

Poetry.

THE CROSS LAID ON INFANTS.

(By the Author of the Christian Year.)

"And as they led him away, they laid hold upon one Simon, a Cyrenian, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross, that he might bear it after Jesus."

CHRIST'S LOVE AND OUR SINS.

(From Sermons in Passion Week by Bishop Andrews.)

Two things are to us most precious, our life and our reputation. They go arm in arm, with the lawyer, and are of equal regard, both. Life is sweet; the cross cost him his life: honour is dear; shame bereft him his honour.

word fasting, and the words corresponding to it in the Hebrew and Greek originals, evidently imply abstinence from food.

It is true, in Matthew xv. 32, the word *parergete*, and Acts xxvii. 33, the word *acaros*, both rendered fasting, do not imply a total, but a partial abstinence from food; though it must have been, in the case referred to, to a very great degree.

without a shepherd; for they gathered in chiefly those who were almost strangers in any place of public worship.

Puseyite, Romanist, Popish, abominable, &c., &c., were the tenderest epithets by which the little band were assailed. Everybody predicted that it must fail; that such plain preaching of such unpopular truths must be fatal to the cause.

that is not the steady flame of a never-dying light and love; their heart for the most part is still cold.

May be, God is trying them, and turning away His countenance in mercy, not in wrath. "Who is he among you that feareth the Lord and that obeyeth the voice of His servant; that walketh in darkness and hath no light? Let him trust in the Name of the Lord and stay upon His God."

REJECTION OF CHRIST BY THE JEWS.

(From Archbishop Leighton's Commentary upon the First Epistle of Saint Peter.)

They did not receive him as the Father appointed and designed him, as the foundation and chief cornerstone, but slighted him, and threw him by as unfit for the building; and this did not only the ignorant multitude, but the builders; that they professed to have the skill, and the office or power of building, the doctors of the law, the scribes, and pharisees, and chief priests, who thought to carry the matter by the weight of their authority, as over-balancing the belief of those that followed Christ: "Have any of the rulers believed in him? But this people who know not the law are cursed," John vii. 48, 49.

ON RELIGIOUS FASTS.

(From the Edinburgh Christian Instructor, a Presbyterian publication.)

The general design of a religious fast, is solemnly to humble ourselves before God in confessing our sins, and imploring His mercy. When the other tribes of Israel had been overthrown in two engagements by the tribe of Benjamin, we find they set apart a whole day for this exercise, Judges xx. 26. By Divine appointment, the Jews observed a public and solemn fast, on the tenth day of the seventh month; Numbers xxix. 7-12. We find particular persons also observing this ordinance in their own personal and private concerns.

THE MODERN PHARISEES.

(For the N. Y. Churchman.)

Mr. Editor.—The question Whether the ancient Pharisees were conscious of their true position in the eye of Christ? In other words, Did the Pharisees know that they were pharisaical? might suggest valuable reflections to the minds of those modern religionists who now enjoy, in their own estimation, a monopoly of all the piety extant in the world. There appears to be equal reason to allow those and these modern Pharisees all the credit of a fanatical sincerity. They thought, and these think, that they are "doing God service." No man can doubt the sincerity of that Pharisee Saul, who afterwards declared before King Agrippa, "I verily thought with myself that I ought to do many things contrary to the name of Jesus of Nazareth."

THE WALK TO EMMAUS.

(From a Sermon by the Rev. C. J. Abraham, M.A.)

The appearance to the two Disciples journeying to Emmaus, is full of instruction and encouragement, as it is recorded in St. Luke xxiv. (the portion of Scripture appointed for the Holy Gospel on Easter Monday); where we read that "as they went on their way, they talked together of all the things that had happened to Jesus; and as they communed together, Jesus himself drew near and went with them."

THE STYLE OF HOOKER.

(By the Rev. R. A. Wilmott.)

From no predecessor or contemporary did Hooker derive those harmonious cadences, those sentences, so compact, and those learned idioms, that continue to charm the ear of the scholar. He built up our didactic prose, as Shakespeare created our drama. Puntentham had accurately defined style to be "a constant phrase, or tenor of speaking and writing, extending to the whole tale or process of the poem or history, and not properly to any piece or member of it."

It was the privilege of the writer to spend a Sunday, during the summer of 1838, in company with the captain, and to attend the religious services of this consecrated house of prayer on British ground. The bright sun rolled joyously through the clear, transparent heavens, and cast a cheerful air upon the scenery and surrounding objects. Here and there might be seen groups of the islanders, neatly attired, going up with gladness step to the house of God: They all seemed to join in the devout prayers and sublime anthems of our noble liturgy; with deep devotion; the chants and even the collects of our service being accompanied with the soft tones of the seraphine, which fell upon the ear with a pleasing cadence. I could not but feel that though far away from the furl church of my childhood, where I had always been accustomed to worship, I was nevertheless at home; since the same prayers, consecrated by the use of bygone ages, and the same strains of our beautiful liturgy, which rise from our own native altars, were here wafted to heaven.

THE JESUITS.

(From "A History of Popery.")

Since the bull of restoration was issued, the Jesuits have carefully abstained from taking such a prominent part in public affairs, as would attract attention to their order. They have principally directed their attention to the establishment of seminaries; they have founded two schools in Great Britain, one at Mount Brown, and one at Stonyhurst, both of which are flourishing establishments. In France they have completely failed in their projects for obtaining the chief direction of education, and they have been equally unsuccessful in their efforts to obtain the direction of missions. They are, however, zealously labouring for the revival of popery, and from all the authentic information we have been able to obtain, we think that their efforts have not been wholly without success.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

ELECTION OF CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

(Abridged from the Cambridge Chronicle.)

In our last number we announced that on the day of receiving the address requesting his name to be offered to the Senate as a Candidate for the office of Chancellor at 12 o'clock. In the course of the evening intelligence arrived here that His Royal Highness declined to accede to the request, on grounds stated in a written communication upon the subject, to the effect that a meeting of His Royal Highness's committee was immediately holden, the Master of Trinity in the Chair. The Chairman read to the meeting the communication which had been forwarded, and which was in the following terms:—"The expression of the wish upon the part of so numerous and influential a portion of the Senate of the University of Cambridge, including so many eminent names, that I should allow myself to be proposed for election into the vacant office of Chancellor of that University, cannot be otherwise than highly gratifying to my feelings. Did it not appear from the proceedings entered into by others in the University there does not exist that degree of unanimity which would leave me at liberty to consent to be put in nomination, I should have felt both the greatest pleasure and pride in acceding to the desire expressed in this address, and to personally connect myself with your ancient and renowned seat of learning. It was resolved, however, by the Prince's friends that the Election should be proceeded with; that they might have the opportunity of recording their votes in His Royal Highness's favour. The circular, stating this determination was signed by Dr. Whewell.

Symbols of action.

It was visible in the town before the arrival of the 17th of May. On Wednesday an observed anxious faces and bustling figures flitting about in all directions, and large post-bills announced Mr. Elliot Smith's return to be the rendezvous of "Earl Powis's friends," the "Glamorgan Club," that "His Royal Highness Prince Albert's Committee." In the afternoon strangers showed themselves here and there; and criticising the Fitzwilliam, or strolling through King's and looking with admiration at the Chapel, one might observe a "young man" who had probably not visited his *alma mater* for many a long year. The trains kept bringing in additional company, and many of the College Halls presented no small addition to their usual occupants even on Wednesday.

The scene of the contest was of course the Senate-House, the doors of which were opened about a quarter before ten o'clock. To those who know any thing of the University displays, it is hardly needful to say that the galleries were speedily tenanted by a voracious body of undergraduates, whose vocation it seems to be to give a little spice to their monotonous studies, and to render nervous people by the power of their lungs. The Vice-Chancellor's table is plainly visible from every part of the galleries; and as the votes were taken by cards dropped into boxes appropriated to each candidate, every vote was known to *minoritas* as it was given; and here was a constant source of chert and counter-chert; for upon a card being dropped into the Prince's box, up rose a deafening shout, and a low groan; and precisely the same thing happened when a supporter of the noble Earl recorded his vote.

The Vice-Chancellor entered the Senate-House about ten o'clock; and loud cheers greeted his appearance and bore testimony to the estimation in which he is held. He took up his post (and a wearisome one it must have been) at the upper end of the building, and in front of him was placed a large box in two divisions; that on the right hand placed "For Prince Albert," and that on the left "For Earl Powis," into which the cards containing the voters' names were dropped through narrow apertures. At the Vice-Chancellor's table stood the Registrar, the University Assessor, W. Hunt, Esq., M.A., of King's College; the Registrar; the Esquire Jeddles; and the Secretaries; the Rev. R. Birckett, B.D., of Emmanuel College; and the Rev. John Mills, M.A., of Pembroke College, for Prince Albert, and Dr. Snowball, of St. John's College, and the Rev. H. W. Cookson, M.A., of St. Peter's College, for Earl Powis. The upper end of the Senate-house was cut off from the body by a barrier, at one end of which voters were admitted, and at the other egress was afforded to the after having recorded their votes. These passages were guarded by men with staves, as if there were no means impossible that even a crowd of grave Masters and grave Doctors might want a little gentle coercion to keep them in good order. The body of the Senate-House two tables were placed for the distribution of voting tickets, that on the right for Lord Powis's supporters, and that on the left for the friends of the Prince; armed with those tickets voters made the best of their way to the barrier, and after a struggle to get through it, in which many a gown was torn, and many a bribe was received, they advanced to the Vice-Chancellor and recorded their votes.

Throughout the greater part of the day the noble Earl had a decided advantage, and the spirits and enthusiasm of his friends consequently rose to a great height. At the end of the first hour he was a long way ahead in giving the numbers, however, at different points in the contest, we wish it to be understood that exactness is out of the question: we profess to no more than approximate correctness. At 11 o'clock, then, the numbers were—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Majority for Lord Powis.

At this period the Senate-house was densely crowded, and amidst the occupants...

Lord Powis... 358
Prince Albert... 292
Majority for Lord Powis... 61

At 4 o'clock this majority was reduced to the narrowest limits, and as the parties got more upon an equality the excitement increased.

Majority for Lord Powis... 24
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Majority for Lord Powis... 582
Lord Powis... 572
Majority for Prince Albert... 10

Majority for Prince Albert... 10
These numbers were, however, disputed, and upon a careful comparison of lists at a subsequent period of the evening it turned out that the above numbers were incorrect.

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continuation of a religious duty commonly practised before. There is, moreover, much force in the argument that the sacrifice of living creatures, as a propitiation of the Divine Being, was most unlikely to be a natural dictate of the mind of man.

The true account of the origin of sacrifices we may, upon the whole, consider to be this:—God having determined what should, in the fulness of time, be the true propitiation for the sins of the world, namely Christ, who by his own blood obtained eternal redemption for us, was pleased to appoint, from the beginning, that living creatures should be offered by way of figure, to represent the true offering which was afterwards to be made as an atonement for mankind.

At 4 o'clock this majority was reduced to the narrowest limits, and as the parties got more upon an equality the excitement increased. The numbers now were—Lord Powis... 511 Prince Albert... 503

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The persons saved in the Ark were themselves incredulous once, at what time the long-suffering of God waited until that Spirit of God which raised Christ from the dead, that Spirit of Christ which spoke by the prophets, and by Noah himself a preacher of righteousness.

The difficulty of reconciling this interpretation, which, as will be seen, makes the inmates of the Ark to be the persons preached to, with the term φάλαξ, ordinarily translated phalanx, is attempted to be removed by making the word apply to the Ark.

That the Ark was customarily designated by the doctors as a φάλαξ, I judge from the original account (Gen. vi. 16), that after Noah entered the Ark, God himself shut him in; and from the use of this word in Rev. xviii. 2, where our translators, with more than their usual boldness, have rendered it, "the hold of the vessel."

We do not by any means say that we hold ourselves responsible for this translation; but because it is new, and modestly as well as ably advanced, we offer it to our readers, believing that it will, amongst other corresponding themes, be attended with a more than ordinary interest at the present time, when the state of death to which our Lord voluntarily subjected himself is, with Christians, a natural and befitting subject of contemplation.

In the list of Students who were admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the University of Cambridge, on the 23rd of January last, we observe the name of Mr. James Hamilton, formerly of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Under the head of "Communications" our readers will find some conclusive statements from two of our Correspondents which afford a very satisfactory refutation of the statistics of the Christian Guardian.

Amongst remarkable phenomena pertaining to the weather, may be numbered a snow-storm on Tuesday Evening last, at 5 o'clock, attended with thunder and lightning. The peals of thunder were few, but quite distinct, and some of them very loud; and the lightning was extremely vivid.

As our usual day of publication this week would fall upon Good Friday, we issue this number on Thursday.

Mr. W. H. Smith, the compiler of the Canadian Gazetteer, who is now travelling in the Western part of the Province, is empowered to receive the names of new subscribers to this paper.

Mr. Thos. Ryall will leave this Office in a few days on a Collecting Tour, to the Eastward of Toronto.

But to come to figures, which the Christian Guardian handles with so much ease. In the Registrar General's annual report for 1845 (ordered to be printed last session of Parliament) the marriages in England and Wales, during the year ending on the 31st of December, 1844, are stated to amount to 100,000; while the total number of marriages of "all denominations," including Romanists, is little more than 5,000.

More need not be said on this point, as this speaks for itself,—at ab uno disce omnia.

The last matter to which I beg to call attention is the number of Dissenters from the Catholic Church of the United Kingdom, as they are stated by the same authorities to be 15,000,000. Here, though we have no official statistics to produce, yet we are furnished with sufficient data by which to make a very close approximation to the truth.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND AND WALES. The whole number of Dissenters from the Church in England and Wales, both Protestant and Roman, amounting actually to 3,000,000 more or less, in round numbers; but stated in the extract circulated by the Christian Guardian to amount to 15,000,000, need not here allude to the error of the latter statement.

CONVERSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. Mr. Kingdon, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has made his profession of the Roman Catholic faith.

THE BUDGET. In the House of Commons, on the 21st of February, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to make the financial statement of the year.

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A desultory discussion then took place, in the course of which Mr. Hume, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Keobuck found fault with the financial policy of the Government.

Mr. Goulburn expressed his gratification at finding his estimate of the produce of the revenue for the present year so much exceeded, and related the fallacies put forth by Lord G. Bunsen on the subject of protection and free trade.

There are 1,300,000 horses in England, each of which consumes the produce of as much land as would feed eight men.

There are twenty-four large steamers now constructing in the Clyde, the largest of which is the Devonian.

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EASTER-DAY.

(From "Hallowe'en a Romance.")

Christ is arisen, Joy to thee, mortal! Out of his prison, Forth from his portal! Christ is not sleeping, Seek him no longer; Strong was his keeping; Jesus was stronger!

followed, she begged me to walk in and talk to her a little, for she was very miserable at what had happened that morning, and what would become of her brother she could not think.

"It is very sad, Mary," I said, "but still we must not despair. God's mercy is very great, and His power equally so; and if we pray to Him, we have every reason to believe that He will do all that we ask, though it may not be just at the moment we wish."

"But it is so shocking, sir," replied Mary, "to see him grow up with such habits, and what I never knew in any one belonging to me before; for my father was one of the quietest, best tempered men in the world, and always tried to break Charles's evil spirit; and as for my poor husband, I do not think he ever said an angry word to any one in his life—I am sure he never did to me. It would be bad enough to see such things in those who are not one's friends; but for a brother—O, sir! sometimes it goes near to break my heart."

and the patient complained of some pain, but not nearly so great as that he had suffered before in the extraction of teeth. On Monday at University College Hospital, a most extraordinary scene occurred. A woman, it appears, was having a tumour of the breast removed by Mr. Liston.

At King's College Hospital, Mr. Ferguson operated on Tuesday, on a woman for laceration of the perineum. The patient, after taking two or three inspirations, deviated from the ordinary course of the operation, and, preferring to retain her sensibility at the expense of pain, Mr. Ferguson remarked that their worthy physiologist, Dr. Todd, justly observed that "she illustrated the physiology of obstinacy."

DEATH OF THE OLDEST LIEUTENANT IN THE NAVY.—At Lancaster on the 29th of December, 1846, died Lieut. John Denis De Vitre, R.N., oldest lieutenant in Her Majesty's service. This veteran entered the naval service in 1770, and in 1778 was a lieutenant in the "Bonaventure" between the years of 1778 and 1781, he was actively engaged in the East Indies, under his friend and patron, Admiral Sir Edward Hughes, and in several severe engagements with the combined fleets of France and Hyder Ali.

THE SINNER RECONCILED. We remember how, when we were children, we sometimes had our days of disobedience, of obstinacy, of disgrace; we remember how wretched we were sure to be as long as this rebellion lasted; what a weight there was on our hearts; how angry and vexed we felt with ourselves; nothing could please us or amuse us; it was a miserable time as long as it lasted; but then the reconciliation in the evening, when we had confessed our fault, and shown due signs of sorrow, and received forgiveness, and been kindly spoken to, and told to think no more about it, how our hearts melted immediately, what a load was taken off from them, what holy, happy tears burst from our eyes!

THE CANADA COMPANY have again thrown open all their LANDS IN THE HURON TRACT for disposal by way of LEASE FOR TEN YEARS—NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The rent, payable on the 1st February in each year, is not more than the interest upon the upset price of the Land—the right to purchase the Freehold at any time within the ten years, at a fixed price named in the Lease, is secured to the Settler, who would thus save all further payments of Rents.

THE CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE, Frederick Street, Toronto, 1st Jan., 1847.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned.

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THOMPSON'S TRAVELS. SHORTLY will be published, in two Crown Octavo, or three Duodecimo volumes, The Travels of David Thompson in the Great North West, DURING TWENTY-EIGHT CONSECUTIVE YEARS.

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE, YONGE STREET, TORONTO, HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES;

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

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

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

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS, East of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Huron Street, Mulmur, 200 acres—15, 7th Con. " " " " " 200 "

THE FOLLOWING LANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late JOHN S. CARWRIGHT, Esq., viz.: District. Township. Lot. Con. Acres.

FRANCIS M. HILL, 436-47. FARM FOR SALE. FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, and in a high state of cultivation.

NOTICE. I, George W. Morgan, Esq., of the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, in relation to the HURON TRACT, as amended by the Act of the 12th June, 1845.

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THE RECTOR'S VISITS, OR, STORIES ON THE LORD'S PRAYER. CHAPTER III. "Thy kingdom come."

But a few days had passed since the thunder-storm, and I had not any intention as yet of visiting Mary again, when I was induced to do so by a circumstance which occurred during one of my evening walks.

"This," I continued, "is the first duty of every one calling himself a Christian. It does not signify who we may live with. Fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters or friends, whoever it may be, we must always remember that our great work is to bring them to obey God; and to do this, we must first look to ourselves, and see that we set them the example; for this is just as much our actual business as it is to dig or plough, or take care of our houses, or occupy ourselves in any of those things by which men gain a livelihood."

THE GARNER. Great, beyond all our merits, was the love thou displayedst, in submitting, with such heavenly humility, to thy lowly incarnation, thy holy nativity and circumcision; thy baptism, fasting and temptation; but the brightness even of such love as this, is just in the full effulgence of that love which impelled thee to endure the agony of Gethsemane, when 'swet, as it were great drops of blood, fell down to the ground;' afterward to endure the passion, the unutterable sufferings of the cross; and, at last, to complete by thine own precious death—the high priest!—the purchase for the redeemed of a crown of life. Yea, Lord, we will adore and magnify thy holy name, we will keep all these things and ponder them in our hearts; we will treasure up the remembrance of this thine inimitable love in the redemption of the world; and we will prize the privilege of again and again pleading these proofs of thy love, as the ground of our hope and prayer, that thou, good Lord, wilt this day and for ever, until we exchange the miseries of this sinful world for the glories of the next, hear and deliver us.—Rev. Wm. Palm, B.A., (Lectures on the Litany.)

OUR LORD'S RESURRECTION. Were our devotion key cold, and quite dead, yet me thinks that the raising of our Lord from the dead should revive it, and put new life and heat into it, as it drew the bodies of many saints out of the graves to accompany our Lord into the holy city. After the sun had been in the eclipse for three hours,

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