Own Place.
On Repentance.
On the Interpretation of the Scripin New Zealand.

Fourth Page.
The Ferrar Family. Faith and Sight.

debted to us will make a settlement without further delay. Our outlay is great and unceasing, and serious difficulty is occasioned by a neglect of the conditions on which the paper is furnished. To few, if any, of our subscribers would a prompt liquidation of their our subscribers would a prompt liquidation of their dues be a matter of inconvenience—and we therefore throw ourselves upon their kindness, in the confident due by University. 35—Fiscal year same as Calendar in the rear of Post's Tavern, or adjoining it. From expectation that our appeal will be responded to withexpectation that our appeal will be responded to with- year.

The Secretaries of the District Branches of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese are requested to forward to the Secretary of the Parent Society, on or before April 30, the annual reports of their proceedings, together with one-fourth of all monies received in each district during the past year, and the lists of the subscribers' name.

N. B.-By reference to article xviii of the Constitution it will be seen that it is provided, that all monies not required for local purposes, and remaining unappropriated at the General Annual Meeting of each District Association, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Treasurer of the Society at Toronto.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

The Secretaries of the Parochial Associations in the Home and Simcoe Districts are requested to forward their annual reports to the Secretary of the Parent Society, on or before April 30. The subscriptions are to be forwarded at the same time, in order that the sums respectively contributed may be carried to in each Parish, together with the subscribers' names, the year's account, and the names of the subscribers

Examination; 4—Certificate of Birth or Residence from Municipal Council required; 5—Who to be deemed the inserted in the next annual report of the Society. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

By reference to the 4th clause of the By-law of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, "To make provision for the due administering and improvserved that "each Clergyman, in order to intitle his General to be Visitor, &c. 53—College to have a Prin-widow and children to him the control of the served that "each Clergyman, in order to intitle his General to be Visitor, &c. 53—College to have a Prinwidow and children to claim the annuity thereafter cipal to be appointed by Crown on recommendation of Senate of University, as in case of Chairs in University; provided, shall be an incorporated member of the lings per annum." It is supposed that each clergy
During vacancy of office, College Council to make man will pay his annual contribution through his Parochial Committee, and the subscription so paid will be considered as complying with the requirements of the ter in cases of weight; 2—In matters affecting Masters or chial Committee, and the subscription so paid will be

## THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

We have received a copy of the Bill introduced by Mr. Baldwin, to "amend the Charter of the University government of the said University, and for other purand Royal Grammar School, forming an appendage Statutes, &c.; Proviso 1-Statutes not to be repugnant to thereof." Into the details of this voluminous docuqualification whatsoever shall be required of, or appointed for, any person admitted or matriculated as a Member of such University, whether as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Member of such University, whether as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Member of such University, whether as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Member of such University, whether as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Member of such University, whether as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Member of such University, whether as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Member of such University, whether as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Member of such University, whether as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as a Scholar, Student, Fellow, or otherwise; or of or for any person admitted or matriculated as

SYNOPSIS.

I. TITLE, PREAMBLE AND REPEALING SECTIONS. Section 1-Repeal of U. C. 7 Wm. 4. Chap. 16. 2-

II. UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. reaking it up with the hoe or the spade.

Section 3—Corporate name and powers. 4—Governor the Visitor. 5—Châncellor to be elected triennially by convocation: Proviso 1—To be natural born or naturalthe infant children of the missionaries.

The year 1820 was further distinguished by the commencement of the translation of the Holy Scrippinted by Crown: Proviso 1—To be natural born or pointed by Crown: Proviso 1—To be natural born or aturalized subject, and not to be officer of other Univerhepherd, Mr. Puckey, and Mr. Brown.

Chaucellor: Proviso—Powers not to interfere with those of President over undergraduates. 11—Duties of President. 12—No Faculty of Divinity. 13—Three Faculand assisted its members by his advice and direction. † fessors, and twelve or more additional Members, six or † The reader is referred to the Missionary Registers, of the these last twelve to hold seats for three years and to go authority. out by rotation. The Crown Members to be laying Proviso-1 Quorum and who to preside; 2—Crown not to appoint ecclesiastics to seats; 3—Crown or Incorporated College to appoint only M.A. of University of five years' standing; 4—Such Provise not to apply to any appointment before 1860. 18—Appointment of such additional Members by Colleges and Crown: Provise 1—Crown to appoint Collegiate Seats till Colleges entitled; 2—Crown not restricted by 2d Proviso of Section 17. 19-Powers of Senate to make Statute, &c.: Proviso 1-Not repugnant Not to be passed at same meeting that proposed; 3— Crown to have power to disallow within two years 20— Members of convocation: Proviso—That Honorary Degree not to confer power of voting. 21—Endowment, Board—Three Members, one to be appointed by Crown, one by Senate, and one by Coilege Council of Upper Canada College: Proviso—Crown Member to be Chairman of Board and to hold no other place in University. &c., of University: Proviso 1—No power to alienate Endowment contrary to 37th Section of this Act; 2—to give downent contrary to 37th Section of this Act; 2—to give all information called for by Caput, &c.; 3—To give like information to Auditors; 4—To make Annual Report to Senate, &c., to transmit duplicate to Governor, &c. 23—Two Auditors—one by Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and other by Senate, to report to Senate, and send daplicate to Governor, &c. 24—Appointment of Professors to be in Crown; out of four to be reported by Senate, and manner of selecting same : Proviso 1-No Sitting of Senate to report on Candidates till one month after Caput's report on applications; 2-If not four found capable of filling Chair, fact to be stated in report of Senate: 3-With a circulation so widely extended as we possess, it is manifestly impossible that we can send to each of our subscribers to receive the amount of their accounts. A very large amount is still due upon the current and former volumes of "The Church," and as the subscriptions are payable in advance, we trust that parties indebted to us will make a settlement without forth. 33-Chancellor, &c., to have power to sue for debts due the University. 34-Chancellor, &c., liable to all debts Charges upon Income Fund. 1.2, 3, 4, 5 and 9. 41-If Income Fund not sufficient to satisfy annual charges

> Youth of a given County; 6-Certificate to be in force for a year, and no longer. III. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE AND ROYAL GRAMMAR

force till altered or repealed, 45-Present Degrees, &c.,

Visitation to be issued to adapt Statutes to alterations in

Charter. 48-Commission of Visitation to consider cases

missioners to be directed to provide for Scholarships, &c. :

for each County stipends from University Funds; 2-

Section 51-Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School to remain an Appendage of University, under Provise 1-To be natural born subject, and not Officer of provision for duties. 54—Ordinary general discipline, &c., to be vested in Principal in subordination to College expulsion of Scholars, appeal to be to Council; 3-Mode and manner of exercising their powers may be regulated by Collegiate Statute. 55-Principal to report annually College Council, and transmit duplicate to Governor General. 56—College Council, Principal, two Senior Masters, and two other Masters to be appointed by Crown established at Toronto, by his late Majesty King Crown Member not to be Ecclesiastic; 2—To be M.A. George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory in University of Toronto of five years' standing; 3-Last proviso not to take place till 1860. 57-Principal, and in government of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same, and with the College of Council. 58—Council to have power to make College laws of U. C., &c.; 2—Not to be passed at same Meeting as proposed; 3—To be approved by Caput of University; ment, we have not leisure to enter at present, but unless it be hurried through the House with indecent ment Board to have charge of property of College; Prorapidity, we shall probably take occasion to comment rapidity, we shall probably take occasion to comment rapidity. upon its details. As of course was fully anticipated, the proposed enactment will deprive the University of the the proposed enactment will deprive the University of every thing in the shape of a religious character. Not only is no provision made for a recognition of Christianity, however faint or latitudinarian, but special clauses are introduced expressly to guard against such a contingency. Thus it is declared by the twelfth Entry, &c., to be transmitted to Visitor; 3-Continuance of section that "there shall be no faculty of Divinity in Temporary provision to be made by Council for performthe said University, nor shall there be any Professorship, Lectureship, or Teachership of Divinity, in the same." Again, the seventeenth section enacts, that no person shall be appointed by the Crown a member of Senate, "who shall be a Minister, Ecclesiastic, or Teacher of Religion." By the twenty-eighth section, the University is to have "no power to confered by the Crown and the University is to have "no power to confered by the University is to University is to have "no power to confered by the University is to have "no power to confered by the University is to University is to have "no power to confered by the University is to University in University is to University in Un section, the University is to have no power to content any degree in Divinity." And finally, the ninth section is to the following purport:—"No religious test or Sales of Lands to form Investment Fund. 73—Annual qualification whatsoever shall be required of, or ap- Income to form Income Fund. 74-Charges on Income

tation may re-arrange duties.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS AND TEMPORARY PROVISIONS. Section 79-Commission of Visitation to issue. 80-Actions at Law and Suits in Equity by or against University, College, &c., not to abate. 81-Theological Library to be transferred at request of Society for promotion of Christian Knowledge. 82—Act to be public Act, &c. 83—Act may be amended, &c., this Session.

THE "EMIGRANT."

A Correspondent of this London journal, describing some of the sweeping measures of our most arbitrary Provincial Government, speaks of Mr. Vansittart's proportioned to the crime, if crime it can be called, succeeding column. with which he had been charged. He has certainly In the same correspondence, the almost universal in- just and kind-hearted remarks:dignation in regard to the "Rebellion Losses" is thus truly depicted :-

"The whole province in short is in a fearful state of agitation, and with the most influential portion of the press urging on to the most violent resistance to prevent the consummation of this atrocious act, God only knows

We are pleased to observe that our Agricultural arthe columns of the "Emigrant." We can assure our contemporary-although he has, no doubt, discovered this himself from internal evidence—that the efficient contributor who prepares the valuable series on Agriculmore by incorporated Colleges and six by the Crown, cure writes from practical knowledge, and is safe

ASPIRATIONS OF SECTARIANISM.

In speaking of a lately erected Meeting-house in Hamilton, the "Christian Guardian describes it as " the other Cathedral of Methodism in C. W!" One would naturally conclude from this mode of expression, either that our contemporary is deplorably ignorant of the to Laws of United Kingdom, or of Upper Canada; 2- English language, or the inconsistent and eccentric body which he represents has returned to the fold of man of Board and to hold no other place in University. &c. 22—Endowment Board to have charge of property, the Bishop presides, and has the (Cathedra) or centre the Bishop presides, and has the (Cathedra,) or centre of his authority." We can readily imagine the mingled expression of scorn and sorrow which would pervade the countenance of John Wesley, if he could hear one of "the people called Methodists," speak of the structures denominated by himself "preachinghouses," as Cathedrals.

A correspondent in the same number of the "Guardian," who represents himself a Methodist preacher, roundly asserts of his sect that, "no people have been Temporary provision to be made for fulfilment of Duties of instrumental in doing the same amount of good in Chair during vacancy. 25—Senate to have power to suspend Professor: Proviso 1—Entry to be made of grounds; 2—Record to be sent to Visitor; 3—Continuance of Suspension for three months, without appeal to vacate Chair;
4—Temporary provision to be made for performance of tistical trumpet

of Real property to be disposed of but by Statute. 38—Proceeds of Sales of Lands, &c.. to form Investment Fund. West—but more rapidly to the West, as the wind, for 39 - Annual Income, &c., to form Income Fund. 40- the greater part of the time, was blowing freshly from the East. The boundaries of the fire may be thus If Income Fund not sufficient to satisfy annual charges upon same deficiency to be equally deducted from all stated as distinctly and accurately as it is possible stated as distinctly and accurately as it is possible to give them:—Church street on the West; George Proviso—Deficiency to be made up by surplus accruing during five following years; 2—Beyond which no claim for any part of such deficiency. 42—Surplus if any of Adelaide and Duke streets on the North. Every Income Fund to be transferred to University Investment | building within these limits has been burned to ashes, Fund. 43—Upon surrender by present Colleges having with the exception of the houses fronting on George University power of all but the power of conferring Degrees in Divinity, they to have right of sending a Mem-street, and the Rectory on Adelaide street, with the ber to the Senate. 44-Present Statutes of University in three houses immediately adjoining it, in the rear of confirmed. 46—Present Professors except Professors of Mr. Nasmith's Bakery. But beyond these limitis, on Divinity to remain: Proviso—That Commission of Visitation may re-arrange Chairs, &c. 47—Commission of Visitation to be issued to adopt Strutes to alterations in the Depository of Messrs. Gooderham and Worts, of Professors who have been disappointed in expectations held out to them, &c. 49—Commission of Visitation to be directed to consider Chair of Agriculture. 50—Comwere destroyed; whilst the valuable range of buildings from Mr. Walter Macfarlane's New Store to Church Street, facing the equally valuable buildings which perished, were saved with difficulty, as may be readily Proviso 1-Scholars to receive Education gratis, and 2 nagined from the circumstance that the roof of Mr. Roger's house was destroyed. The Colonist furnishes the following list of the sufferers by this great cala-

> "Messrs, O'Neill Brothers, Auctioneers; T. D. Harris Ironmonger; Geo. H. Cheney & Co., Stoves &c.; Haye, Brothers, Grocers; Lepper, Dry Goods Store; Thompson Mammoth House, General Store; Sahine & Huggins, Druggist; O'Donobue, Auctioneers; Hall, Dry Goods; Rowsell & Thompson Painte, Gro. Rowsell, Foy & Austin, and Thompson, Printers; Cary & Brown, Foy & Austin, and Gwatkin, Grocers; Mead & Kollmeyer, Hardware Merchants; Truss Shoemaker; Graham, Tavern; W. Macfarlane, Dry Goods, in one shop only, the large Victoria House having escaped; Charles Robertson, grocer; J. Henderson, Savings Bank, (papers, &c., saved); Mrs. Hertney, two houses; Rogers, Hatter; O'Beirne Clothier; City of Toronto Corporation, City Hall Buildings; Post, Rolph, and John Platt, Taverns, on lson street; Nasmith, Baker; the Estate of the late Mr. Justice Hagerman, several houses on Nelson street; T. Glassco, Hatter. A few taverns and other houses on Frances street.

The loss of the Cathedral is alleviated by the mount of the Insurance which is £8,500. This sum may be made to meet the expense of erecting a new Church, but as the Church which has been consumed was labouring under a heavy burthen of debt which the congregation were endeavouring to remove,-the Insurance, large as it is, will be far from adequate to the pecuniary difficulty and loss produced by the fire. The dispersion of a congregation, too, must always be a source of anxiety and grief both to the Pastor and his flock. For the present, the congregation of St. James's Church will worship in the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the permission of the Incumbent at the request of the Bishop.

Everything moveable in the Church, including even the Organ, was saved. The Cathedral Library, we are who will be glad if the owners will call and claim them happy to say, was preserved without the slightest at his shop on Church Street. damage. An ember which lodged in the steeple, whither it had been carried from some distance, set fire to that part of the Church, from which it extended slowly to the body of the sacred edifice; so that its gradual progress allowed ample time for the removal of everything which could be taken away. Earnest very lodgement of the burning coal was perceivedbut none could be spared from the butldings which were at that time in imminent danger on the opposite side of King Street, and the Church was abandoned

About an hour before daylight a smart shower of rain fell for about ten minutes, which had no percepwhich were exposed for a long time to a perfect storm tribution of prizes given by his Excellency the Gover- if the crop is too thin, a little spring wheat may be tized at adult age, the inward grace accompan

which place a road was formed with much difficulty. admitted to any Degree in any Art or Faculty in the to be made up by surplus accruing during Five following magnificent. There was a strong and steady breeze which place a road was formed with much difficulty.

The whole work of this settlement was done by natives, under the superintendance of Messrs. Clarke,

Davis, and Hamlin. Upwards of 50,000 bricks were

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The whole work of this settlement was done by natives, under the superintendance of Messrs. Clarke,

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Tutorship, or other place or employment whatsoever and Masters to continue. Proviso. Commission of Visional Masters to continue and the provisor to the deficiency. The whole work of the superintendence of the flames forward with increased rapidity; the contract of the dark thunder-clouds over head, which are the contract of the dark thunder-clouds over head, which are the contract of th excited a painful interest, -Mr. Harris's store, which the crop, later than most other kinds of grain, but lier part of May is the period at which the yearing of was almost fire-proof, standing like a rock in the it is, nevertheless, advisable to sow them in spring as lambs principally takes place. At this season the flock stormy sea, and resisting the surging flames which beat up against it, long after the adjoining houses were till summer is somewhat advanced, as Indian Corn, deaths of both ewes and lambs. The ewes should be little better than heaps of ruins.

Watson, formerly the publisher of the "British Cana- in which if hoeing is performed, the crops generally is, cutting the wool from under the tail and about the dian," was overtaken by the fire and perished, whilst do well, but those sown after that time, seldom make udder, should be effected on all the long-wooled ewes, he was rendering assistance in the "Patriot" Office, satisfactory progress. We have mentioned the seve- otherwise the lambs may be prevented from sucking which has been totally destroyed. The particulars of ral crops in the foregoing order, not because the sowing by the accumulation of dirt. But though vigilance this mournful occurrence will be found in the brief of the last named may be deferred immaterially till | and attention are required on the part of the shepherd, punishment as being "generally considered quite dis-

It gives us much satisfaction to endorse the followbeen treated with great, if not unnecessary severity." ing proposition which the "Globe" expresses in these

"For twenty years Mr. Watson had the management as principal and confidential foreman in the Government Office of the Upper Canada Gazette, and for five years on his own ac-We are aware of the danger of a pension list, for if not strictly watched, it has a constant tendency to exceed all due limits. And yet who would not plead, if it be consistent at all with the duty which Government owes to the country, that something should be done for this bereaved widow and family? There is a pension list in both the Provinces amounting to be-We are pleased to observe that our Agricultural article on the month of February, has been transferred to this is controlled we know not. But if the Government can do nothing, let the public take up the case, and let the printing offices take the lead. It is not every day we have a man risking and losing his life from native kindness of heart and regard to his neighbour's interest, and the opportunity of marking it with a public testimonial in behalf of the sufferers by his loss should not be left unimproved."

> the lurid sky was seen, but the flames were distinctly value of the crop. Oats may precede or follow any visible there.

debted to our pains-taking and accurate cotemporary, the "Colonist."

KING STREET .- (OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.) Joseph Rogers-Tin Roof destroyed-Insured.

Mr. O'Beirne-Do.-(property of the late Mr. Badenachnot Insured.) This is all the damage of any consequence done to that side of the street. There is not much harm done below the Market: only the outside of houses scorched, and some little loss from the removal of furniture and goods.

KING STREET NORTH.

The Cathedral Church of St James.

O'Neill Brothers, Auctioneers—Buildings Insured, £1,500.

Campbell & Hunter, Saddlers—not Insured—Goods saved. John Eastwood, Clothier-not Insured-Goods saved-

T. D. Harris, Hardware-insured about £11,000. Geo. H. Cheney & Co., Hardware-Insured in the States

Thos. Hayes - Insured £800 - Goods mostly destroyed. M. P. Hayes-Insured £1,800. - Goods mostly destroyed. A. Lepper-Insured 1,000%. Thos. Thompson, Mammoth House-Buildings Insured

£1,000, Stock £1,000.

T. Glasco—Insured £150, will cover loss. sabine and Huggins-Insured, will cover loss (in the States.) O'Donohoe—Insured. Corner house, empty. Patriot Office-Insured.

Wm. Hall-Insured £700-partly saved. Foy & Austin—Insured on Stock £1,500. Cary & Brown—fully Insured, £750. Mead & Co - Insured £900, about one-third of the stock. R. C. Gwatkin, Auctioneer

Mr. Brooks, Solicitor.—Books and papers saved. Insured on the three houses belonging to Mr. Brooks, Senior, £1,500. NELSON STREET-(EAST SIDE.) Post's Hotel-Insured £625-Destroyed.

DUKE STREET. Savings Bank-(belongs to Col. Allan)-Books and papers

NELSON STREET-WEST SIDE. Charles Robertson-Insured £725-Loss over Insurance

evy, (Mirror) - All lust - Insured £250. Samuel Platt-Insured £1,100-Loss over Insurance £300. - Crapper-All lost but tools; building insured £400 H. McNiven-All lost; house insured £400.

Wm. Henderson-Dwelling house; furniture saved. John Nasmith, Baker-Insured £400. FRANCES STREET (EAST SIDE) FROM ADELAIDE STREET

SOUTH. Cannte-Farniture saved

Miss Smith-Furniture saved. Empty house. Rolph's stables. Patrick Baskwell-Furniture mostly saved Cobb, Tailor-Fingleton-Platt's Stables. R. Northcote-Not insured; goods all destroyed.

Office Messrs. McLean & Jones-Papers saved. Water Company-Books and papers all destroyed, and FRANCES STREET (WEST SIDE) FROM KING STREET NORTH. Two empty houses belonging to Mr. Perkins, Front Street.

te's Dwelling house-No Insurance. Bell & Lennox-Tavern. Two empty frame cottages-(late Judge Hagerman's)cupied by - Fish, &c. Two do. brick do. - Occupied by Fitzpatrick, &c.

Four houses in rear of T. D. Harris', belonging to Mr. ADELAIDE STREET.

The rear buildings attached to the Parsonage house occupied the Rev. Mr. Grasett, and a quantity of firewood, &c Dwelling house saved. The gross amount of property destroyed, is about £100,000.

This is the nearest estimate of the amount that we have been nabled to form, after conferring with parties conversant with the circumstances, and whom we conceived to be competent to ficient quantity, there is little fear to be felt for the rm a correct opinion of the value. As regards Insurance, the following statement may be relied

on. From this it appears that the amount of property insured is little over one half of the value of the amount destroyed. The subjoined list specifies the Insurances in the several offices British America Insurance Company, £15,900.

Partial losses are also sustained by the company on property in the City Buildings, the particulars of which we have not , may be estimated at about £1,100. Home District Mutual, £4,575. Phænix, £4,400.

Montreal, £2,500. Hartford, £3,900. Ætna [ Hartford, Con. ], £3,600. Protection, [Hartford, Con.], £1,350. Columbus, [Ohio], £5,310. Camden [ New Jersey ], £400. Total amount of actual Losses by Insurance Companies,

PRAYER-BOOKS, &c. We have been requested to intimate that a consid-

erable number of Prayer-Books and Bibles, saved from the Cathedral, are now in the charge of Mr. Preston

"THE BEREAN."

temporary the "Berean" have found it necessary to stiff clay lands which have become surface bound, it make an alteration in their publishing arrangements. may be effected with great advantage. The weight I proceed to notice the charge of unfairness and dish applications were made for one of the engines almost A number will appear on the first day of every month of the harrow, should of course be proportioned to at the moment when the steeple was ignited-for the and as many supplementary numbers at intervening periods as to bring the number of issues during twelve months, to twenty. In future the terms of subscription are to be five shillings per annum.

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOL.

tible effect upon the flames, but proved a most provipupils in this institution commenced on Tuesday, and if done at a much later season, the growth of the dential protection to the houses in the neighbourhood which were exposed for a long time to a perfect storm

AGRICULTURE.

(Concluded from our last.) HINTS FOR APRIL.

Oats may be sown without the risk of losing soon as circumstances will permit. In fact, all the requires the attention of a skilful and attentive shepherd, field crops, (except those few, which are not sown in order to prevent serious losses being incurred by the turnips), &c., should be got in with the greatest possible kept near home, and those nearest lambing shut up by We are grieved to say that life has been lost. Mr. dispatch. There is a certain short period in spring themselves at night. The operation of tagging, that more particularly require to be sown, on the first burst attempt to assist the ewes at lambing time, till such

on almost any description of soil, they are generally introduced into the course of crops, on almost every farm, in sufficient quantity for domestic use, if not for produce good wheat or barley, oats may be sown to advantage as an article for market, instead of those crops. Oats will grow on almost any sort of soil, as they seem, of all crops, to have the greatest power of considered, as greatly exhausting to the land; but to obtain a profitable crop, attention must be paid to the proper preparation of the land, and to have it free moist description. If sown on poor land, a moderate A friend from St. Catharines tells us that not only supply of manure will be well repaid by the increased of the green fallow crops, or may be sown on sward For the following statement of Insurances, with land, skilfully ploughed in spring or fall with a single which we close our chronicle of disaster, we are in. furrow. Very heavy crops are frequently obtained from old meadows or pastures broken up for the

gray, and white oat. Of these the black kinds are smallest and lightest, but most hardy, and generally produce the greatest number of bushels by measure,

grasses, after land has been broken up, and borne a Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. rotation of annual crops for several years, has been considered as one of the greatest improvements of modern agriculture. The great advantage of this practice to the subsequent crops, particularly to wheat after clover, as well as the value of the meadow or the seed take well, and produce at once a uniform cannot vegetate for want of moisture, or the tender sown on land not in a sufficient state of tillage for its the deficiencies occasioned by the deaths of single reception. Of clover, sometimes improperly classed lambs." among the grasses, there are several varieties, and of The same result, or nearly so, is usually looked for the proper grasses, a great number of varieties, but as a favourable termination to the lambing season in he only kinds usually sown a mon red clover and meadow cat's tail or timothy grass. Clover and Timothy may be sown in fall wheat, early in spring as the snow is going off, or somewhat later in the season when the ground has become dry, and be slightly harrowed in; or they may be sown with spring wheat or barley, and sometimes with oats, though the latter crop is not generally so good a one to seed down with. The quantity of seed proper to be used to the acre, on a good loaming soil, may be, if of clover alone, 10lbs.; if of clover and timothy together, 6lbs. of the former and 4lbs. of the latter. grain is harrowed in, and covered with a light seed ground, a dressing of about a bushel of gypsum to the acre may be given to the clover, and will on most light or loamy soils, produce a greater luxuriance in its growth. As the season advances after the first opening of

spring, the careful farmer will observe from day to day, the state of his wheat fields. It frequently happens that the freezing nights and the hot sun of the clear days in April, are more severe upon the wheat than the continued frost during winter. If the ground is compact and well drained, the roots of the plants have a firm hold of the soil, and exist in sufcrop. But if the plants are partially drawn out of the ground, by the effects of alternate freezing and thawing, and appear from the state of the season fairly might, under the plea that, having published likely to become more so, something must be done as quotations and shown their bearing, at the reque soon as possible to remedy the evil. For this purpose a thorough rolling as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry, will be efficacious, or the treading of young cattle will be useful. It sometimes happens, that fields of wheat have been so seriously injured in winter and doctrine of the Church. wheat have been so seriously injured in winter and spring, that it becomes necessary to plough them up and sow spring wheat or other grain. This is more containing an excess of loose black mould. This however, should not be too hastily done, as it frequently happens, that fields which apparently offered a very poor prospect for a crop, are seen after a few days of fine weather, to tiller out with great vigor, and eventually produce a good crop. On strong clay land viceable to the wheat crop to harrow it; this loosens the surface and enables the roots of the plants to advisable on rich loamy land, as it might cause too luxuriant a growth, and promote rust. Neither should it in any case be resorted to, when the wheat tized whom the Church directs to be baptized; We notice that the proprietors of our Quebec con- the harrow, is the implement to be used. But on the hardness and compactness of the soil, and not so heavy as to tear up too great a number of plants, though if a considerable number are torn up, it is of little consequence. The increased tillering of the crop will more than compensate for them. The operation should be performed when the wheat begins to revegetate in spring, as if done before that time, when the plants are in an inactive state, those torn up and the plants are in an inactive state, those torn up and were made children of God, and inheritors of the The semi-annual examination of the students and buried, would be more likely to rot and be lost, and dom of Heaven? (2.) He states that there may

as the fall wheat, and will not materially affect the sample. Clover and Timothy may also be sown at this time, before harrowing and rolling, if it be desira-

Ewes and Lambs .- During this month and the earassistance is absolutely required: and here it is that From the very general use of oats, and the com- skill and judgment are of so much service, knowing parative certainty with which they may be produced when to render assistance, and when it is better to leave nature quietly to take her course.

"The more immediate symptoms of lambing are when the ewe stretches herself frequently, separating sale; but on particular sorts of land which will not herself from her companions, exhibiting restlessness by not remaining in one place for any length of time, lying down and rising up again, as if dissatisfied with the place, pawing the ground with a fore foot, bleating as if in quest of a lamb, and appearing fond of the appropriating the constituents of plants, and are justly lambs of other ewes." (Stephen's Book of Farm.) But the shepherd should not be led by the appearance of weariness and pain to interfere prematurely; he must watch the ewe closely, and so long as she rises from weeds. The soil most particularly adapted to at his approach he may be assured that all is right. their growth, is a heavy, deep loam, and of rather a The labour of the ewe should be continued several hours before he feels imperatively called upon to interfere, except the lamb is in such a position as to warrant fears of losing it. When the ewe feels that she is unable of herself to expel the lamb, she will quietly submit to the shepherd's assistance: in giving this assistance, his first duty is to ascertain if the presentation is natural; the natural presentation is with the muzzle foremost, and a foot on each side of it; if The varieties of the oat, commonly cultivated in all is right in this respect, he must proceed with the this country, are usually distinguished, as the black, greatest possible tenderness and in the most gentle manner to disengage the lamb. Cases of irregular presentation sometimes occur, in which it is necessary to change the position of the lamb, which is to be done per acre; while the white kinds, are the heaviest and in the most careful and gentle manner; or it somebest, especially the potatoe oat. The latter has been times happens that cases arise in which it is impossible known to weigh 48lbs to the bushel, while the com- to effect a safe delivery of the lamb, consistently with mon kind seldom weigh more than 28 or 30lbs. The the life of the ewe, and in which it will consequently quantity of oats generally sown to the acre is from be necessary to take it away in parts. The shepherd should bear in mind that, as a general rule, the fœtus Clover and Grass Seeds .- The sowing of these must be placed in a natural position before any atseeds has been already alluded to, under other heads, tempt is made to extricate it by force. When force but the importance of the subject entitles it to a sepa- must be used, it must be as gentle as is consistent with rate notice. The introduction of the convertible the object of delivery. The ewe must of course be the system of husbandry, the chief feature of which object of careful nursing until she is completely reconsists in reproducing a good meadow, without loss stored. The foregoing paragraph is abstracted partly of time, by means of sowing the seeds of the artificial from a paper by Mr. Clare, in the first volume of the

In regard to the final result for which a skilful shepherd should look at the end of the lambing sea" son, Mr. Stephens, in the Book of The Farm, says:

"He should not be satisfied with his exertions, unpasture itself, renders it an object of the greatest less he has preserved one half the number of ewes importance, in laying down a field to grass, to have with twin lambs, nor should he congratulate himself if he has lost a single ewe in lambing. I am aware and vigorous growth of plants. That failure is frequently met with in this, is often to be ascribed to the lieve an attentive and skilful shepherd will not be late period in which the seed is sown, when it either satisfied for all his toil, night and day, for three weeks, if he has not attained these results. The ewes may plants are burnt up by the hot sun in June and July, have lambed twins to greater number than the half, or the seed is frequently not covered properly, or is and yet many pairs may have been broken to supply

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not re the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, -Some little time since I took the liberty through your pages to give some quotations additional to those furnished by the Bishop of Montreal in the appendix to his valuable charge, to shew that even those barley, the seed may be sown immediately after the who hold doctrines adverse to the doctrine of baptisma regeneration, yet furnish support to it by their language, when speaking without particular reference to those docor bush harrow, and afterwards lightly rolled, or it may be sown after the grain begins to tiller, and question, as I well might; and only desired to support slightly harrowed and rolled. The earliest sowing is Watts. A correspondent who signs himself "A Presby t by the quotations which I furnished from Wesley generally to be preferred. In whatever way grass ter" has taken me to task for my communication; seeds are sown, the land should always be in a superior state of tillage. When the plants appear above has thought proper to assail the doctrine as "unscriptu-rior state of tillage. When the plants appear above has thought proper to assail the doctrine as "unscriptu-rior state of tillage." The teaching of our Church, and to charge me with "dishonesty" in the "statements" I made, and with supporting the doctrine "in a manner most calfaces this charge with stating his "conviction in the honesty of the writer," and accordingly must evidently have some unusual meaning when he speaks of the "dishonesty" of the statements of the writer. I am myself unable to comprehend how an honest writer can make dishonest statements; but I conclude that he means that although the writer be sincere, he is deceived himself by the statements he makes, and is in danger of deceiving others. If this be his meaning, I think he might have expressed it in a less offensive manner.

Fully believing in the doctrine supported by Ini Lordship, as the doctrine of the Scriptures, of the buryersal Church and of the Church of England, and the roughly satisfied that the quotations adduced by the Bishop, and added to by myself, are fairly applicable inother, I had done all that I intended to do, and shot not be dragged into controversy. I might make this plea, but I do not intend to do so. I propose to meet yet correspondent openly, and to show that my methorarguing was perfectly fair, and (if it appears advisa

But first I must state what the doctrine is; for you correspondent appears to me to misapprehend it. doctrine of baptismal regeneration (as I understand it) particularly likely to occur on poor stiff soils lying in low situations, and imperfectly drained, or in soils means of regeneration to all who receive it rightly, and means of regeneration to all who receive it rightly, and that those receive it rightly who possess every qualification which the Church requires for its reception; that in adults repentance and faith are prerequisites, whereas in infants they are not so; that accordingly all infants baptized as the Church discovery that accordingly all infants baptized as the Church directs are regenerate. In saying that they are regenerate, however, we do not mean that the possess actual faith, or that their hearts and affections are entirely renovated; but that they receive remission of which has become too hard and baked on the surface, sins and have the Holy Spirit communicated to them, resafter continual wet weather, it is sometimes very sertual and eternal life, which they lost by the fall.
therefore do not assert that all who receive baptism, rightly, are completely renewed in their hearts and affections. That spread through the soil more freely in search of nutri-ment. Such an operation, however, would not be adults. We do not believe that "all who are baptized are regenerated," even in our own sense; but only those who are rightly baptized. But we believe all are rightly bap tized whom the Church directs to be baptized; being is thrown out by frost; in this case the roller, and not quite sure that the Church is a better authority for the interpretation and proper application of scripture the

Having thus endeavoured to state what our doctrine

I am not quite clear wherein I am thus charged ; so far as I can judge, one charge is, that I have untro represented Wesley as inconsistent with himself. While tus pay a little attention to Wesley's words. (1.) sown on the hardest places; it will ripen nearly as soon ward sign. But he thinks the case of infants