Poetry. A CHURCH-YARD SCRNE.

How sweet and salemn all alone.
With reverend steps from stone to stone,
In a sma i uliage church-yard lying.
O'er intervening flowers to move!
And as we read the names unknown,
Of young and old to judgment gotte,
And hear in the caim air above.
Time conward softly flying. Time onward softly flying.
To meditate, in Christian love,
Upon the deal and dying:

Upon the deal and dying:

Across the silence seemed to go,
With dead-like motion wavering slow.
And stroughed in their folds of snow.
The friends we loved long long ago:
Gliding across the said retreal,
How brautiful their phantom feet!
What tenderness is in their eyes,
Turned where the poor survivor lies
'Mid mentory sanctitles!
What years of vanished joy are fanned,
From one uplifting of that hand
in its white stillness! When the shade
Doth glimmeringly in sunshine fade
From our embrace, how dim appears
This world's life through a mist of tears!
Vain hopes! blind sorrows! necelless fears!

Such is the scene around me now: A little church-yard on the brow A little churry-yar on the bow Of a green pastoral hill. Its spivan village skeys below. And faintly here is heard the flow Of Woosbourn's summer rill; A place where all things moureful t And yet the sweetest of the sweet. The stillest of the still! And yet the sweetest of the sweet.
The stillest of the still!
With what a pensive beauty fall.
Across the mossy mouldering wal!
That rose-tree's clustering serbes! See
The robin red-breast warily.
Bright, through the blossams, leaves his nest:
Sweet ingrate, through the winter bleat
At the dire-sides of mea—but shy
Through all the sunny sunamer hours,
He hides himself among the dawers
In his own wild festivity.
What lulling sound and shadow cool
Hants half the darkened church-yard o'er,
From thy green depth so beautiful,
Thou gorgeous sycamore;

From the green depth so beautifut,
Thou gorgeous sycamore;
Of had the holy wine and bread
Been blest beneath thy murmuring tent,
Where many a bright and boary head
Bowed at that awful sacrament.
Now all beneath the turf are laid
On which they sat, and sang, and prayed.
Above that consecrated tree
Ascends the tapering spire, that seems,
To lift the soul up silently
To beaven with all its dreams.
While in the belfry, deep and low,
From his heaved bosom's purple gleams
The dove's continued murmurs flow,
A dirge-like song, half bliss, half woe,
The voice so lonely seems.

REGENERATION IN BAPTISM AN APOS-TOLICAL DOCTRINE.

(By John Bird Sumner, D.D., Now Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.)

With what feelings of confidence can a congregation have recourse to prayer, which has been accustomed to hear, that a decree has already, before the foundation of the world, gone out from God, by which the final destiny of every man is irrevocably doomed; and indeed, that such is the necessary consequence of the undeniable foreknowlege of the Deity? What expectation can they have that "the prayer of a righteous man" shall avail against a decree already issued? How can they hope, that their "prayers shall go up before God?" how coldly must " they make a prayer for all men?"

What difficulties must the preacher of decrees be led into, in order to reconcile his doctrine with our Saviour's description of the day of judgment; or with the universal declaration of the Gospel, that this life is a state of trial; or, what is still more to my purpose, with St. l'aul's positive assertion, that " God will render unto every man according to his deeds; for there is no respect of persons t with God." That this world bears no resemblance to a probatiousry state, not only follows as an undeniable consequence from the system of decress, but is professedly avowed by many advocates of that system.

Let no Minister think it a proof of success, or faithfulness to the Gospel, that he retains one class of his congregation, and disgusts the other; but rather if such should unhappily be the case, let him examine ous auxiety, lest some imeri dence, even in the declaration of the truth, some want of conciliation in his performance of the commission intrusted to him, may have deprived him of that blessed reflection and highest consolation, " I take you to record this day, I am pure from the blood of all men," (Acta xx.)

The spirit of these remarks is applicable to other doctrines. Many preachers take to themselves the satisfaction expressed by St. Paul, that he "had not shunned to declare the whole counsel of God," whose manner of declaring it bears very little resemblance to that of the Apostle. But this subject seemed particularly to require them. There is no more common occasion of divisions in a congregation, than the indiscriminate severity with which those are sometimes arraigned, who do not answer the preacher's idea of the regenerate: nor any more frequent or specious error, than the notion that enough cannot be given to Christ or to grace, unless the corruption of human nature be expressed in the strongest terms.

Three rules ought to be observed, in order to trea this subject with practical advantage: first, that we should so preach the corruption of human nature, as to show our absolute denendence upon the atonement of Christ for salvation, and upon the Holy Spirit for sanctification: secondly, that we so preach it, as to vindicate the ways of God to man, by proving that he offers a remedy co-extensive with the evil: thirdly, that we so preach it, as to make the hearer understand, that sin, however congenial to the depraved mind, is alike inconsistent with the original innocency of the human race, and with their final destination; inasmuch as they have been "bought with a price," and have become the "sons of God, and joint heirs with Christ," and are expected to "be holy, even as He who hath called them as if it were possible they might be still unre-

The example of St. Paul authorizes us to believe and argue, that God is no such respector of persons. and that grace sufficient to salvation is denied to none, to whom the offer of salvation is made through Christ Jesus, and who are united to Him in baptism. This is implied without a shadow of a doubt, or the slightest intimation that the contrary could be imagined, in every passage of the Epistles which alludes to grace, or exhorts the converts to holiness. He leads them to believe that grace is within the reach of all, without reserve or distinction; and that the spirit " works" in the souls of all, enabling them "to work out their own salvation." His prayers are to the purport that they might grow in grace; might be strengthened, established, comforted by grace; that the good work Possibility of grace being refused to any, or not enjoyed renewing of their souls day by day." by any who had been called to the knowledge of the

If mankind are called to salvation at all, they must be If mankind are called to salvation at any sury market called either with or without respect to their fature character. That character has no concern whatever with their call, is the with respect to persons; which St. Paul expressly denies.

themselves: if God peradrenture will give them repent- them to fulfit the covenant laws of their religion. ance to the acknowledging the truth."

duals were "unruly, and vain talkers and deceivers, ing. who subverted whole houses, teaching things that they ought not for filthy lucre's sake" (Tit. i. 10, 11.) These corruptions, however, are nowhere attributed to the denial of grace, but always to the abuse or neglect of it. The Corinthians had very imperfectly purged themselves from the immoralities of their heathen state; but how does he reprove them? "Know ve not that your bodies are the members of Christ? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost, which is in you, which ye have of ing, that the wickedness of the Corinthians was not owing to the denial of grace on the part of God, but to the abuse of it on their own.

Another practical evil of the doctrine of special grace, is the necessity which it implies of some test of God's favour, and of the reconcilement of Christians to him, beyond and subsequent to the covenant of buptism. St. Paul, it has been seen, insists upon the necessity of regeneration: he declares that "the natural man receiveth not the things of God, neither can know them:" he calls the beathen nations "children of weath," and " sinners of the Gentiles :" he speaks of the "old man as being corrupt according to the deceitful lusts:" in short, he expresses under a variety of terms (Rom. ii. 6, &c.), the assertion of our Saviour, that "except a man be born again, of water and the spirit he cannot enter into the kingdom of God" (John iii. 3).

With equal clearness be intimates, that the Christians be addresses were thus regenerate: as having 'put off the old man with its deeds;" and having become the "temple of the Holy Ghost," and "the members of Christ;" as having the "spiritual circumcision, and being buried with Christ in baptism" (Ron. vi. 3; Col. ii. 12); as having "received the spirit of adoption" (Rom. viii. 15); and as "being washed, sanctified, and justified, in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God." To the Galatians, bewitched," as he says they were, " that they should not obey the truth," he still writes, "Ye are all the children of God by faith in Christ Jesus. For, as many of you as have been baptised into Christ, have put on Christ' (Gal. iii. 26). These addresses and exhortations are founded on the principle that the disciples, by their dedication to God in baptism, had been brought into a state of reconcilement with Him, had been admitted to privileges which the Apostle calls on them to improve. On the authority of this examole, and of the undeniable practice of the first ages of Christianity, our Church considers Baptism as conveying regeneration, instructing us to pray before baptism, that the infant "may be born again, and made that people of all ranks, and especially of the highest an heir of everlasting salvation; and to return thanks, | ranks, crowded to the confessionals in the Jesuit temafter baptism, "that it both pleased God to regenerate pleas for from these confessionals none went disconthe infant with His Holy Spirit, and receive him for His own Child by adoption.

But, on the contrary, if there is a distinction between but those who receive special grace, and those only receive it who are elect; baptism is evidently no sign of regeneration, since so many after baptism live profane and unholy lives, and perish in their sins. Theretake an example from the same writer [Hopkins], sciences. In the books of casuistry which had been Him as those who give one ill word for another, and whose only fault is the inconsistency to which he is written by his brethren, and printed with the appro-

ives, but at the last day it will be found in God's registerbook, among the catalogue of their sins. This man bath prayed so often, and heard so often; made so many prayers, and heard so many sermons, and done many good works; but yet, all this while he was in an unconverted state: these, therefore, are set down in God's day-dook in black; and they are registered among those sins that he must give an account for: not for the substance of the ections themselves, but because they come from rotten principles, which defiles the best actions he can perform."

Suppose this language addressed now, as it was originally, to a congregation dedicated to Christ in Baptism. What would be the feeling of the plain understanding, or a timid conscience, unable to unravel the windings of these secret things, on learning that the sinfulness or innocency of action does not depend upon their being permitted or forbidden in the revealed law, but on the door being in a regenerate or unregenerate state at the time when he performs them? How is this fact of regeneracy, upon which no less than eternity depends, to be discovered? The Anostle enumerates the works of the flesh and the fruits of the Spirit: but his test is insufficient, for the two lists are here mixed and confounded. The hearers appeal to the Church, an authorized interpreter of Scripture. The Church acquaints them, that they were themselves regenerated, and made the children of grace by the benefit of baptism; while the preacher evidently treats

Happily for our Church, the framers of its rituals took their doctrine from the general tenor and promises of Scripture, and by a providential care extending over a Church so framed, the succeeding believers in Calvin were never allowed to introduce their subtleties into her intelligible and rational formularies. Therefore we are instructed to declare, that those who are devoted to Christ, as infants, by Baptism, are regenerate, i. e. are "accepted of God in the Beloved." and dying "without actual sin are undoubtedly saved." And therefore we hold that those who grow up, may, or may not, full from this state of grace; and that those who have fallen may or may not recover, and be finally saved; and therefore that all are to be exhorted to "examine themselves, whether they be in the faith;" which had been begun in them might be performed to repent and turn to their Saviour if they are not; anto the end; but he nowhere insinuates the to labour, if they are, still more after the "inward

It is indeed a sufficient confutation of the doctrine truth, and not willfully repounced this privilege. of special grace, that it absolutely nullifies the sacra-Language cannot be stronger than the assurance to ment of Buptism. It reduces it to an empty rite, an the Curinthians: "God is faithful, who will not suf- external mark of admission into the visible Church, may be able to bear it." His tone to them, and to towards salvation. But if Baptism is not accompation the salvation is instructing him bow to bring mied with such an effusion of the Holy Spirit towards the inward renewing of the heart, that the person baptized, who of himself and of his own nature could do no good thing," by this amendment or regeneration of his nature is enabled to bring forth fruit, "thirty, or sixty, or an bundred fold," and, giving "all diligence to make his calling and election sure,"-if the effect, I say, of Baptism is less than this, what indeed baptise with water, but He who comes after me Jericho fell down when they were compassed about factious animosity and petulant wit could desire.shall baptise with the Holy Ghost?" What becomes | seven days."

over others to the faith, contains a remarkable differed of the example of Christ himself? After His baptism, ence. To the Hebrews he says, "Let us come boldly the descent of the Holy Spirit in a visible form, was (From Reflexions on the Episte for the Second Sunday faults which are ordinarily considered as belonging to to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and surely intended to confirm His followers in a belief:

after Easter, by the Rec. W. J. Troccer, M.4.) to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy, and surely intended to confirm His followers in a belief find gruce to help in time of need;" but of those " that that their baptism would confer upon them a similar are without," he uses an expression of doubt unknown gift; and besides the mushing away of their sins, and to him on other occasions; saying, that the "servant | the remission of the penalty entailed upon the posterity of God must in meekness instruct those that oppose of Adam, would bestow upon them a power enabling suffer wrongfully.

No preacher therefore in authorized, either of our Now, it cannot be alleged that St. Paul had no Church, or by St. Paul, to leave a doubt on the minds opportunity of introducing the doctrine of partial grace of his hearers, whether they are within the pale of or particular election to the Churches which he God's favour; but, on the contrary, is bound to enjoin addressed. Many of them had admitted gross errors them to seek " boldly at the throne of grace," for power into their practice; others, as the Galatians, had to cofirm their faith, and work out their repentance, swerved widely from sound doctrine; many indivi- and live worthy of their high calling. - Apost. Preach-

THE JESUITS.

(From Macaulay's History of England.)

" Before the order had existed a hundred years, it had filled the whole world with remorials of great things done and suffered for the faith. No religious community could produce a list of men so variously distinguished-none had extended its operations over God P" (1 Cor. vi. 16, &c.) This is evidently sayperfect unity of feeling and action. There was no region of the glabe, no walk of speculation or of active life, in which Jesuits were net to be found. . . .

Yet, whatever might be their residence, whatever might be their employment, their spirit was the sameentire devotion to the common cause, implicit obedience to the central authority. None of them had chosen his dwelling-place or his avocation for himself. Whether the Jesuit should live under the Arctic circle or under the equator-whether he should pass his life in arranging gens, and collating manuscripts at the Vatican, or in persuading naked barbarians in the southern hemisphere not to est each other, were matters which he left with profound submission to the decision of others. If he was wanted at Lima, he was on the Atlantic in the next fleet; if he was wanted at Bagdad, he was toiling through the desert with the next caravan. If his ministry was needed in some country where his life was more insecure than that of a wolf, where it was a crime to harbour him, where the heads and quarters of his brethren, fixed in the public places, showed him what he had to expect, he went without remonstrance or hesitation to his down Nor is this heroic spirit yet extinct. When, in our own time, a new and terrible pestilence passed round the globe-when, in some great cities, fear had dissolved all the ties which hold society together-when the secular clergy had deserted their flocks-when medical succour was not to be purchased by gold-when the strongest natural affections had yielded to the love of life-even then the Jesuit was found by the pallet, which bishop and curate, physician and nurse, father and mother, had descried, bending over infected lins to catch the faint accents of confession, and holding up to the last, before the expiring penitent, the image of the expiring Redeemer.

"But with the admirable energy, disinterestedness and self-devotion, which were characteristic of the society, great vices were mingled.

"Nor was it only in heathen countries that such arts were said to be practised. It was not strange tented away. There the priest was all things to all men. He showed just so much rigour as might not drive those who knelt at his spiritual tribunal to the special and common grace, and none are regenerate Dominican or the Franciscan Church. If he had to deal with a mind truly devout, he spoke in the saintly tones of the primitive fathers; but with that very large part of mankind who have religion enough highest degree perplexing to an ordinary hearer. To immense dispensary of anodynes for wounded con- or even "buffeted" wrongfully, let us not be so unlike reduced by his attachment to the system of election : bation of his superiors, were to be found doctrines "The best duties of unregenerate men are no better, in consolatory to transgressors of every class. There to lim who judgeth righteously, and avenge our God's account and acceptance, than abomination. There is nothing that such men do in the whole course of their secrete his goods from his creditors; the servant was taught how he might, without sin, run off with his master's plate; the pander was assured that a Christian man might innocently earn his living by carrying letters and messages between married women and heir gallants; the high-spirited and punctilious genlemen of France were gratified by a decision in favour of duelling; the Italians, accustomed to darker and might, without any crime, shoot at their enemies from behind hedges. To deceit was given a license Sufficient to destroy the whole value of human contracts and of human testimony. In truth, if society continued to hold together, if life and property enjoyed any security, it was because common sense and common humanity restrained men from doing what the Society of Jesus assured them that they might, with a safe conscience, do."

THE FALL OF JERICHO. (From a Sermon by the Rev. Henry Mellville.)

"The assault upon Jericho is not without prognostication of perfect success. The powers of darkness may well tremble; the menacing adversaries who line the walls that are still undestroyed, may well be faint at heart, surrounded as they are by the fragments of fortresses at least as mighty once as those which they resolve to defend. We know not, we pretend not even to conjecture, which of the appointed circuits it is which the Church is now making. But we may now conclude that the time of the end will be marked by a vastly increased diligence in displaying the cross, and publishing the Gospel. With the Israclites the work of six days compressed into the seventh-what can this denote, but that the downfall of, Jericho will be immediately preceded by a multiplied carnestness in the lead us. Having been brought home to His blessed use of all those means which God hath ordained, for the triumph of truth? It shall come-that long-expected hour-when Christianity is to attain universal dominion. The march shall have an end; the mystic sevens shall all have been reckoned; and then shall all have been reckoned; and then shall God specially inspire the Church with a spirit of expectation and prayer so that a loud shout shall be mised, as though, in censing to weary earth with their trend, the thousands had resolved to invade Heaven with their voices. And God will answer the cry of his people. fer you to be tempted above that ye are able, but will attended with no real grace, and therefere conveying He will recompense that patient trust which has been with the temptation make a way to escape, that ye no real benefit, nor advancing a person one step displayed, century after century in the encompassing the city, and assaifing it with no carnal weapons. On a sudden shall there be a mighty interference; the temples of idols shall crumble into dust; every form and feature of falsehood shall vanish away; every household, and every heart shall be a shrine for Christian truth; and when the vast revolution is surveyed, and its producing cause demanded by those who would understand the dealings of God, the answer, though he has now been more than a century and a becomes of the distinction made by the Baptist, "I the triumphant answer will be, 'By faith the walls of quarter in his grave. He is, indeed, as fair a mark as

THE EXAMPLE OF OUR BLESSED LORD. surface, and cannot be missed. They were not the

enuren.

The example of our blessed Saviour is here brought before us as a motive to patience, if we be called to

The sufferings of Christ, which are here instanced. was hanged upon the tree, or crucified. Every part of these sufferings, and of all which He bore besides, found in His mouth. He did well, and suffered for it. The sins which "Ho bare in His own body on the tree" were not His, but ours. He could not have suffered for the sins of others, so as to "bear" them in their behalf, had there been the faintest stain of evil on His pure spirit, or the very least admission of guile in his most boly life and conversation. The sin-offering which God required as an atonement for man's guilt must be "without blomish." He who would make satisfaction to the Divine Justice for the sins of others, must himself be perfectly "holy harmless, undetiled, separato from sinners." (Heb. vii. 28.) So that white we may measure the depth of our own guiltiness by our Lord's sufferings, and see what our iniquities deserve, and own that no more was laid on Him than we most righteously might have been called to bear, we see also how utterly they were undeserved by Him who so freely and willingly suffered for us, the just for the unjust.

And how did He bear the inflictions thus undeserved by Himself! "When He was revited. He revited not again; when He suffered," either under the scourge of the Roman soldiers, or the anguish of the cross, "He threatened not; but committed Himself to Him that indeeth righteously." Our Lord was like a lamb, not only in His spotlessness, but in the silence and patience with which He suffered. As was written of Him, "He is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so He opened not His mouth." (Isaish liii. 7.) He was content to leave the issue of His sufferings in God's hands not taking it into His own; but being well assured that the Righteous Judge would in the end bring forth His rightcourness as the light, and His just dealing as the noonday. (Pealm xxxvii. 6.)

Now, He left us "an example, that we should follow His steps." And if He intended us to resemble Himself in such patient endurance, does it not follow that "hereunto we are called, namely," to be tried with such reproaches or other sufferings as we have not deserved? When therefore, this trial is sent upon us, we should strengthen ourselves in a patient endurance by such thoughts as these.

1st. The very calling of a Christian is, for conwrongfully. In no other way can that be more true of us, "It is enough for the disciple to be as his Master's experience and character, so ought it to be taking. our prayer and endeavour that they may be united, as far as may be, in our own. If we suffer for our faults and take it patiently, yet our guiltiness takes off the lustre and the "glory" of our patience. If we suffer wrongfully but bear it impatiently, then our impatience seems to darken and dishonour our innocence. To be at once patient and without wilful sin is the very calling of a Christian.

And surely it should not sadden us to think that our calling is such as this. When our Lord bore it; but rather let us commit ourselves and our cause selves only by doing good for evil.

2dly. We should ever remember, that though we may be innocent in the particular instances charged conscience to deserve a far sharper punishment than that which we are inclined to complain of as wrongful. Our blessed Lord had no record of former sins against Him in the book of God's remembrances, as we have baser modes of vengeance, were glad to learn that they of our youthful sins and the transgressions of our riper years. A conviction of these should liven us nationt under whatever grief we are called to bear, although our conscience, in any particular case, may

in bearing patiently any wrongful ill usage, if we remember always the unspeakable benefits which we view of the general question. It is this:—The Sikhs are war-have derived from His sufferings. If He have borne like, and hostile to the British. This hostility was a matter of have derived from His sufferings. If He have borne for us the heavy load in His own body on the tree, surely we may bear cheerfully such light contradictions of reproaches as may be cast upon us. If we are beated by His strings of that placets which tend to the British. We made a treaty with them, which they broke, and for us the heavy load in His own body on the tree. healed by His stripes of that plague which must other- they have egein mode wer, displaying abundant courses and wise have destroyed us, shall we think so much of the trifling injury or suffering which men can do unto us? If we, who are as sheep going astray, are brought back to Christ, as the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls: surely, under a sense of His shelter and protection, we may well disregard the poor efforts of mistaken men to disturb our peace.

Let us have a high sense of the value of His sufferings, and so shall we be better able to follow the example which He has left us. In anywise let us remember that He died in order "that we, being dead to sins, should live to righteoneness." Let us learn thus to "know the voice" (John x. 4.) of this good Shepherd, and follow Him, whithersoever He may fold, let us not again go satray by yielding to the impulses of impatient and resentful feeling, and sensitiveness under ili usage. Our privilege is to abide in peace, within that quiet resting-place, knowing that God appoints our lot in life with all its trials, and chooses far more wisely for us than we should choose for ourselven. Let us bear awhile with patience; let us trust with confidence; walk in the ways of rightcousness; and He, who judgeth righteously, will hear the intercession of the good Shepherd in our behalf; and will not suffer any wrongful accuser to hurt us, or any oppressor to pluck us out of His hands. (John x. 28.)

BISHOP BURNET. (From Macaulay's History of England.)

The fame of Burnet has been attacked with singular malice and pertinseity; the attack began early in his life, and is still carried on with undiminished vigour, The faults of his understanding and temper lie on the

faults which are ordinarily considered as belonging to his country. Alone among the many Scotchmen who have raised themselves to distinction and prosperity in England, he had that character which astirists, novel-England, he had that character which astirists, novelists, and dramatists, have agreed to ascribe to Irish friendship except the plandering tribes of the Cutches-hills, and adventurers. His high animal spirits, his boastfulness. his undissembled vanity, his propensity to blunder, his are these: He was revited; He suffered stripes; He provoking indiscretion, his unabashed audacity, afforded inexhaustible subject of ridicule to the Turies. Nor did his enemies omit to compliment him, sometimes was undeserved. He did not sin, neither was guile with more pleasantry than delicacy, on the breadth of his shoulders, the thickness of his calves, and his success in matrimonial projects.

A writer, whose voluminous works, in several branches of literature, find numerous readers a hundred and thirty years after his death, may have had great faults, but must also have had great merits; and Burnet had great merits, a fertile and vigorous mind, and a style, far, indeed, removed from faultless purity, but always clear, often lively, and sometimes rising to solemn and ferrid eloquence. In the pulpit the effect of his discourses, which were delivered without any note, was heightened by a noble figure and by pathetic action. He was often interrupted by the deep hum of his audience; and when, after preaching out the hourglass, which, in those days, was part of the furniture of the pulpit, he held it up in his hand, the congregation clamorously encouraged him to go on till the sand had run off once more. * * *

William (the Prince of Orange) proved a much more gracious host than could have been expected; for of all faults, officiousness and indiscretion were most offensive to him; and Burnet was allowed, even by friends and admirers, to be the most officious and indiscreet of mankind. But the sagacious prince perceived that this pushing, talkative divine, who was always blabbing secrets, asking impertment questions, obtruding unasked-for advice, was, nevertholess an upright, courageous, and able man, well acquainted with the temper and views of British scots and factions.

As soon as Burnet was on shore he hastened to the prince. An amusing dialogue took place between them. Burnet poured forth his congratulations with genuino delight, and then engerly asked what were his highness's plans. Military men are seldom disposed to take counsel with gownsmen on military matters, and William regarded the interference of unprofessional advisers in questions relating to war, with even more than the disgust ordinarily felt by soldiers on such occasions. But he was at that moment in an excellent humour, and instead of signifying his displeasure by a short, and cutting reprimand, graciously extended his hand, and answered his chaplain's question by another question: "Well, doctor, what do cience towards God to endure grief, suffering you think of predestination now?" The reproof was so delicate that Burnet, whose perceptions were not very fine, did not perceive it. He answered with Master, and the servant as his Lord." (Matthew x. great fervour, that he should never forget the signal 25.) As innocence and patience were united in our manner in which Providence had favoured their under-

APHORISMS.

If a spider break his thread twenty times he will mend it again. Make up your mind to do anything and you will do it. Fing not if trouble somes upon you, keep up your spirits, though the day be a dark one. Never be cast down for trifles.

Let your recreations be moderate, seasonable, and lawful; the use of recreations is to strengthen your to make them uneasy when they do wrong, and my such contradiction of sinners, can we expect to escape labour and sweeten your rest. But there are some so fore, the preacher of special grace must, consistently religion enough to keep them from doing wrong, he the trial of unjust reviling? When He was called to rigid and so timorous that they avoid all diversions, with his own principles, lead his hearers to look for followed a very different system. Since he could not such sharp inflictions, should we desire to have all and dare not indulge lawful delights for four of offendsome new conversion, and expect some sensible reclaim them from guilt, it was his business to save things according to our natural liking? Rather let us ling. These are hard tutors if not tyrants to themselves; whilst they pretend to a mortified strictness, they are injurious to their own liberty and the liberality of their Maker.

> the body. Time never sits heavy upon as but when against us, yet we have abundance of guilt upon our it is badly employed. Time is a grateful friend; use it well, and it nover fails to make a suitable roguital.

Deferred Extracts from our English Files. _____

TOR ANNEXATION OF THE PUNJAR. (To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir I have just seen an article in your poper containing some observations on a letter to Bir John Hohnouse, published acquit us of having deserved reproach.

3dly. As we should set before us the example of our Lord's patience, so also we shall be strengthened in boosing patience, so also we shall be strengthened in boosing patience. be drawn. Therefore, without entering at all into the causes or accidents of the war in the Punjah, I will merely state my potoriety under Runjest Bligh, whose strong hand slope res military skill.

Now, air, a calm consideration of these facts (with even less aperionce than we unfortunately have to prove them), will convince every man of common sense that no permanent peace can be made with the Sikh nution and its native government I seeme this to be a feet which no one of calm judgment and plain sense will dispute. Therefore, if we standon the Punjab and retire to the left bank in the Butlej, we must there mak our grand to defend a frontier of some 600 miles from Scind. on Simile, divided from the hostile and powerful Bilik nation by ner regular armics. Let military men say what army could defend so extended a fruntier against such adversories; all plunderers, all ripe for inroads, and not only ready for border war against the British alone; one border population (consistlug of Siliks sleo) being quite as hostile to us as are the Sikhi a the Punjab side of Butloj, with whom they are as our people To suppose that our army could do this is nouscuss. It would

becume a perpetual guerilla war. An army of 30,000 men could not do it. Even if such an inapportable drain upon the finances of the Compay could be borne, they would in a few years be obliged to retire from the Sutley to the Nerbuddu and Googes. Could we halt there? This question I will not presend to answer; but I will say that to occupy Delhi with advancing standards, was one thing; to hold Delhi with retiring standards would be another thing. A retrest upon Delbi would be the first mureb towards Culentta. and the power of Nepsul would come down like a mountain torrest on the flanks of our retiring columns ; while the Bombay and Madeas troops which occupied the line of the Nerbud-de, would have the Nizum of Hydrahad in the Deceas, with his 12.000,000 of subjects, between that river and the cepitals of the two presidencies, without counting the numerous other enemies all around them.

To abandon the line of the Satiej would be a disgraceful defeat in the eyes of all Asia, and defeat, as all the world knows is fraught with more danger in India than in Europe. The Anglo-Indian army has not a nation to fall back upon (as European statics have) for support in case of defeat. We have only the sea, and "the grouns of the Britons" would again be

To remain stationary on the Sutlej is therefore, I think, im-To remain stationers on the Sutley is therefore, I think, impossible. There is no choice but to advance. In that slone we have eafery and the hope of future peace. There must be not only a strong government, but a permanently strong go vernment in the Punjah, before we can be at peace with, and in, that miserable country. And never was a native Eastern government permanently strong. We must, in short, conquer the Punjah; or autronading nations will arise upon as, and our srmice will be overthrown, as was the host of Pharauh amidst the overthrown, as was the host of Pharauh amidst the overwhelming waves of the Red Sea.

"But," says the advocate for abandoning the Punjab, "If we these we conquerred. In abort, there would be no union among the tribes west of the Indus; and we should command all the passes in our front. There are ten or twelve of these passes through the chain of mentains which run nearly parallel to I brough some age of these great defler ou army inveding In-dia must come with all the supplies for its wants. Such as invasion of India must be met upon the Indus, not on the Sutlej. There would be no King Porus to defend the Punjeb

The small teiber between the mountains and the right back of the ladus are contemptible, and would find enemies on the left, or Panjab bank, it livey darrel to cross the river for plunder; but this would not happen under our rule if well administered. The unhabitness of the lett bunk would become rich, and mote than ever himical to those on the right. Unlike the plains on each hank of the Sutlej (inhabited by nearly the same prople, each bank of the Satlej (inhabited by nearly the same people, and all advers to the British), these parlone on the Ladue would be friendly to us as our subjects; but they must be well treated, tor all depends upon the way in which they are governed. I speak of the pose; for me siedars or mobies are, or or ever will, be frequently to us. It is impossible.

In abort, one position defending the left bank of the Satlej, and our position defending the left bank of the Indus, are are different as black and white. The first is scarcely possible; the base is a matter of me difficulty. The first will demand a large army, and he a vast unnitigated capence; the last a small army, and he or expense at all. The enurmous revenues of

small array, and no expense at all. The enurmous revenues of the Panjah will far more than cover the expense of its conquest and occupation. I know this assertion to be true. The reit not for the recessity of keeping a large force in that province because of the threatening state of the Punjoh.—When the Punjah in ours. Sciente will more than cover the expense of its own government. I report that both Scinds and the Punjab will in a reasonable time smare than cover the necessary expenses

will in a reasonable time time then cover the necessary expenses of their occupation if the governments of those countries be properly administered.

Finally, ir, let me explain why I said that the Paujouh would be store troublesome than ever after the conquest if troops be not kept ready to move rapidly. My reasons are these, that no hostile authors can be subdeed at once. They are first taught to feel that sliefe enaquerors are their masters on the field of battle; and then that these strangers are just, kind-brarted, and faithful for all their dealings—making no disthetrou between the conqueroes and the conquered as to justice between mun and man; and, thirdly, that they take lower tages from the conquered than the previous Government took.
These conciliatory measures place the people in a state of transit between butbarium and civilization; and it must be expected that during this state there will be certical men and accidents that will produce discontent and rivings and difficulties.

These difficulties must be at once suppressed by arms. A mobile the Punjab could not be dealt with by the enestable's ataff; and as to opecials, Shere Shingh, and Gholab Shingh and Mooling's were all first employed as "special constables." What I mean is this, that for the first few years of our occupation of the Punjab there must be small movable columns, well equipped, and tendy to match aspidly upon any heatile body that may assemble and he two strong for the civil power-namely, the collectors and their applicant, who must be supported in the exerclear of their functions by a powerful well-armed poline, such as I formed in Scinde, and which for six years has acted perfectly? so well, that I do not recoilect a single instance in which the military were ever called in, and the police have always

Wischer the public will hold the opinion that it is necessary,
to enquee the Punjab, or on the contrary, think that we should
allow our arms to be disbonoured by the insults we have there suffered from the Sikke, I remnet tells. I have nothing more todo with India, and the only spology I have to offer ford attending this long letter on the public is, that I believe our retreat from the purple would now be dissationed in the extreme to England, and a blut upon those arms to sustain the honor of which we many hears soldlers have lately shed their blood in that country. That this blood may not have been split is value to be hope

Bir, your abolient, C. Naring, Limitmant General,

Cheltepham, Peb. 20. BOUDAPARTS POPULARITY.

The "rage" with which the Portulate Idelion the parviving relatives of the "Little Corporal" has something endecatly; French and theatrical about it, and ensued fall to accomish even ryeon and thearries about it, and enuneries of account over those who have studied, well, the pantiminis charge through which France, and Posts justifullerly, have peased during the past twolve minitio. The introduct of the President, on Thursday, was a most brilliest affall, raviving the regis spleadour of the Napoleon of the empire. Those accustomed to the compand enquerte of main receptions good fluid no difference whatever in the stated of this republican display. The ladies who respressived, the beauty and such of Paris were splendidly attired and one of the first things that struck all who had the honour character of the scape; and an old general or statesmen Empire could for a moment forget the blokery of the last 40 years, he might well imagine that he was assisting at one of ality of their Maker.

Time is like a creditor who allows an ample smooth to make up accounts, but is inoxorable at last? Time is like a verb that can only be of use in the present tense. Time, well employed, gives that health and vigour to the soul which rest and retirement afford to the body. Time never sits heavy upon us but when M. Thiers was bounted to an especial manner; and to no and was the President more marked in his attentions than to Lord Normandy, with whom he conversed frequently in English. Another "some" necurred on Tuesday last, when we are told — A milist the immense consourse that througed the avenue of Neelly, the immense consourse that, througher the avenue of steelings and the gay and, handsome requipingers, that dashed along the Champs Elystee—the like of which have not here seen along. February last—the object which excited most interest was young. Jerone Bonaparts, who had just good through the eventually for recognition by the 24 legion of the National Guarde of the Banifest so its colonel. The legion numerical 18,000 mea. The new colonel arrived on the ground on feet, percentaged by a splendin steff, and proceeded by the Prefect of the Scientific Intention was to pass along the line, but the enthusias the people, which was great beyond description, prevented him, lie was followed by the crawd as far as the Arc do l'Ecolic amidst dealening shoutouf. Fire Nopoleon F. Flos Bonsported. The people, with whom the National Guards freely mingled, repeatedly grasped him by the hand, shouk is marmly, and pressed it to their lips. The enthusium abou arrived at such a pitch so to become incubresiant, however fattering it might he, and derome was obliged to take tology in a reff can the erch, the drove of which were at once closed, and itwe only after a considerable time had clapsed that he was enabled to retire in a different direction. The only cause that see he seed selected in this burst of feeling is the extraordinary resemblance between the new colonel of the 2nd Legion and the Emperor Napoleon, and which is so remarkable than even a cranger. nhu has only seen the most prelianty portraits of the mache, must be struct by its a many free of

Lord Peterbarough was once taken by the mob for the Duke Lord Peterbarough was sheen in disprace with them, and heingrabout to be roughly handled by these friends to summary just thee, he said to them, "Gentlemen, I can convince you by two, resiman that I am not the Duke of Mariborought. In the first place, I have only five gaineds to say pocket; and is the second, they are heartily at your service." Be throwing his pures mong them, he got not of their, hands with loud huzzes and, acclamations. The Duke of Mariborough was provertial for the natural services. his parsimony and meanness.

In 1831 the value of incured property in the United King-dom: was rather more than £526,000,000. In 1842 is amounted to £682,000,000, being an increase of about 80 per crus, in ten years, and shore then it has increased in equal pro-

THE CHURCH, EVER WHEN DESTRESSED. TO BE SOVED THE CHORGE, FYEN WHEN DETRESSED. TO BE ENTRY
AND OBSTREE—The value of the Church does not depend
solely on its power to convey religious lactraction to the mass
of the prople, and reform the national morals. We have no
doubt, indeed, that if "her heads were united, and her wings,
allowed to exprand," she would, in all probability, reservise a far
more wide spread and temedeial influence than the does at present. But Goo has appointed like Church me of withers in her truth, even amongst, these who reject, and despine her. The Church was an emet to be cherished and festered when it consisted of a few hundreds or themsands and was atraggling against adjum and persecution, as in its flourishing periods. A Chil-thin is so much bound to support his Church; year rather to yield it his obedience and affection, in a country like Turkey; or other Alabometen States, where it has little proppible in-flarnce on the mass of the people, as he is in a land where is spreads its inflaence through all classes of Society

We can never concur, therefore, in the sentiment that the Church is to be supported only when industrial and triminghant, and that, where its occurrence prevail, we are to join in the cry far. cutting it down as cumbersome. It is ungenerous and un-christian to do so.—English Churchmen.

The arrival of the Europe has religived, us from the task-

^{*} Inficiari nemo poterit quin przeciverit Deus quem exitum cius apientiam pertinet omnium que futura sunt esse pres-cien, sie ad potentiam omnis manu sua regere et moderari.— Cal. lust, i. 3. pientiam pertinet omnium que futura sunt esse pres-

official source whatever, nor had be, indeed, any honoledge of the fact at all,"—this most source of schemes is the fact at all,"—this most source of schemes is the fact merertheless. It is Mr. Hawes that has been dreaming, not the man is an immerial being; therefore his whole life extends has resolved, by 59 votes against 20, to go into committee on only of afficial, but even of personal ignurance, respecting a matter abide was universally noterious surong parties connected with Canada—the rulers of our Culonial empire above excepted.

—London Morning Chronicle.

			WEEKLY CALEN	DA	B.	
Day.	Date.		and the second s		let Lesson	14 Lauce
G	Apri	129.	SED SUMDAY AFT. EASTER {	M.	Deut. 4	Arta 36.
N		20.		M. E.	: Kinge 6	
T	Maj	1.	ST. PHILIP & ST. JAMES.	X. K.		John let Jude.
w	-	2.		M, e.		Acts 78, Rom. I.
T		3.		¥.		Matt. 1. Hom. 2.
r		4		X. K.		Matt. 2. Rom. 3.
8	**			M. P.,	. 14	1
G		€.	4TH BURBAY ANT. EASTER.	M.	Deut. 6	Matt. 4. Rom 5.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, APRIL 26, 1849. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

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Pirat Page. Poetry,A Church-yord Score. Regeneration in Raptiam an Apos- tolical Doctrins. The Jesuita.	Bishop Burnet. Aphorisms. Deferred Entracts from our Eng lish Files.
The Jesuita. The Fali of Jericho. The Example of Our Blessed Lord.	Fourth Page. The Petrat Lamily.

to take notice, that the next collection in behalf of the fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese, is fixed for Sunday the 13th May next, being the fifth Sunday after

This is in accordance with the xix Article of the constitution of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, which provides that two collections out of the four, which are two collections out of the four, which are table Mobannaedan Moollan offers himself as Professor made in the course of the year, shall be in aid of the fund for the extension of Missions. The estimated liabilities of the Mission Fund amount for this year to nearly £500.

APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE NIAGARA DISTRICT IN MAY, 1849.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO begs to inform his Brethren, the Clergy of the District of Ningara, that he intends (1).V.) to confirm at their several Missions and Stations in accordance with the following List :---May, 1849.

Friday,	13, Grimsby, *11 A.	M.
Suturday, *	19, Jordan, 10 A.	
	Port Dalhousie 3 r.	. M
Sunday,	20, St. Cuthurines, 11 A.	M.
Monday,	21, Eight Mile Creek 10 A.	M.
•	Ningara 3 r.	M.
Tuesday,	22, Queenston, 10 A.	M.
•	A	M.
Weduesday,	23, 'Thorold, 10 A	M.
		M.
Thursday,	24, Chippawa, 10 A.	M
Friday,	25, Fort Erie,	M
	Bertie, 3 r.	M
Sunday,		N.
	Dunnville,	M.
Monday,	28, Cayuga, 1 r.	M.
Tuesday,	29, York 10 A.	M.
	Caledonia 3 A.	N.
Wednesday,	30, Jarvis, 11 A.	M.
	and the second s	

The Secretaries of the District Branches of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocess are requested to forward to the Secretary of the Parent him out of a chair when a candidate, or to eject him when Society, on or before April 30, the annual reports of their proceedings, together with one-fourth of all monics 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 unapproprinted at the General Annual Meeting of each District Association, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Treasurer of the Society at Toronto.

W. H. RIPLET, Secretary.

The Secretaries of the Parochial Associations in the Home and Sincoe Districts are requested to forward their annual reports to the Secretary of the Patent Society, on or before April 30. The subscriptions in each Parish, together with the subscribers' names are to be forwarded at the same time, in order that the sums respectively contributed may be carried to the year's account, and the names of the subscribers 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 improve ing the Widows and Orphans' Fund," it will be ob- A.B., assisted by the Rev. H.J. Grasett, M.A., his Lordserved that " each Clergyman, in order to intitle his ship's examining chaplain, who presented the Candiwidow and children to claim the annuity thereafter dates. His Lordship preached an able discourse provided, shall be an incorporated member of the from St. Paul's first Epistle to the Corinthians, chap. Society, or a subscriber thereto of one pound five shil- | xiv. v. 40-" Let all things be done decently and in lings per annum." It is supposed that each clergyman will pay his annual contribution through his Parochial Committee, and the subscription so paid will be considered as complying with the requirements of the By-Law.

THE INFIDEL UNIVERSITY SCHEME .--- EDUCA-TION FOR ETERNITY.

We have lying before us part of a work on Canada, entitled "The Emigrant Churchman, by a Pioneer of the Wilderness," about being published in England. Unless we the more miscalculate, the forth-coming volumes will create a decided sensation, not only here, but in the mother country. The author (whose name we are not at liberty to mention,) is distinguished equally by accuracy of observation and graphic power of description. We have purused a large portion of the work, and can testify that almost no topic of interest connected with the ecclesiastical, political and social position of our Colony has been overlooked by the " l'ioncer."

The author's remarks on a sketch for a University measure, propounded by one of the favourite ministerial organs of last November, are so apposite to the present Godless scheme, that we cannot refrain from laying a portion of them before our readers. The passages which we quote were evidently written when the bare-faced rejection of the very idea of all that savoured of "christian principles" was not sanctioned, even by the most "liberal" organs of the "liberal" party. What would the author have said had the present measure afforded the theme for his animad-

"The miserable fallacies so constantly propounded on the subject of popular education, as if it were a thing to tion.

been received at the Colonial Office." when Mr. Hawsonddressed be viewed entirely apart from a reference to religious the House of Commons on Monday evening and although training, prove proper as much as any thing the shore Her Majerty's Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Affairs sightedness of men not apertually filuminated by an

Morning Chronicle. This rebel compensation measure, of itself over elevate? Infinitely more woth an error then which the Colonial Office, had, up to Monday night, no known is it not to educate men religiously, h.e., with a direct or six, or eight years, that is, of a life extending to the this commons and audicious project. We reserve for another ordinary three source and ten. In the latter imaginary occasion our comments on Mr. Hawes's astounding apparell, and case all men would see a pulpulite absuitdity; in the former actual case in point, men, at least men untaught by the Spirit, and blinded by party prejudice moreover, do

directly to eternal lamentation and woe.

"But this is a digression. To return to King's College. The Radical party, in their attempts at spoliation, feel that though they may root up the Professorship of Divinity, by tearing the whole Institution up from its foundation, a University of some sort will still be wanted. At least the leaders naturally feel this, they being men who, some of them from connection and rank, ought to be allied to something more respectable than Radicalism, and who accretly look down with contempt on the cry of their inferior retainers that, no place of education for the sons of the upper classes is needed at all. They feel that not only is some place wanted, but that it must be had. The better informed among them, moreover, are naturally aware that to have their University any thing but the laughing-suck of the Western Continent for the literary acquirement of its professors, the Professorships must, for the most part at least, he amordied from the earls of the acquirement of its professors, the Professorships must, for the most part at least, be supplied from the ranks of the Church. But Churchmen will, as a budy, have nothing to do with the favourite Radical models; they being thipoted and antiquated enough to wish for aome distinct confession of faith on the part of a public academic lustitution. Thus the promoters of this precious scheme of alternate apolisation and Babel-building are entirely at their wits end what to do. Meantine they seem inclined to take refuge in the following delightful resource.— Whilst the inferior Radical organs out of doors are, as we have already observed, raising an outery against any of the party, are indulging themselves in the vision of a sort of Christian Infidel literary paradise, formed out of King's College itself. This enlightened object they pro-The Fell of Jericho.
The Fall of Jericho.
The Fall of Jericho.
The Enample of Our Blood Lord.

Ilis Lordship the Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to pleased the first product of the express purpose of holding it up to public contempt, we copy verbatim part of the leading article of one of the favourity organs of its promoters the

Toronto Globe of Nov. 15, 1848:-[Here follows the quotation.]

"Now, were not the subject far too serious to merely a but for the shafts of ridicule, we might fairly ask any candid render of this precious production, whatever his solitical principles, whether, if that grave and veracious individual Punch had been proposing to add 'a model University' to his late series of facetious

of Oriental Languages.

"He is beyond all question a 'bola admee,' a 'respectable person.' His testimonials from various emined disciples of the prophet are of the highest order. He presents himself to the board to be examined as to his qualication for a chair in this 'liberal', Christian University. "We will suppose the Board of green cloth' arranged

and the solemn conclave assembled; the examinat Examiner .- As our University is conducted on strictly Christian principles, may I take the liberty of asking what theological views you are in the habit of entertaining? Molaumedan Moollah.—'I object to that question; it

vours of sectarian domination.

Examiner.—'Oh, I beg the gentleman's pardon. mess on to another nuestion. Since this is a decidedly Christian University, you will of course excuse my re questing you to favour us with some test as to your opin

ons being correspondent?

Moullah.-I object to offer anything of the sort, neither can you require it; for as tests have been proved so penicious, you have very wisely done away with them." Examiner.—1 really beg pardon: the question was irrelevant, I pass on to another. You see as we are conducted upon strictly Christian principles, I must really make some respectful inquiry as to the mode of your religious observances before you can become one of us.

Modlah .- Pray where is your right to an answer em bodied in your Parliamentary statutes? Recommended in your Cartenance transplanted to have given you as much unnecessary trouble, I see I am wrong. We have s sentute to that effect."

Moditah. -- Have you any more questions to put?'
Eraminer. -- (Looking very much puzzled.) 'Why, noyes no-yes. You see we are a strictly Christian Uniersity, would you, therefore, kindly give us any general statement of your faith, - anything as liberal as you like, just to satisfy the net of l'arliament?'

ast to satisfy the act of Carnament?

Moddish.--'Ob, is that all? Certainly. I believe in san.* There is one God and Mahomet is his Prophet.' Should there be any error or omission in this List, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested to notify him of the same in time to be corrected.

Saminer.—(Greatly relieved.) Thank you kindly, my dear Sir. You say you believe in Issa: your profession of christian principle will entirely satisfy the set. You are, of course, entitled to your own private views on prophecy. We shall be most happy to induct you into the situation

The subject, however, is far too serious for ridinin out or a court when a candidate, or to eject him when once elected. The very commendation which is given of the system, on the ground of its being constituted on the principles of the Irish Colleges, already denounced by Churchmen and contemned by Romanists, is quite enough to show up the wretchedness of the shifts to which these Canadian 'liberals' are driven, and to prove that those who begin by throwing off religion end by throwing off

Let us hope that the Church in Upper Canada will gardless of the irreligious schemes of mere political parisans, put forth her energies at home and in the province for the establishing a University under her own control and officered of course by sound consistent Churchmen. when humanly speaking, it will be seen that all, or nearly all the respectability of the Province will flock to it, as a firmly established centre of sound learning and religious improvement—a holy ark of the true Sheehinah, before which the impious Dagon of Christless education, shall totter and fall, broken and dishonoured in the dust."

ORDINATION.

Yesterday, being St. Mark's day, an ordination was held by his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, when Messrs. Arthur Hill, B.A., Cambridge, and W. Colin Clarke, Theological College, Cobourg, were admitted to the holy order of Dencons. Prayers were said by the Rev. R. Mitchell, order." After which the solemn service was proceeded with, concluding with the administration of the Holy Eucharist, in which the Bishop and Clergy present, to the number of seven, participated. We have received no official information as to the destina-

tion of the newly ordnined elergymen. THE NORMAL SCHOOL. With reference to the letter of the Rev. Dr. Rver ion in a succeeding column, we very cheerfully confess that we have hitherto been labouring under a misapprehension in regard to the provision for religious instruction in the Normal School. We were not conscious, until now, that the students—as he states, afflicted ones, who would gladly retise from noisy life when they visit the Institution. We had no idea forsake the path of duty, but because they wish to that there was any rule of the Institution enjoining pursue their religious duties where the world's unkindthis attendance, and therefore, according to our impression, we had reason, as we believed, for pronouncing that the Normal School, by allowing attendance on religious instruction to be a voluntary act on the part of the students, could not with propriety be said to make any provision for religious instruction at all; because it is incredible that any Seminary in a Chris- of slender fortune, respectably brought up, might find tian land would prohibit its pupils from seeking the an asylum from the disquiet of the world, and meet advice and counsel of their spiritual guides. Dr. with society of that kind which would be the best Ryerson's Letter has removed our mistaken impression suited to relieve them from the trials to which, in our -and justifies the Institution in this particular. But railroad-making, money-getting age, they are often it does not of course meet the objection which arises exposed, without the sympathy of a friend." from the well known fact, that, where religious tuition is a mere appendage of a school, and not an internal take the lead of us in this matter. An institution of part of it, the Ministers of the Gospel are too often Nurses, under a form of government and discipline her presence? 'Oh!' she said, 'a fight. It was when booked upon by the pupils as it ksome supernumeraries similar to that of the Sisters of Charity, has been my tack was turned, and when I heard what was going

"THE FERRAR FAMILY."

The last chapter of the well-managed and attractire little narrative by Mrs. Lundy appears on our tive little narrative by Mrs. Lundy appears on our bad no knowledge of such a bill being introduced from any unction from on high.

"What is Education? The training the faculties of an fourth page this week; and so, for the present, we part company with the devout and interesting Society of "Little Gidding." As our admiration of the pious retirement, the religious exercises, and the kind deads ledge at all, has already passed through its first and decisive reference to eternity, than it would be to give him an of Mr. Ferrar's household, is only rendering the tristage, by a majority of nearly three to one. After a most reducation which might be acknowledged sufficient for bute which is due to departed worth, we can bestow storms and protrected sitting, the Canadian House of Assembly only a part of his whole earthly life; for only three, four, commendation with safety; for an Shenstone has said "We praise the dead, as we praise fine days, without enry." The person and the memory of the "just man" receive, for the most part, very different treatment; and if Mr. Ferrar were living now, we may which would involve an infinitely greater abserdity, did reasonably presume that he would encounter a goodly we dare to use such a term, where the result of such tends number ready to deal pretty roughly with him, and number ready to deal pretty roughly with him, and to watch his unworldly doings with no small measure of jealousy or suspicion. But good Mr. Ferrar's "soul is with the saints, we trust;" and even those who keep far enough aloof from his strict and punctual, and even rigorous performance of religious duty, will probably admir, with apparent cordiality, that he certainly had a rather large share of the spirit of those blessed times, when "the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and of one soul, neither said any of them that ought of the things which he possessed was his own, but they had all things common." Good men are the stars of the world," said "rare' Ben Jonson, and we may well praise God that he has caused such luminaries to shine. The biography of the Church's faithful children is one of the most effectual weapons of truth. The most selfish and the most unreal amongst merely nominal christians must, for very shame—if they are proof against worther feelngs-hold their peace when we speak of the righteous

> But the Society of Little Gidding was an example on a small scale, of the Conventual system. We do not mean, of course, that it was modelled after the pattern of Romish convents, with all their irrevocable vows and unnatural austerities. The term "conventual," though connected, unhappily, through the Church of Rome, with the grossest moral and religious corruptions, is a very harmless word, nevertheless; corruptions, is a very harmless word, nevertheless; or touching at the port of Plymouth; and any other pur-and none of our readers who know the inoffensive pose of love (such as the care of hospitals or infirmaries, shape which its classical elements occupy in Ainsworth, will be alarmed by it; association, or union of several individuals for a common purpose, is all that associate and join hand in hand and live together in communities separate from the bustling and busy portion of mankind, for other purposes besides practising | visit. unauthorised asceticism, or weaving fabulous legends, after the manner of the monks and nuns of the Church

Even the Romish Monasteries in England before the Reformation, -ill-governed and depraved as many of them were in many respects, and corrupt in faith as they all were, -did some good notwithstanding.-Only one case need be alleged to prove this: much of their revenue was the heritage of the poor, and so long as they were standing, England needed no poor-law. We are no apologists for the errors in principle, and the vileness in practice of the monastic system as exhibited by the Church of Rome; but we do not see how any reasonable and rightly-constituted mind could dissent from the following observation: "If monusterics," says an accomplished writer, "instead of being swept away, had been reformed,-if they had been reserved for persons not tied by monastic vows, but who, satisfied to endure hardships, and content with poverty, were ready, from the pure love of God, to devote themselves to preaching, study and prayer, our large towns would have been supplied, not as now, with three or four over-burdened clergymen, but with dance, to do the work of Apostles and Evangelists, to multitudes (the expression is not too strong) now lying

in darkness and in the shadow of death." The truth is, nothing can be pointed out in the sitions shall indicate. natural fruits of the conventual system, but only in its abuses, inconsistent with the very purest conceptions and consistent with the very purest conceptions and consistent with the very purest conceptions of our hole faith. Thus This extra the Orphan shall be admitted for every £10 10s. subscribed. abuses, inconsistent with the very purest conceptions are prescribed and residence is enforced, are all built upon the conventual principle, and no one objects to together under a proper order and discipline, for the | shall have the joint right of a subscriber. purpose of benefitting themselves and doing good to others; free from the evils of Romish monasteries; not imposing unbroken cloistered seclusion; pure, as concerning the faith; not admitting irrevocable vows, and (which is one of the chief considerations,) subject to ministerial visitation and episcopal control, the blessed fruits of such institutions would be so conspicuous and charmed with them, and we should hear of very few objections against the conventual system so manifested ;

and applied. Those who have read "llawkstone" with the admiration and approval which that uncommonly able work so well deserves, will remember the delightful picture of the ancient Priory, restored by the generous and godly landlord to its sacred purposes, under a pure faith and worship. In it the wandering beggar finds a meal, the neighbouring poor receive relief, the ignorant or the wavering, instruction, the lonely meet with gentle and kind companions, and the stricken in heart flee to it as a shelter from the scora and persecution of the world, finding there a balm to heal their wounds, and leisure to prepare, in the screne nurture and exercise of faith and hope, for a happier scene. Is there anything in the principle of such an institution, which He "who went about doing good" would reprove?ls it not christianity itself presented with an aspect as chaste and undefiled, as lovely and endearing as can

exist in a fallen and sinful world? The conventual system affords a legitimate channel for the employment and exercise of piety of the enthusinstic kind. Wanting this system, we are frequently at a loss what to do with piety of this peculiar description. Instead of being made a blessing to the Church, it frequently becomes troublesome, is in the way, and it is sometimes pushed aside with the coldrearted or ill-tempered reproof of being officious and eccentric. A conventual establishment would draw these fervid dispositions into it, guide them with the roins of discretion, and make a good use of them .-But as it is, they are too often either harshly compelled to shrink back from observation, and prey upon themselves, like people in a prison-house, or else are driven into dissent! This is peculiarly the case with a high standard of female piety: beyond the very limited sphere of the Sunday-school, our pious women, more especially those who have not the care of a family resting upon them, are left, for the most part, to their own isolated and undirected-perhaps misdirectedplans and exertions, in deeds of benevolence and other Inhours of christian faith and love. And as to those -are required to attend their several spiritual Pastors to some sequestered spot, not because they desire to ness cannot reach and harass them, can it be other than a truly christian act to provide for such, an asylum and a home? "It is greatly to be desired," says Churton, in his History of the Early English Church, "that there should be still some such religious houses, where, without ensuaring and mistaken vows, persons

We have allowed other Protestant communities to and their instructions treated as a burthen and a vexaestablished by Mrs. Fry and her Quaker associates,
on I walked up to them, laid my hands on the shoulders
of the combatants and parted them." "A hazardous
tion.

The feeble and defective Protestantism of France, experiment, I suggested. 'Yes,' she said, 'all my boys

concesses, or Protestant Sisters of Charity." There there is the oldest and most induential of these Pro-

We have not been however, altogether inactive: there are in London, on a small scale, two establishments of the kind; and at Devonport, in the Diocese of Exeter, there is a "Sisterhood of Mercy," presided over by one Miss Sellon, a lady of wonderful energy and perseverance, as well as emineut piety. This Institution is in active operation; it has already done immense good, and the excellence of its character may kind to them, and they would not leave the school till she be understood from the following sketch of its constitution. In connexion with the Sisterhood there is another charitable institution, called the Orphans' Home, the rules of which are also subjoined :-

"RULES FOR THE SISTERHOOD OF MERCY. "In order to secure, as far as may be, that the Sisterhood of Mercy in Devouport, recently established by the permission of Almighty God, should, under His divine blessing, be continued upon the same principles on which it was begun, the following Regulations, as to its funds and operations, have been adopted, with the sanction of

the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

"I. A legal instrument has been prepared, by which certain of the Sisters have agreed to live together, (conforming to certain regulations, sanctioned by the Bishop, for the better conduct of the interior of the Institution;) but with free liberty to any Sister to withdraw if it shall so seem good to ber.

"2. Any Sister so withdrawing, or in any way ceasing

be entitled to any share of the common property of the Society.

"3. The Sisterhood shall belong to the Church of En-

cease to be a member of the Society.

"4. The object of the Sisterhood shall be the education of the female children of Sailors and Soldiers, who shall have it appears, into some few indiscretions in the managelost either parent; the visiting the sick and needy; super-intendence of schools, infant or adult, industrial or educational; oral instruction of adults in smaller classes; the

the temporary shelter and training of distressed women of good character,) which God in His good Providence, shall open to them.
"5. The Bishop of Exeter, for the time being, shall be is meant by it, and christian people, surely, may both | ex official Visitor of the Sisterhood; and all the internal regulations of the Sisterhood shall be open to him.

"6. The Sisters, in visiting the poor and sick, shall be under the direction of the Clergy in whose districts they "7. The schools formed by the Sisters shall be open

at all times for the inspection and religious instruction of the parochial Clergy of the district, and to the Diocesan inspector of the Schools appointed or approved by the the Sisters themselves, or by donations for permanent purposes or hy bequest, shall be vested in the Sisterhood;

har the accounts shall be as all times open to a person appointed by the Bishop to inspect them.

"9. Any one who shall hereafter be admitted to join the Sisterhood shall have the concurrence of two-thirds of the Sisters above the age of 25, with the sanction of the Bishop.

"10. Should it hereafter unhappily ever become neces-

least two-thirds of the Sisters above the age of 30, and be

confirmed by the Bishop.

"Bequests may be made to the Sisterhood under the title of "Church of England Sisterhood of Mercy in Devonport'"

"RULES FOR THE ORPHANS' HOME.

"1. The Institution shall be called the Orphans Home, for the Orphan Daughters of British Sailors. "2. The object of this institution shall be to feed and clothe such children from the earliest age, and to train them in the fear and love of God, in the Church of Enga numerous body of men, ready, under episcopal gui- land. And for the right discharge of their duties in the state of life to which God shall call them, they shall be trained either as trust worthy servants, or for other important and reasonable offices, as village schoolmistresses attendants on the sick, &c., as their espacities and dispo-

and ensamples of our holy faith. Our Universities, Any subscriber of £10 10s., or a Donor of £100, to the Colleges, and Academies, in which certain regulations permanent Fund, shall have the power of recommending one child at a time, in whom such subscriber shall be especially interested, as the Orphan of a soldier in any upon the conventual principle, and no one objects to regiment, although at a distance, or of a sailor belonging it there. And if we had in the bosom of our reformed total of the Majesty's ships. Members of a family, or Church religious communities, of either sex, associated any number of individuals contributing the above sums,

"J When ence shall be given to the Orphan of any soldier or sailor who has died in actual service, or been lost at sea. "5. Evidence must be produced that the children who

are candidates for admission are really the daughters of sailors or soldiers in Her Majesty's service. "6. No child shall be expelled, while there is any hope

of amendment.
"7. Sickliness, or even consumptive tendency shall be no so widely-diffused, that every good person would be ground of exclusion; nor shall any child be removed on to some place separate from the other children.

"8. Great care shall be taken of the individual training of the children, according to their capacities. They reading, writing, arithmetic, plain needle-work, and kuit-ting. Such as show tenderness and other qualifications, shall be trained as Nurses of the younger children; and such as, in addition, evince talent and high religious principles, shall have a superior education to fit them for village schoolmistresses.

"9. The children shall be allowed to remain in the

Institution until they be fully qualified to undertake a respectable situation in the line of duty for which they shall be fitted.

10 Near relations and friends shall be admitted to see the Orphans from time to time, especial regard being had to the surviving parent when they shall be sick.

Miss Sellon's character and mode of proceeding, with the surprising results of her humane exertions, may be gathered from the following sketch, writtenbe it remembered-not by an attaché of some "Tractarian" Journal, but by the correspondent of the easygoing and time-serving Times :-

"But her most remarkable enterprise has been that of civilizing, or rather perhaps Christianizing, a set of wild dence of their salutary influence. boys, aged from eleven to sixteen, who work in the Government dockvards. One Clergyman it was said, had tried his hand upon them but without success; but this, I believe, was the only attempt that had been made to give them any kind of instruction. Miss Sellon derived little encouragement from those whom she consulted on the feasibility of her scheme. She was, however, wiser than her counsellors, and attacked the boys in her usual way when collected for dinner. Six were prevailed upon to become her scholars, and for some time attended her schoolroom after their work was over. After a time she school room niter their work was over. After a time she became anxious to extend her operations, and suggested if they liked, they might bring some of their friends. This, however, with an odd mixture of shrewdness and naivete, they declined, on the ground that they would be better taught if they kept her all to themselves. The school, however was to develope in spite of them. evening, when Aliss Sellon was engaged on her half-dozen scholars, the door burst open, and in rushed, tumbled, or scrambled, some thirty young vagabonds, shouting out began fighting, and then, in the words of Miss Sellon, my quiet six, who did not like to be disturbed, began fighting too.' A Clergyman was sent for; but he soon left in despair, wishing the lady joy of her scholars. She then took them in hand berself. I told them, she said, that if they wanted to play, I had no wish to prevent them; but that they should do it in the street, and not interfere with us. No, they said, they wanted to be taught; so I told them that I could not teach them while they were making all that noise, but that if they would come quietly the next evening I would be ready for This was done, and since that time the school has advanced in numbers till last month, when there were about one hundred boys' names on the books, and an average attendance of about forty or fifty every evening, who left their amusements, and sometimes their supper, to learn reading and writing from her schoolmaster, and to receive moral and religious instruction, or, as they call it, preaching from herself. They are described as per-fectly hanging on her words, and a striking fact should be mentioned as showing their ignorance. On the evening on which she first taught them the immortality of the roul, the remark of some was-"we have heard strange things to-night, no one ever told us such before."

"Remembering the disorders which it is necessary to tolerate in the London Ragged Schools, I asked what was the greatest disturbance which had ever taken place in

can boast of having, in Paris, its "Institute of Dea- locked up curious to see what would happen, and I own I was a little anxious, for it he had refused to obey I have no idea what I could have done. However, he looked is a "Protestant Sisterhood" at Strasburgh; there about him a little, and then turned to go. As he went I are two in Switzerland, one at Echallens, in the Pays just said to him, to show it was no expulsion. You will behave better to-morrow, and so he did. She added, that during an illness from which she is still suffering, he had called several times to inquire how she was. I mentestant Continental Sisterhoods at Kaiserswerth, on tion these little circumstances to show the tact and decision which are necessary in dealing with an undertaking

of this kind, and that Miss Seiton possesses them.

"As might be half expected, the boys seem rather to pique themselves on bearing no management but hers; and when she left them last autumn under the care of the schoolmaster they became riotous. The schoolmaster some what unadvisedly used his cane. Upon this treatment th school broke up, first testifying its displeasure by breaking the forms to pieces. Twenty remained steady, though dis dissatisfied. "Miss Sellon," they said," had been ver dissatisfied worked the school up to its former numbers. Being now unable to leave her house in the evening. Miss Sellon pur it to the boys whether they would discontinue school to the let of May, or attend her at her home in classes of twenty, under a promise to behave quietly. They answered by acclamation that they did not choose to be 'dispersed to the winds,' and that they wished to come and behave themselves. This they have done, and I believe the 'Even-

selves. This they nave done, and I believe the Even-ings at home" are still going on.

"Of course the progress of civilization is slow; but it was mentioned to us by one of the Sisters that some of the boys had confided to Miss Sellon that they meant to try and give up caths and bad language, and as an instance of their affection it was mentioned that early in the morn-ing of Christmas-day some of her school children, with a sprinkling of hove had come under her window to sing carols which they had practised among themselves, and knowing her to be ill at the time had waited, I think it was said some hours, till the light in her room showed that she was awake.

"All this has been accomplished, it is not too much to ssy, by the energy of one woman in the course of a few months, and this besides the visiting of the sick, in which months, and this besides the visiting or one order, in the establishment are largely employed. By their rules, the establishment are to be spent in works of charity, gland; and if any Sister should unhappily cease to be a to which their religious exercises are always made to give

ment of the Institution. The indiscretions are trivial enough, compared with the comprehensive benevolence visiting of female emigrants on board vessels sailing from of the design which these pious "Sisters" are labouring to carry out, and with the vast amount of good which they have been accomplishing. The errors into which they have fallen are venial, and Miss Sellon has done all in her power to repair them, by correcting everything that was faulty, upon the remonstrance of the Bishop of Exeter. It is admitted that some particulars in the internal economy and arrangements of the Institution were injudicious, such as the setting up a Communion-Table in an unlicensed and unconsecrated room, a mere private apartment in short, which might have been used for a dining-room. This is the worst of the charges brought against Miss Sellon: we must, therefore, express astonishment and "8. Any property given to the Sisterbood, either by grief that so devoted a woman has been made the object of a violent persecution. For our part, we look upon Protestant Sisterhoods as "springs of water in a thirsty land," and we most beartily bid them

IN RE J. LLOYD THOMAS, CLERK, DECEASED. We are requested to make known to all whom it sary (which God avert!) to remove any Sister, it shall be We are requested to make known to all whom it requisite that such removal shall be deemed necessary by at may concern, that to effect a settlement of the affairs of the late Rev. J. Lloyd Thomas, a CITATION from the Probate Court, Toronto, has been granted to Dr. Mewburn, Danby House, Stamford, returnable on the 30th day of June next.

Communication.

[We deem Ruccessary to follow the example of the London Church

periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not respon the opinions of our Currespondents.—En. Cuvacu.]

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,-In The Church newspaper of the 19th instant, I observe you speaking of the "exclusion of religious in-struction" from the Normal School for Upper Canada.— I trust you will allow me sufficient space in your columns to correct the erroneous impression which such a remark is calculated to produce. The Normal School is not a College or Seminary in which

youths remain for a series of years to form their principles, and acquire the requisite intellectual qualifications for entering on their intended pursuits of life; it is an institution for the special training, for five or ten months, of young persons for school-teaching, the great majority of whom have been teachers previously to their attending the Normal School. But even under such circumstances, if religious instruction were excluded by the authorities of the Normal School, and the students left without shepherd or provision in respect to their religious and moral interests, I be to the country. I believe the laxity of religious principles, rule, we discover in their case a freer disposition to conand the absence of moral restraint, and the exposure to and the absence of moral restraint, and the exposure to various temptations and vices, which young persons would experience in sojourning among strangers and in a con-siderable city, subject to no prescribed religious control, connexion or influence, would inflict upon the students, and upon the country through them, evils which would by no means be compensated by the advantages of intellectual and practical training in the Normal School. I believe the other members of the Board of Education having charge of the Normal School, cherish equally with vided for the religious as well as the intellectual interests | seriously abridged; some from mere necessity have ceas of the students; it has provided for the latter by the instruction of the Masters of the Normal and Model Schools: t has provided for the former through the Ministers of the different religious persuasions to which the students respectively profess to belong. On the admission of stu-dents to the Normal School, the name of the religious persuasion to which they profess to adhere is noted, their names are furnished to the chief Minister of that persuasion in the city, and he is requested to provide for their religious instruction every Friday afternoon at two o'clock; and they are as much required to attend his instruction that afternoon as they are to attend the lectures of the Masters at any other time. The Ministers of the Church of England, and of several other religious per-suasions, have readily and faithfully attended to this duty, instituting and pursuing such a course of religious instruc-tion as they judged expedient for the establishment and edification of their respective adherents. In these exercises I have taken no part, but I have had abundant evi-

Furthermore, the Board requires each student to attend his own place of worship every Sabbath, and inquiry is made at the cashing of the roll every Monday morning as to the attendance of students at worship the preceding sabbath. Regulations are also made respecting the con-duct of students at boarding-houses; a monitor is appointed in each; the houses are visited by the Masters: and the most vigilant as well as affectionate means are employed to promote the moral as well as intellectual welfare of the students during their attendance at the Normal School .-Thus, introduced to a Paster of his Church, a sitting in a place of worship provided for him, and the authority of the Normal School is united with the authority of his Church for the care of his religious and moral interests, while is no interference whatever on the part of the former with

his religious scruples or preferences.

As to the satisfactory character of this arrangement, and as to its salutary influence and gratifying results, I might confidently appeal to the Ministers of the several religious persuasions who have been witnesses to it, as well as to all who are conversant with the operations of the Normal School. In the Model School, the last half hour of each day is devoted to the reading of the New Testament, and practical instruction from it in respect to all the pupils whose parents do not object to it,—and I have

as yet heard of no instance of objection to it.

It is to be observed that, in the Normal School, there is no general assembly of both the masters and students at any one hour, but the students attend the lectures of each master at the appointed times: there is one lecture before breakfast in the summer, and two lectures four evenings of the week during the winter. But though there are n daily public religious exercises for all the officers and students in the Normal School, (as there are, indeed, the three Massachusetts' State Normal Schools.) yet the foregoing remarks shew that what the Board of Education can not directly perform itself, in respect to giving "religious instruction," it provides to be given by others to whom it appropriately belongs.

I must, in conclusion, protest against being represented

as the advocate of any system of instruction which proscribes christianity, or which does not afford facilities for religious instruction. In proof of the reverse, I not only appeal to the operations of the Normal School, but to my Report on a Public System of Elementary Instruction for Upper Canada; to the Section in the printed Regulations for Common Schools, headed "Constitution of Common Schools in respect to Religious Instruction,"-a Section which was submitted to the Prelates of two Churches and to other Ministers of religion before its adoption; to my Circular to School Trustees, one sentence of which was wrested from its connexion and misrepresented by a cor-

respondent of The Church some time ago; to various artieles in the Journal of Education. I may also add, that while I have not said or done anything to infringe the rights or offend the feelings of the Roman Catholie, I rights or oftend the receings or the rooman Catholic. I have, on the other hand, done nothing to compromise the principles of the Protestant; and in harmony with the above-mentioned Section of School Regulations, the last statistical School Reports from the several Districts mention the use of the Holy Scriptures in 1325 Schools in Upper Canada out of the 2078 from which returns have been received. I have the honour to be. Sir. Your obedient Servant

Education Office. Coronto, 21st April, 1849.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

E. RYERSON

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

BISHOP'S STUDENTS' FUND.
Collections made in the several Churches, Chapela, and Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, Jan. 21st. 1849, appropriated to the Fund for the support of Divinity Students, by order of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, made on the 3rd day of January, 1849, in accordance with Act XIX of the

Previously announced in No. 133, am'ting to 206 10 114 St. Ceorge's Church, Georgina, per Rev. J. 0 12 L

134 Collections, amounting to £207 3 1
T. W. BIRCHALL,
Treasurer.

Toronto, 25th April, 1849.

The Treasurer also acknowledges the receipt of £4 44. 6d. from the Newcastle District Branch, per the Rev. J. Short Also
The sum of 5s., being a donation to the Widows and
The sum of 5s., being a donation to the Widows and

Orphans' Fund, from Mr. Park, Georgina, per the Rev. From the Rev. F. Tremayne, £1 5s., his subscription to the Church Society.

From the Niagara District Branch £75 5s. 3d., per

George Rykert, Esq., Treasurer.
From the Thornhill Parochial Committee £29 34. 9d., per the Rev. D. E. Blake.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this District Branch was held in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the evening of Wednesday, March 7th. Evening Prayer—the Choral Service having been employed—commenced at half-pastseven o'clock, after which the Chair was taken by the senior Clergyman of the District, the Venerable the Archdescon of York. The usual prayers having then been read, a few preparatory remarks were addressed to the assembled people by the Chairman, when he called upon the Rev. J. Wilson, who acted as Secretary in the absence of the Rev. J. Shortt, to read the Annual Report. This was done accordingly as follows :--

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Annual Report of a District Branch of the Church Society cannot be expected to exhibit in its general features any particular variety; and even the statement of details, as given from year to year, will not be much diversified; and it is better, perhaps, that it should be so. We are thus assured of the quiet even tenor of its way-that it adheres to the well-understood beaten tract of duty-that there is consistency and uniformity in its

ourse of doing good.

In the aspect which the Church Society thus presents we have much to cheer us in our contemplation of what this District Branch has, with the Divine blessing, been enabled to achieve. Its resources have not been large, because there are not numbered within its limits many wealthy parishes; and where it is the aggregation of the many which, in such cases, make up a respectable general amount, this cannot be expected to be large where, with two exceptions, the parishes of the district partake almost entirely of a rural character, and where scarcely any of the Townships which form them can be reckoned under the class of old settlements. Where the great bulk of the population has been added within comparatively a recent period; though we may discern amongst them prosperity in the ordinary sense of the term, or at least a good degree of worldly comfort, we cannot reasonably expect their attainment of many of the advantages of an older community. A generation must ordinarily pass before we can look for this. Those who have themselves by their individual industry, toil and privations, emerged from a condition of poverty to a state of comparative independence, do not, as a general rule, part with the habits which have accompanied them in this transition. The thrift and fraaccompanied them in this transition. The thrift and fra-gality of an earlier day attends them, and oftentimes the worldly excitement kindled up in the process of adding clearing to clearing, pertains to them at a more advanced stage, and checks in no slight degree the Christian daty of being bountiful to the Lord's cause. Poverty is still pleaded, from a recollection of past struggle rather than from the pressure of present need.
In a succeeding generation when the pos

perty have fallen into their inheritance with less at least f antecedent care and toil, there is, as of course, less of tribute to holy and religious purposes-a more liberal hand in dispensing the bounty which is claimed by enter-prises of piety and charity.

During the preceding year one universal observation has met us, the hardness of the times; and though it is not difficult to trace all this to our own neglect of God, and too great devotion to the world, its vanities and its speculations, we cannot but discern its unhappy influence in the comparative languor with which, as one instance, the Church Society has been supported. In consequence to be contributors, and others from the same cause have greatly diminished the amount of their annual subscrip-

A just course of reasoning it is to be feared has not always been pursued here; for while under an undeniable pressure persons have ceased, we will believe temporarily, to support the Church Society, it cannot always be said that, in a becoming self-depial, they have laid aside any of the earthly comforts and even superfluities in which they were wont to indulge. But the state of the times we shall account a partial

and temporary discouragement only, to be succeeded by brighter and more hopeful days. We shall view it as the result of an overcharged atmosphere, itself engendering the storm which is to clear it of noxious elem produce a more healthful and more natural condition of things. The world, we may hopefully anticipate, will become more thoughtful, religious, and holy, upon being disciplined into an entire dependence upon the will and ounty of Almighty God, and made to see that, as the rain from heaven and fruitful seasons" come undeniably from Him, so the springs of commercial prosperity and successful enterprise are overruled entirely by His Provi-

While the Newcastle District Branch of the Church Society numbers amongst its supporters many liberal and zealous laymen, it is certain that its high and holy designs have every co-operation from the Clergy resident within its bounds. Parochial Meetings have been held in various places, attended by most of the Clergy of the District, and with a hearty co-operation generally from the Laity, and the most beneficial results may be expected to flow from these public and united efforts on its To proceed to particulars we commence, with the

COBOURG PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION. This, we trust, will long maintain its character of being

a liberal and efficient co-adjutor in the good cause of the Church Society. It is true that while the pressure of the times has fallen with a peculiar severity upon small towns, dependant as they are upon a healthful and vigorous condition of general commercial dealing, Cobourg has not escaped the influence of the general adversity. This, however, has not in any material degree affected the income of this Parochial Branch; for though not a few with heavy and reluctant spirits have been compelled to withhold, or abridge their usual contributions, a peculiar exertion on the part of the local collectors has ena bled this Parochial Branch to show this year an amount of income not surpassed by that of any previous year. The Treasurer's account shews a receipt between the last and the present meeting of £87 14s. 10d., exclusive of a balance of £8 19s. 11 d. on hand in February, 1848. In the expenditure, after paying an equitable share of the expenditure, after paying an equitable share of the expension in curred in Missionary and Cateobetical duty in distant parts of the District, and assigning one-fourth of the subscriptions received to the Parent Society, is included the sum of £36 ls. 10d. applied to local objects. A considerable portion of this last has been in aid of the Parochial School, and the necessity s been appropri ments have been met from it on two Shares in the District Building Society. In the amount of contributions above stated is not included the sum of £33 15s., being the result f three Collections in St. Peter's Church, in furtherance of special objects of the Church Society.

PORT HOPE PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION. In consequence of the severe domestic affliction which befallen the estimable Rector of Port Hope, who is also the Secretary of this District Branch of the Church Society, the usual Parochial Meeting has been postponed, as also an account of the proceedings of the past year. The business of collecting the usual funds has not, however, been neglected, and £2 10a, the quota

required, has been remitted in aid of the expenses of onary and Catechetical duty.

CLARES AND DARLINGTON. Meetings were held in these two Townships on the toth January last, attended by several of the Clergy, and a considerable number of the Laity. The recent erection of a Parsonage House has in some degree cramped of this Disthe means of the zealous Churchmen in this quarter, but a good spirit is abroad, and when relieved of present causes of depression there is no doubt of its being satis-factorily evinced in practice. As a beginning of the good work there has been announced as subscribed in Clark £10 10s. 10d., towards the funds of the Church Society. CARTWRIGHT AND MANVERS.

Meetings were held in each of these Townships on the 11th January last, the former attended by three Clergymen, and a large assemblage of the Laity; and the latter by five clergymen, and crowds of the Churchmen of the Township. The scanty harvest of the preceding summer, inducing an almost general poverty, rendered it inexpedient to press an immediate contribution to the Church Society; though by the Treasurer's Report it will be seen that some aid in this cause has been afforded by the Township of Manvers during the past year; yet an excellent spirit prevails in both, which meetings such as these are well calculated to foster. Vigorous exertions are being made to secure the services of a resident Mister for these termines and annexation. sionary for these townships conjointly, by raising the annual amount which all parishes are required to furnish annuar amount which are parishes are required to intrinsic helped to prove that the hearts of all were in the work; to wards the maintenance of a Minister; and we all and that as the fruit of such assemblages and the mutual indulge the hope that two townships, comprising a population of about fifteen hundred members of the Church of increasing harvest to the Church Society. The times they are now so anxiously seeking.

CAVAN. Meetings were held in the two Churches of this Township on Friday, the 12th January, presided over by the Venerable Rector, and attended by four others of the Clergy. The attendance of the Laity was not very numerous, but we are not permitted to reckon this as any evidence of we are not permitted to reckin this as any violet it a languid appreciation of the claims of the Church Society, especially where the population is scattered, and at a time when the weather was peculiarly severe. On these occasions every promise was exhibited of a future liveliness in the good work, especially as they are being relieved from the great expense incurred in local ecclesiastical improve-

PERCY AND SEYMOUR.

Meetings were held in these Townships on Friday, the 23rd February, attended by four Clergymen. In the for-mer the attendance of the laity was small, in the latter numerous and most gratifying, especially as the occasion was seized for taking such steps as might secure to these two townships conjointly the benefits of a resident Clergyman. In both townships a subscription towards his maintenance was started; and in Seymour, we understand, it has been prosecuted with enthusiasm. In the latter township, as the Treasurer's account will shew, the concributions towards the Church Society have also been Tributions towards the Church Society have also been liberal; while in Percy the comparatively few members of our Communion have evinced a like generous spirit. In both townships the periodical collections for special objects of the Church Society are always generously GRAFTON.

The Annual Meeting of this Parochial Association took place on Monday, February 26, and was satisfactorily attended. Within a few weeks the members of the congregation have subscribed the sum of £100 in order to secure a residence for their Clergyman, and one half of of the people, which had caused the Churchwardens to postpone their collections on hehalf of the Church wardens to postpone their collections on hehalf of the Church Society, but resolutions were then adopted for entering vigorously upon this work. COLBORNE.

Here also the Annual Meeting was held on the evening of the 26th February, and it proved a very interesting one. Various causes, amongst others the debt upon the Church, and the great depression of the times, have operated against the advancement of the Church Society during the past year; but the same spirit which was evinced in the neighbouring parish of Grafton to enter Christian duty, even at the eleventh hour, appeared to animate the present assemblage, so that neither should stand a blank in the pages of the Church Society's Annual Report for the present year.

Your Committee have now traversed the District which is the assigned limit of their operations, exhibiting an abundant field for Missionary enterprise, but a scanty few to tend and gather in the fruits. We hope the day is not far distant when, by a provident application of our public resources, and an unstituted bounty on the part of the people themselves, every township will possess its Clergyman, and every township will thus acquire its richest blessing, a more abundant means of grace, and with this a quickened hope of glory. In the contemplation of a heavenly rest, the changes and reverses of the world will be little felt; and depression in earthly circum-stances and resources will be little cared for in the anti-cipation of treasures which are to be eternal and unchangeable. To forward this high end, and achieve this glorious purpose—to extend God's kingdom upon earth and with its advancing influences, every personal, social and national blessing, we may address to one another the A postle's exhortation as including our conjoined obligations as men and Christians—" not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord,"

By order of the Committee, J. WILSON, Secretary, pro. tem.

TREASURER'S REPORT. 7 7 7 77. res for est prand Ca inte society distribution in the society distribution di distribution di distribution distribution di distribution dist in the second iess.
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Do. A 6268 63 in hand below in £ ter for during the •••<u>*</u> -540 ; F.

The following resolutions were then put and carried:-Moved by Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, and seconded by the Rev. S.

1. That the Report now read be adopted, and that it be printed under the direction of the Chairman, or Secretary, in The Charch newspaper. Moved by the Rev. J. Wilson, and seconded by the Hon.

. S. Boulton,
2. That this Meeting is called upon to express its thankful-

mess to Almighty God for the success which, with some partial discouragements, has been vouchsafed to this District Branch

Moved by G. M. Borwell, Esquire, seconded by the Rev-

T. S. Kennedy,

3. That this Meeting rejoices in, and is thankful for, the continued success of the Perent Society; and desires to record their earnest hope that manimity and zeal, throughout the Diocese at large, will be manifested in furtherance of an lastisection which has already been productive of so much benefit to our beloved Church.

Moved by R. D. Chatterton, Esquire, seconded by Am A.

Burnham, Esquire,
4. That is order to secure to this District Branch of the Church Society a unanimous support, the Parochial Commit-tees be recommended to add four gentlemen to the Churchwardens respectively who shall act as Collectors, to that every individual belonging to the Church in the several parishes may be applied to for his contribution in aid of the Society. Mored by the Rev. Geo. Bourn, seconded by R. H. Throop,

Esquire,
5. That in order further to sugment the funds of the Society.

said Parochial Branches of the Church Society, the same to that no aid could be granted to the Company by the Provincial

Moved by J. H. L. Wilcorts, Esquire, seconded by the Rev.

6. That the Resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of this District Branch of the Society be now again recorded, viz: that Annual Meetings in its behalf be held, if possible, in every township of the District, under the direction of the Clergyman to whose charge such township may be must conti-

Moved by Wm. Gravely, Esquire, seconded by J. S. Thom-7. That the several Officers of the Society be requested to

continue their services during the enoung year, and that the thunks of this Meeting be offered to them for their past exer-The Chairman having vacated the Chair, and the Hon. G. S. Boulton having been called thereto, it was moved by Wm. Van Ingen, Esquire, secunded by J. Walton Beck, Esquire,

8. That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Venera-ble the Chairman, for his valuable assistance in presiding upon

priate speeches, both from the Clergy and Laity. This helped to prove that the hearts of all were in the work; lation of about fifteen hundred members of the Church of increasing harvest to the Church Society. The times, being and will not be left long without the benefit which he observed, were complained of as depressing, but we they are now so anxiously seeking. we permitted to be affected by the reverses or changes which might come upon us. Our works of piety and charity are the last that should be dropped or slackened; and if abridgement of expense be necessary, let it commence with our worldly comforts and superfluities, not with what has been applied to the furtherance of God's kingdom and glory. He thanked the Clergy present for their attendance, and the laity for their hearty co-opera iton; and hoped that as we formed together the one Church of Christ, we should ever be found united in the good cause of disseminating truth, and promoting thus the welfare of the souls of me

are of the souls of men.

The usual prayers were then read, and the Meeting separated about eleven o'clock. About three hundred persons were present, and all appeared to be much inter ested in, and edified by, the proceedings of the evening.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrivat of the Europa.

New York, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Liverpool, 7th.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday at 10 sclock, A.M. Her news is important. Cotton steady. English funds advancing. Consols 923. Corn market continues depressed, and prices have receded.

Corn, American white, 27s. @ 28s.; prime yellow, 29s. 6d. U. S wheat, 45s. @ 46s. Canada, 40s. @ 44s. American flour, very little duing. It was freely offered at 23s. @ 25s. Quated nominally at 22s. 6d. @ 23s. 6d.; the latter for Ohio. Meal 12s. 6d. @ 15s. 6d. Provisions steady. Hams receded 4s. to 5s. Lard had fallen 2s.

New York, April 19th-9 P. M. The Europa brings most important news from the continent. Three successive battles have been fought between Charles Albert and the Austrians—the last two on the 24th, on the plains of Barcolli. Redetsky at the head of 50,000 men over-whelmed the Piedmintese, who were in more than equal force, and fought with horrible obstinary, driving them to the mountains. Charles Albert abdicated the throne in favour of his son Victor, and a flag of truce being sent to the Austrian camp, Marshall Radetsky acceded to an armistice. The new King pledged himself to conclude a treaty of peace, and to dishand all the military companies, Hungarians, Poles, and Lombards. The Austrians, who had Turin opened to them, magnanimously refused to take advantage, which might have provoked the susceptibility of France. Thus, in a brief forty days, Charles Albert has fought and been conquered, and is now an abdicated King and an exile in Madrid or Lisbon. The consequences of this important battle are scarcely yet developed. The different parts of Italy, Modena, Tuscany and Rome, will probably change their views. Now that all hopes from Piedmonte are at an end, it is generally believed that the Pope will be able to return to Rome.

The struggle in Canada in relation to the proposed indemnity for rebellion losses has only been incidentally alluded to in Parliament. Out of doors attention is anxiously directed toward Canada, and the reported neutrality of the new Executive of the United States upon a talse rumour of disturbances, gave general satisfaction.

French and English intervention in Sicily has failed. On the 28th there was one unanimous cry of war from the whole The Parliament at Palermo, voted ununimously that they

would not condescend to enter into further negociations, but that on Thursday the 28th, at noon hostilities should be

The enthusiasm of the population of Palermo is described as exceeding all bounds. Numbers of the highest nobles of both sexes are working in the trenches.

carried on by both parties in the most dreadful manner. The Frankfort Parliament have finally elected the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, and a powerful deputation had roceeded to Berlin, to tender the Crown.

FRANCE. - M. Proudbon has been condemned by a Jury for ihelling the President, but has escaped from the country. M. Duchess is convicted and is to suffer one year's imprison

ment. Barbes, Blanqui, Hacon, Subriere, Kaspac, and Quin-tin have been convicted at Bourges, and Barbes and Albert sentenced to transportation for life. Blanqui and the others to 10 years imprisonment. Coutier, Boune. Thomas, Sailin and Larges have been acquitted and set at liberty. Caussidiere, Louis Blanc, Honore, Livison, Napoleon Chancles, Signeuret, not having appeared, have been condemned for contamacy, and sentenced to transportation.

BEW TORK MARKETS.

New York, April 19, 1849, 61 P. M. Ashes without change. Flour-sales 7000 bbls. at D4 561 and D5 for common and good State and western. It is rather difficult to purchase at the lower figures. Genesce D5 50c. @ D5 75c. Rye D2 75c. @ D2 80c. Meal D2 62 c. Grain — Wheat, demand fair and market firm; sales 800 busbels Ohio at D1 10c. Corn—there is a fair demand, and yellow southern is a shade lower; sales 35,000 bushels at 56c. @ Solic for southern yellow, and 58c. for northern; 52ic. for mixed and white southern. Pork—moderate demand, markets about the same as yesterday; mess D10 37ic.; prime D8 50c. Beef selling in small late at D11 25c. @ 13, and D8 @ D8 50c. for mess and prime. Cutton beavy.

THE STANFIELD HALL MORDER.-After a trial of eix days duration Rush has been convicted of the murder of Mr. Jermy, the Recorder of Newcastle, and Ms sou. The proceedings had excited the most intense interest. A horrible senssination has been committed in Liverpool and another

THE VICEROY of Egypt left Constantinople on the 5th ult. The Sultan has invested him also with the Pachalic of Nubia. DISTURBANCES have taken place in Cracow; where the Poles are anxious to regain their independence.

Colonial.

Provincial Barliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Montreal, Thursday, April 16.

THIED READINGS. The Joint Stock Companies bill, for the construction of roads in Upper Canada, and the Mutual General Insurance bill, were read a third time and passed.

Montreal, April 17. The Members' Indemnity Bill, the Pilots' Apprentices Bill the Saguenay Municipality Bill, and the Moutrest Gas Com-pany's Bill, were read a third time and passed. The Quebec Warehousing Bill, and some other private bills

were read a second time. SECOND READINGS. Hon. Mr. Ross moved the second reading of the Upper Ca-

neda Petit Jurors Bill. After some discussion, the motion was negatived, and the bill consequently lost.

As address to his Excellency, for the issue of his warrant, for the sum of £3000, to defray expenses of the Council, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Monday, April 10th. THIRD BEADINGS. The Transfer of Real Property (Upper Canada) bill, the Quebec forwarding bill, and the Montreal Merchants' Exchange

Reading Room bill, were read a third time and passed. MEN COUNTY. Mr. Thompson moved for leave to bring in a bill to form a ew county in Upper Canada, out of parts of the counties of

Waterloo, Halton and Oxford. Negatived on a division. TORONTO RAILBOAD. The House west into Committee on the Toronto, Simcoe,

it be recommended to the several Parochial Committees to make and Lake Huron Railroad bill, the clauses of which were adop-a collection at the conclusion of each Annual Meeting of the ted seriation, until Mr. Richards moved a proviso, to the effect telesc.—Ib.

be applied excitatively to Missionary purposes within the Dis-, Government. The Proviss was rejected, and the Cammittee Mr. Baldria then moved that the report of the Committee

be received this day three mouths. On a division the motion was negatived. Yeas 12, mays 37. Montreal, April 17.

THIRD READINGS. THEO MEADING.

The Commercial Bank (M.Ih.) bill, the Huron Copper Company's bill, the Teachers' Association (Quebec) bill, the bill to
abolish opposition to Marriages, and the Montreal and Troy
Telegraph Company's bill, were read a third time and passed. Also a bill from the Council, for relief to J. R. Thomps

Henry Jessopp.

The Council's amendments to the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company's bill, and the Joint Stock Com-pany's Road (U.C.) bill were considered and agreed to.

POBLISH INSCRANCE. On motion of Mr. Morrison, the housewest into a committee on the expediency of regulating Pureign Insurances. A resu

lution was reported, and the bill introduced. TOLLS ON PUBLIC WORKS. The House went into Committee on the bill to make better provision for Tolls on public works. The several clauses were

shopted and the Committee rose and reported the bill to the PUBLIC BANDS AND SURVEYORS.

The public Lands bill, and the Land Surveyors bill, we read a second time and committed for Twestay next. THE TABIFT.

The House then went into a Committee on the Tariff, and after about three hours discussion adopted remaining items with some amendments. The chairman then reported the resoluti BLECTION BILL.

The Election bill was considered in Committee, and the re-maining clauses adopted. Some other bills were read a second time and the House adjourned. Montreal, April 13.

The Masters and Servants bill was committed for to-morrow also the Mutual Insurance Company (U. C.) bill. , REMOVAL OF MR. GOWAK. On motion of Mr. Christie, an address was voted, for all correspondence relative to the removal of O. R. Gowan from

the office of Supervisor of Tolls west of Lachine. ELECTION LAW. Mr. McConnell reported the amendments made in com the election law.

Mr. Lafontuine moved the concurrence of the house in the Sir A. Nac Nub moved, that the amendment giving a right to vote in Lower Canada, on a promise de cente be struck out.

After some discussion, Sir Allan's motion was negatived on ion: yeas 16; navs 20.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to be engrossed. The house adjustmed about half-past twelve.

PETITION.

To the Honourable the Legislature of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled THE PETITION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTERS OF THE HNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.

Humbly Sherceth : That your Petitioners, as the Trustees of one of the Chartered Universities of the Province, have carefully perseed the University Bill lately introduced into Parliament, and after the et mature consideration, feel themselves compelled to petition your Honourable House, that the same be not passed into a law in its present form.

I. The proposed Bill, by excluding from the University all religious teaching and observances, and requiring not even the religious test of the amended Charter from its Professors alienates the public endowment from the purposes for which i was set upart, and dissolves the connexton which ought always to subsist between religion and education. When the origina appropriation of Crown Lands was made in 1798, it was made appropriation of Crown Lands was made in 1795, it was made by his Most Gracious Majesty George the Third, for the express purpose of promoting the instruction of youth: "First, by the establishment of Free Grammar Schools in those Districts in which they were called for, and in due process of time, by establishing other seminaries of a large and more con prehensive nature, for the promotion of religious and moral learning, and the studies of the Arts and Sciences." (Report of the Select Committee of the House of Assembly, 23rd February, 1831). And the original Cuerter of the Institution, recited in the amended Charter, expressly states the object of the establi-liment of the University to be "The education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and their natruction in the various branches of science and literature. -Your Petitioners, therefore, while they acknowledge the constitutional right of your Honourable House to amend the original Charter so as to promote the objects for which the endowment was made, respectfully submit, that that endowment cannot be diverted from the great ends for which it was

evidently and expressly appropriated.

IL It appears also, from the original terms already quoted, in which his Majesty George the Third assented to the proposal for the public endowment, for educational purposes of a higher hind, that he did so with the view of the endowment, not of one, but of several "Seminaries of a larger and more compre-bensive nature," after the Grammar Schools had been erected and put in operation. And, although your Petitioners were at one time in favour of the plan of concentration, the increasing population and other circumstances in the state of the country, ooth sexes are working in the trenches.

Of the Hungarian war very little authentic is known, except to a change of this opinion; and they have very great doubte that it rages fearfully, Bem gained some advantage over a body whether the plan of concentrating all the means of University Their seems no probable termination of this deadly struggle, arried on by both parties in the most dreadful manner.

The Frankfirt Parliament have finally elected the King of Britain, and in the States of New England, it has been invariably found, that these have been best promoted by Universities being placed in different localities; and it may be justly expected, that several properly endowed Colleges, placed in various parts of the Province, will call forth the attendance of double or troble the number of students that one solitary University would do. Your Petitioners cannot regard it as just or desirable that the people of every other section of the country should be subjected to the great inconvenience and expense of sending their sons to Toronto, "many hondred miles from the tender care and watchful authority of their parents"-(see Report of Select Committee of House of Assem

bly above referred to,) -as well as without any provision for their religious superintendence or instruction. It seems also to your Petitioners, a serious objection to concentrating the means of University education in one particuler locality, that no generous rivalry is provided for, between kindred lostitutions. Although some may think that a rich endowment ensures efficiency, your Petitioners are of opinion that such is not the case; that a richly endowed body, monopolizing the education of a country, is very seldem, if every efficient for the purposes in view; that such a budy, without rivalry, wholly independent of public opinion or confidence for its support, is spt to become inactive, and indifferent, and careless, about adopting improvements, and that nothing is more conducive to excel-cuce, then the rivalry of different Institutions, each exciting the other to new exercions and

striving, by efficiency and seal, to merit the confidence of the Country. It appears, moreover, to four Petitioners, that the same objection applies to the plan of concentrating all the means of - histor Grammer School instruction at Toronto, which they believe to be alike contrary for the original object of the appro-priation of the School lands for the erection and endowment of superior Grammar Schools, in different parts of the Province and unjust to the educational laterests of other sections of

With respect to other Chartered Institutions surrendering their right of conferring Degrees in the Arts and Faculties, except Divinity, which the measure contemplates, your Period. fillowers can mever, for the remons above stated, or in any circumstances whetever, consent to aussender the University powers and privileges conferred on Queen's College, by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent—powers and privileges which are enjoyed by very few Institutions in the British Dominious.

May it therefore please your Henourable House, for the reasons above stated, not to pass into a law, the University Bill, lately introduced, but to adopt such measures as shall seem in your windom best fitted to settle on a right and equitable basis, the long agitated question, regarding the public University endowment, and such as shall be most advantageous to the educational interests of the country.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.
Witness our Corporate Seal at Kingston, this fourteenth day of April, in the year or our Lord one thousand eight By order of the Board of Trustees of Queen's College.

18th April, 1849.

[L. S.]

WILLIAM LYON MCKENZIE is in New York, and is at present engaged in giving an expose of Canadian affairs for The Tribune, in a series of papers entitled A Vinter Journal.

F. A. HAMPER,

UPPER CANADA BUILDING SOCIETY .- At the ninth loan meeting, held on the 17th instant, ave shares of Stock were disposed of, at an average bonus of £4? 16a, per share. The lowest 47g, and the highest 49 per cent. At the first meeting of the Directors elected for the year, held on the 7th instant, the following resolution was proposed by W. Antrobus Hollwell, Esquire, and unanimously adopted: Resolved,-That in consideration of the small amount of remuneration accruing to the Secretary and Treasurer from the regulated "Managment Fees", only during the past year, as compared with the trouble taken by him in the first formstion of, and subsequent attention to the interests of the Society, the secons of which has been so authofactory, as also to testify the appreciation by the Directors of the assidisty, zeal and efficiency, evinced by Mr. Shortis in the discharge of the duties of his office, the additional sum of twenty five possible by presented to him.

The Steamer City of Toronto, will in future the leading of principle of principle of principle of the steamer of the principle of t of, and subsequent attention to the interests of the Society, the

leave Hamilton at vine o'oloch, A. M., instead of eight as bere-

At a meeting held on Saturday evening the 7th inst., the following geneticture were elected office-hearers of this society.

The society is prohibited by the laws of the Institute which we trust will enjoy a most successful career. We shall publish the arrangements immediately they are determined on, and in the meantime advice our readers whose tastre leaf them to admire the rich hearties of the flower-garden, to call at Mr. Is admire the rich beauties of the flower-garden, to call at Mr. Is a which occasion, no doubt, Mr. E. Ryeram will prepare the Rawsell's, where we abserve a subscription list is being for Bublist or some great chance in the 18th entained whomat Ramsell's, where we observe a subscription list is lying for public for some great change in the (fidurational scheme) sicoature.

Patron-The Chief Justice.

President - Mr. Justice Druper, Free-President - Mr. Justice Sullivan, Mr. Sheriff Jarvis, and Mr. Wm. Bellwiz.

Directure—Mr. George Alian, Mr. George Buchland, Dr. W. Nicel, Mr. H. Y. Hund, and Mr. Collier Servetary-Professor Croft.

TABLE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Ordinary member-ticket the same ... Ordinary member-ticket admitting a gentleman. 0 5 Lady's ticket of membership..... Fee for life membership...... 3 10 -Patriot.

Civic Elections.—Alderman Wakefield, and Common Councilmen Craig, Whittemore and Smith, hav-ing resigned their places at the Council Board, new Elections are about to take place, to fill the vacancies thus caused. The time is fixed for Monday the 30th instant, for the election of one Alderman and two Common Councilmen, for St. George's Ward, in place of ex Alderman Wakefield, and ex Council Craig and Whittemore; and for the election of one Common cilman for St. Lawrence Ward, in place of ex Councilman

ANOTHER SERIOUS FIRE.

We regret deeply to state that yesterday morning Milton Mills, belonging to William Gamble, Esq., were burnt down, and 4000 barrels of flour consumed. The Mills were insured £3000. The insurance offices are-Hartford Protection£ 750 denn.....2000 Hartford .Etna......1000

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. This fire will throw a number out of employment, and we fear Mr. Gamble will be a considerable loser by the calamity. — Globs.

4750

PARLIAMENT OF NEW BRUSSWICK .- The Logislature of New Brunswick would likely be proroughed about the 14th instant, as we learn from the St John Courier. It Halifax to Quebec, was brought before the House by the Hon.
L. A. Wilmot, and resolutions passed, granting a breadth of way through the Crown Lands of ten miles on either side of the line, and interest to the extent of £20,000 a year for twenty years. Among the bills already passed the Legislature there, the following are enumerated, vis: a bill introduced by R. D. Wilmot, the issue of Treasury Notes to the extent of £6t1,000; without, the issue of Arcasury Autes to the extent of DolyMri;
—and a bill for the encouragement of Agriculture.—This bill
provides for the payment of a teacher of an Agricultyral School,
at a salary of £150, and grants to Societies subscribing £25, an annual grant of three times the amount from the Province but limits the sum for any one County to £150, per annum.-

The sums of money allowed to the persons who have attended before the Committees of the Legislative Assembly, as witnesses, or for examination, during the resion, amount in the aggregate to £343 6. 6d .- IA.

BARGE SUNK .- The barge Clyde with 6,700 sushel of wheat, to Ryan, Chapman & Co., is reported to have

struck in the Longue Sault Repids, and filled; cargo insured. SAILING REGULATIONS ON THE LAKES. We are gratified to perceive that the sailing regulations adopted by the mesters and owners of vessels on the Lakes, at a meeting held in this city in the winter of 1847, have been acknow ledged by Cougress, and enocted into law, with heavy penalties It is a highly hencficial measure in its application to lake commerce.—Sec. 5. And is it further enacted. That vessels, steamboots, and propellers, navigating the northern and western lakes shall, from and after the thirtieth day of April nest, comply with the following regulations, for the security of life and property, to wit :-during the night, vessels on the starboard tack shall show a red light, vessels on the larboard tack a green light, and vessels going off large, or before the wind, or at amehor. or as far forward as possible, a triangular light, at an angle of about sixty degrees with the horizon, and on the starboard side, light shaded green, and on the larboard side red; and light shall be furnished with reflectors, etc. complete, and of a size to casure a good and sufficient light; and if loss or damage shall occur, the owner or owners of vessels steamboats, or propellors neglecting to comply with these regulations shall be liable to the injured party for all lossor damage resulting from such neglect; and the aware or owners of any vessel failing to comply with said regulations shall forfeit a penalty of one hundred deliars, which may be recovered in an action of debt to be brought by the Dis-trick Attorney of the United States, in the name of the United States, in any Court of competent Jurisdiction.—Approved March 3. 1849.—Buffalo Express.

FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT Of the Funds and Effects of the Upper Canada Building Society, to the close of the month of March, 1849.

Society, so the close of the month of	Diar	cn,	10	w.		
FUNDS REALIZAD.						
Amount received on Stock	est	•••	I	NEG	1	1
HET PROFITE.			7	178	17	•
Honuses received on 44 shares sold Interest received this year from bor- rowers						
Entrance fees	KÝ	10	ò			
Less corrent expenses of the year	166			1334	19	. 5
APPLICATION OF FUNDS	,		•	610	16	4

_120**6** 10 **6**

Net profits realized Alberry Chambers, Toronto, 30th March, F849. E. Swowin, Becrelery and Treasurer.

W. Scott Blen, Y Audiors.

·MECHANICS' INSPITUTE. Toronto, April, 21, 1849.

To the Editor of the Patrial ! Sir,-I had the pleasure last evening of listering to an ex-cellent lecture, delivered in the above Institute, by Mr. George Buckland, 3n "Physical Gengraphy." The subject interesting one, and was well explained by the lecturer. The subject was an

Physical Geography, as shown by Mr. Buckland, should be studied by our farmers previous to their purchasing land, and especially by those who emigrate to our country from the old world. By a little enquiry into this truly utilitarien science, persons who are entirely ignorant of farming and of the nature of soils, can learn how to select land which will be suitable for cultivation, and profitable to the cultivator. Through the wast of a little knowledge respecting Physical Geography, thousands or a serie knowledge respecting Physical Geography, thousands of our emigrants settle upon lend which is poor and unremune-rating; and after spending their money and wasting their strength, leave the occurry in poverty, and either return home to dwell in a poor-house, or go to the west, where an early death is frequently the lot of those who know nothing of the nature of the soil.

of the soil.

Now by atlending to a few general facts at the outset, as laid down by Mr. Buckland to his lecture, much misery and disappointment might be prevented; and those who write melancholy letters to their friends at home, concerning Canada, and its inhospitable climate and emprutiseriveness, would find that their own want of common skill and prudence, had been the cause of their failure, and of their having but a scanty return for their lebour and original outlay.

Cold solls, said our lecturer, are consequently poor and unre

munerative. The character of the mile can be accertained by their colour. For instance-light coloured land is generally of a stiff, clayey description, and consequently not well adapted to farming or gardening. Brown looking land, such as gravelly wills, is generally found to be of a warmer temperature than the light conterred, and from its extreme porneity, it absorbs all the water which fells upon its serface. Vegetation necessarily thrives better in this than in the clay soil, and the labour required for producing a good cup is far leas. But black land, as its colour has the effect of condecting the best of the sun to its surface, is the warmest and richest of the three, yields the most absolut crop; and requires less stimules in the shape of manure, then either of the former, to produce good crops. From this it will be implied that black soil should be always From this it will be implied that black soil should be simple chosen by the settler for his location; but this is not the one. Geographical siteation has something to do with land, which requires the attention of parties intending to settle. For example, swampy land generally occasions ill leadth, and should therefore be avoided; and those who live on large prairies, or on extensive river flats, should be cautious on their first commercing to open up the soil, lest by their too extensive plough-

The Steamer City of Toronto, will in future the lostitute (or rather the committee) appear to take no interest Hamilton at time o'clock, A. M., instead of eight as here-reference. Ib.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF TORONTO. though made up entirely of politics (not withstanding the intro-

I am, Sir, yours obedicatly.
ANTI-MONOPOLY.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the Press to communicate the following important intelligence (by magnetic telegraph) from Montreal:

The Governor General has given the Royal Assent to the Payment of Re-bels Bill, and to the New Tariff Bill.

Private advices inform us, that on returning from the Parliament House, the Governor-General was assailed with a volley of rotten eggs. &c. Very great excita-ment prevailed after it was known that His Excellency had assented to the payment of the Rebellion Louises Bill .- Colonist Extra.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Tozonto, April 16th, 18th, Do. (in Haps)
Outness, per barrel
Rest per bb.
Ito. per 100 lbs.
Pev2 per lb.
Do per 100 lbs.
Muthus per lb.
Hacus per 100 lbs.
Hannin per 100 lbs.
Lamb, per querier
Potetives, per bushed
Butter, tresh, per lb.
Land, p

Andreas Committee of the Committee of th an areas recommended and a second contractions and EXCHAPOR. Toronto on Landon 10 0 0 per cent.
" " New York 4 0 0 "
New York on Landon...... 107 0 107 4

HAVES BROTHERS.

GROCKES & HARDWARK MERCHANTS REMOVED TO

No. 29, Yonge Street, south of King Stroot

BETLEY & KAY

MOST respectfully aunounce to the Ladies IVI of Toronto and Canada West, that the opening of their Millinery and Bonnet Room for the Spring will be on Wednesday the 23M instant, with the mund Large, Rich and Varied Associations. Toronto, 19th April, 1849.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods



SIGN OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE.

J. R. MOUNTJOY.

THE Subscriber would intimate to him The statement and the Public, that he is NAS W APPENENCE OF THE RESERVE ENERGY BY GOUDS, which will be sold low for Cash only.

6, City Buildings, Toronto, April 24th, 1649.

ROBERT MARTIN, HAS REMOVED TO

No. 60, Victoria Row, King Street, Nezt Door to Mrs. Dunlop's.
Toronto, April 20, 1846. WILLIAMS & HOLMES.

CITY CARRIAGE REPOSITORY 149, Youge Street. Toronto, April 28, 1849.



STEAM BOAT NOTICE. NIAGARA, HAMILTON, TORONTO, AND KINGSTON. Calling at Intermediate Ports

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMER CITY OF TORONTO, WILL, antil further notice, make her trips

on Lake Cristie as follows :--DUWHWARDM Leave Hamilton every Tuesday and Friday, at half-past? o'clock Leave Toronto same days, about noon.

Leave Kingston every Wednesday and Saturday evenings, on a arrival of the filter Man Steamers. Leave Terronto for flastifon, every Monday, at 8 o'clock, A.M. ; an every Thursday, at 11 o'clock. A M. THE STEAMER "SOVEREIGN.

CAPT. WILLIAM TWOHY, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto VV for Ningara, Queenston and Lewiston, every morning a lift past 7 o'clock.
Reference, will be a provided to the control of t

half-past 7 o'clork,
Reduring, will leave Leviston and Quoesston on the strival of the
Care from the Misgara Falls.
Deck passage, One Roller,
Deck passage, Helf-a-Hollar,
Royal Mafi. Packet (Mfea,
Toronto, April 28, 1842).
39-46

WANTED.

A S ASSISTANT TEACHER, a LADY well qualified to to trach the French and Italian languages, together with a thorough knowledge of Music. The stary will be liberal, the chief object bring to procure a highly educated person, Unexceptionable testimonials will of course be required. All applications to be made either personally, or by letter (post-paid) to Birs. King. Bages Strees, Klegston.

Blarch 234, 1849.

87-im

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE,

A. R. FBANK WILLS, Member of the Exclosingical Societies of Landon and New York, and Arclitect of the Cathodeal, sac of St. Anne's Chapel, Fredericton, N. B., tr pripared to fornit Designs and working Drawings of Churches, Schools, and other buildings. For further fluctuals. apply (post-ptid) to Ruskar N. Mensurr, Eq., Cobourg, or to Mr. Wills, 184, Brandway Blew York, February 27nd, 1849.

CHURCH ORGANS.

BACKUS, Manufacturer of ORGANS, A BACKUS, Muniflucturer of Urgane,
FIVE BEAUTIFUL AND POWERFUL TONED ORGANS. equal to any ever made in this country.

One Organ of 10 Rtops, having a Swell over the whole, and furricked with an octava and a busi of Pedair. Case 15 feet bigu, 74 R.
wide, and 44 R. deep. Price, packed for transportation, \$700.

Two Organs of 6 Rtops each, with a Swell over the whole, and a
Trumpet to give effect to Choruses or Otorias. Case 11 feet high, 64
R. wide, and 4 R. deep. Price, \$340.

Also, two C C Organs, compass 34 Keys, with 4 Stops. Price, \$250. Organs of 4 Hall Stops, without a Swell, bidit for \$200. Case for the C C Organs, from 8 to \$ feet light, by feet wide,

MUS. COSENS,

Troy, Feb. 20th, 1849.

A. BACKUS.

IN consequence of the new arrangement made respecting the L management of Upper Cannals College Boarding House, has after the Christmas vazation, a limited number of College Boys to Blower's with her.

The Council having conveyed to Man. Conus their assurance that the diffus of her situation had been uniformly ducharged to their assurance that the diffus of her situation had been uniformly ducharged to their assurance, and that her removal was caused only by the necessity of making assential changes in the lastitution, she hopes the oundersear the his experisoned for ten years, will be continued to her.

Man. Consta's Son, who has been for some sime in Englands off immediately return, and undertake the supervision of the boys during the evening, and every affectionate and blued means will be used to justif religious and moral principles into the minds of the boys, and to unite the conforts of home with necessary discipline and order.

The house Man. Comma has taken is in a most healthy part of the town, exceedingly roomy and comfortable, and within a short will of the College.

References are kindly permitted to the Lonn Benner; the fielen the Chief Justice; the flow. Mr. Justice Draper; the Sollicine General; Dr. McCoul; Dr. Beaven, and the Nev. H. J. Grasett.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER AS RESTOVED her School from Kingston to this Cert and has taken a house, No. 20, Walliam Street, where

she will be ready to receive Pupils on the ISch Instaint, and instruct them in the usual Drawthes of a sound and Aulebed She will be happy to forward her Terms to any preson requiring them.

REFERENCES hindly permitted to the Lond Bismor of Tonovro, and the Rev. William Hencisum. Kingston's

lim to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education

Mas. Postes has had the hungar of helebing. THOMAS KIERPATRICE, Esq., Kingston. Hon. Ground S. Boulton! Colomy. G. R. DAINTEY, Esq., SHELDOY HAWLEY, RAQ. John Toumbres Esq. Rolloville

J. D. Gotter, Esq. MR HERRMAN POETTER, who is a netire of Honover without n devote a few hours during the day in giving lemons in the Gauman Lavauron. He has been in the habit of teaching for some years, and will be hoppy to forward his Terms

when required. 90, William Street. Toronto, May, 1848.

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S Establishment for Young Ludies, COBOURG.

References his try permitted to the Hessourands and Right Keeses and the Lord Bishes of Toronto; the Venerable the Architectus of Vors. Coloning; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Totonto; G. M. Bossell, Req., Coloning.

Tunns, for Bearders receiving an English Education 430 per out-French, Music, Drawing Se. on the circul terms

EDUCATION.

TAMES WINDEAT, BA., Master of the District Grass-mar School at Brickville, and fefe of Se. Peter's Callege, The School at Briega, and 1ste of St. Feter's Cattega, Cambridge, is derivans of receiving lates his Family three or fast additional BOARDSRS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Bulistians of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Kaumination before the Benchers—or the

Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application. Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848. 29.16

EDUCATION. THE RRY. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Caffejate School, in connection with King's College. London, and for many years Head Master of the Antique Oran name School, West Indies, has made arrangements in Torentur for the Boarding and Tultion of a limited number of Young Guille-

nen.
The Plan of Instruction intended to be pursued by him in every
Brauch of Education.—Commercial, as well as Methemetical and
Classical.—Is of the most substantial kind, the good offerts of which
are ordined in the number of his Pupils in the West Indies who have been admitted to Hely Orders.

To coach of Phylic Intending to become Candilates for Collegists.

Rabibitions, and University Degrees, or five admittion to the Legist.

Rabibitions to the Legist.

Rabibition to the Legist.

Rabibition to the Legist.

Rabibition to the Legist.

Terms per Quarter.

For Trition in the Ordinary Branches of an English Edu-

The School will be opened on the 18th Serrumber next, at No. 2. Sr. Grunda's Squara. Terrivonias of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Malrille, Chap-lain to the Tower of Landon, and Principal of the East ledia Com-pany's College. Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Benckhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegets School; and from jip Hishop of Auligua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Townsto.

Information Wanted.

OF ABIGAIL M'QUAID, of the County of Cavau, Ireland, who came out in the Ship Virginia, from Liverpool, and arrived in Quebea about the 18th September, 1847; for known to have come up, the country from theme, but, has not show been heard of; any information concerning for will be thankfully received by her distressed father, if addressed to the care of the Rev. C. C. Illeviah, London, C. W. received by her distressed father, if addresse C. C. Itraugh, London, C. W. London, 26 April, 1849

MR. HIRSCHFELDER will publish, in alone it atouthly rumbers, a LITERAL TRANKLATION with a CHITICAL, PHILOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL COMMENTARY, of the HOOK OF ISAIAL. It will be published with
large type, on the best paper, in 800 alov, and with contain about
1.200 pages.
Authoristion, 43. The one built of the subscription in the paid tor
the Publisher, Mr. Rowestle, on entering the name on the List, and
the other hilf after our numbers have been received. It is necessary
that those who would wish to subscribe should send in their umber
immediately.

Namepoper Editors will confer an act of charity upon a poor and licted man, by giving insection to the above.

rmediately Toronto, March 28, 1869.

(LATE MISS NIXON.) PRENCH STAY MAKER. Has Removed to No. 38, King Street West, nearly opposite the Buthe. MRS. DACK takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladius of Tounato, for the Pheral purronage also has received since her commencement, to business, and hope to inform them that she continued to import French Coulifle Klassic, 4s.

Mrs. DACH.

N.H.—Nrs. D. makes to miler ELASTIC LACED STOCKINGS and CHRST EXPANDERS. T. HAWORTH, IMPOUTER OF

BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 44, Kine Street Bast, Tononto. ONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotab, Banka and Swedes from Cast. Spring, Blister, and German Seel; Anvila. Vices, Sledges, Chalue, Spiket, Naile of all descriptions, Bar, Shret, and Lead Pipe; Rhope, Files. Hammers, with a general assurement of Jainare'. Toole. Carriage and Suddlery Trimmings in all their variety.

— ALSO—

Cooking and Fancy Staves, Hallow Ware. Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cuttery Silver Spoons, &c. &c. 27

at with transfer sty alfamile

Tof the Ladies. From the Other Branch of Mirres 10, 1016. From the Olive Branch of Morch 16, 1846.

Books's livrator Fauto. A correspondent thus remarks in reference to this article, we commended a work or two since to the attention of your reader's most justify to Books's Biperion Fluid. I have fairly leated the article. and Sad it to correspond with its adverticed efficacy.—Reading the vita from early, deadered, and other estameone disease; it disposes the hair to carri, and changes the harsheet hair, into a soft, sincey, and healthy same, worder importing to it a dark color. Laddee, particularly, should rever be without it.

For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, and also by Drugglets WISTAR'S BALSAN AT THE SOUTH. One of our agents at Athens Georgia, has sent us the following atter, with permission to publish the same.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PERVAIG.

Dear Str - Heving been affected for more than ten muschs with Chronic inflamation of the Lieutes, at time very severely, side thating adopted many medicines without any but temperary relief. I purchased about three buttles of Wistar's Baisan of Wild Cherry, from the effects of which fothsheed more relief than from all the medicines I had ever taken for that distressing disorder. I have by the repeated uses of this valuable Baisans; been more free from pressure for Breith and oppression on the lung, then I had anticipated—and indeed, conceive fine I will be every by continuing its use, of this most dis-breatening malady. I do most cheerfully tender you this helbour ledgement, which you will use as your judgment distance.

HODNEY BURKE. Wayneborough, Burke Co. Gaorgia, 🙉 For sale by LYMAN, ENEBSHAW & CO., and ROBBET LOVE, Druggista, King Street, Toronto.

MARRIED. At the Regiory Chapel, Quebec, on the 10th instant, by the Right Rev. the Lord Birbop of Montreal, Mr. George Keeler, to Mine Eleanor Moore, both of that city.

DIED. On Wednesday morning, the 18th of April, in the 43d year of her ege, Anne Catherine, the beloved wife of the Rev. Wm. Maraulay, Rector of Saint Mary Magdalene's Church, Picton. Mrs. Macaulay, second daughter of James Gedder, Equity. Stoff Surgein, Ringston; was married in her 23d year, and slope that has constantly recided in this Town, endearing Berself to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, by her kind and eminable manners, and her general though unostantations bene-

Sincerely attached to her Church, Mrs. Mucanlay's veergive were strays devoted to the premeding sit, what she desured to be. Its best interests; and the edifier in which the was, for so many years a constant worshipper, vill bug retain many a memento of the pirrovering, untilly the House of God. To the more respectable members, of her, husband's congregation; as well as to the stranger or causal visitor, the hospitalities of her house were always freely tendered; while the poor can bear ample testimosy to the kindness with which the relieved their wants from her own purse, as well as the accidulty with which she directed the hencedones of others into the same channel. Her was a most faithful, devoted, and affectionate, wife such the feeling of her widowed husband on parting with her, with whom is many pleasant years had been spent, can be hitter understand than described, Superely attached to her Church, Mrs. Mucaniar's veergies

LETTERS received to Wednesday, April 25th - 1811 Thes. D. Warren, remai Captain McLood, rema; Rev. Mr. Bleasdell, rem.; George Holl, Eng., rem.; Dr. Mewburn. ... TO CUEREFFOMDERTS.

The Brock District Branch of The Church Society of the Discover of Toronto in our next; also "Probyter," and Reports of the Vestry Masting of the Charift of the Holy: Trialty.

THE FERRAR FAMILY.

A Sketch of the Religious Society of Little Gidding. A TALE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

> BT MES. LUNDY. CHAPTER IV.

Alice was much affected by her uncle's kind con sideration for her, and she entered upon her duties with an avidity that surprised her cousins, who rememotonous she thought their pursuits before her visit to Bourne. They worked daily at the new book for the king, and had it not been for the increasing troubles abroad, the tranquility of the inmates of the manor-house would have been unbroken. Mr. Ferrar was ever ready to render "honour to whom honour is due," and his diocesan, Bishop Williams, had a great regard for him: he paid several friendly visits to Gidding, and on one occasion was invited to great number of the Clergy partnok of a splendid dina time to feast and a time to fast. The Bishop, at his opportunity, gave them all a solemn benediction. complimenting Mr. Ferrar on all he had seen and heard. It is an old and true saying that a man is known by his friends, and the worthy Mr. Ferrar numbered among his friends many worthies who shone in piety and good works when on this eneth, and left the sweet savour of a good name behind them to future generations; after his retiring to Little Gidding he was, in a manner, cut off from personal communication with his contemporaries, but he kept up a regular correspondence with them, which was extremely interesting to himself and family, as the vicissitudes many of them went through during those stormy days of peril were great and wondrous, and born by them with Christian meekness and aubmission. The names of Thomas Ken, George Herbert, George Morley and Isaak Walton are well known to the renders of Church History, and with these pious men Mr. Ferrar had been on the most friendly terms. The sacred poetry of George Herbert was taught to the children at Little Gidding, and the hymne of Ken frequently Mr. Ferrar rend portions from their letters to his assembled family, for their benefit and instruction: an extract from one of George Morley's letters to Mr. Ferrar will best show the perilous state of the times, when just men were obliged to leave their property, business and kindred to seek some secluded residence, where they might be free from the tumults of a more public life, and far removed from those outbreakings, ever the precursers of a civil war, -- a war that in this instance broke out with all the horrors of religious phronzy :--

since I turned my back on the doomed city, of which

"To Master Nicholas Ferrar:

intention you were aware. I have had much to conwas long before I found a safe harbour where to lay my head; and the houses of my great friends, though offered in all kindness and hospitality, were too public for one who hath so many enemies. At last I thought of my honest friend Isank Walton, and to his dwelling I bent my steps; he had left London a year ago and settled upon a small paternal property he has in the days in peace, and where neither wealth or honour will ever reach him. I had a good chance to go abroad with Sir Geoffry Wyville's family, but I had harmed no one, and therefore did not like to fly like a thief in | the night; rather would I take my chance for the future; I can only die once in the body, and they cannot hurt or destroy my soul. But to return to friend come, and here I have been for the space of a month, pear in such public places again. enjoying the blessing of friendship, and that peace headed by one Colonel Cromwell, who, by the by, is a native, they tell me, of Huntingdon, and of whom you may know more than I do. But enough of such painful topics; it is dangerous, in these times of distrust and suspicion, to submit one's thoughts to paper, yet I think I can trust my messenger, who is bound hears frequently from her brother, the worthy Thomas the saint-like George Herbert, also, is now living in seclusion at the house of his brother, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, in Wales. May the Lord send us more peaceable times, but I fear me evil days must pass before we can look for security! Ayel and brother spilt! We here pass our days in tranquil serenity: I retire to my studies, while honest lank takes his rod and angles in the surrounding streams; and in the evening our suppor is mostly the produce of his fishing-basket; he will not hear of my quitting his cottage yet, and I am willing to trespass a little longer on his kindness; it is but a humble dwelling, and his means are small, but " better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." I trust you will write by return of my messenger, and that I shall hear good tidings of all your worthy family : commend me to each member of it, particularly to my young relative leabella Morley, who promised much when last I saw her, and by your account seems to be a meet example for the other maidens of your family. Happy for her was the day when thy plous mother, God rest her soul! took the orphan under her charge! Your account of your nephew and protegee, Nicholas, is indeed marvellous; for one so young to know so much is a proof of high talents and careful instruction. May I say of my friend, without being occused of flattery. No wonder that such a master should make such a pupil! you have trained him both for earth and heaven. Farewell, ever thy true friend in weal and Grough Monley."

"P. S .- I grieve to say that sound pillar of a falling Church, the worthy Jeremy Taylor, has been deprived of his benefice, and is living in obscurity in

The same of the society at Little Gidding induced many strangers to visit the church during divine service, and one day when the usual congregation was assembled, and Mr. Ferrar was officiating, a stranger entered and took his place on a seat near the door: a prayer-book was handed to him, which he declined not ashamed of them." The acquaintance of Mr. at the king's charge, where he shall have help of heads but seemed intently engaged in listening to him, but Ferrar and Mr. Herbert began at Cambridge, and and hands such as he desires, for the king would have one who sat near him observed him from time to time their early friendship was kept up in after life by this work of the New Testament in twenty-four lancast a contemptuous look at the preacher, while a means of letters. When Mr Herbert was on his guages; in a word, the king is greatly in love with sinister smile played about his lips; scarcely was the death-bed, he desired a friend to send his manuscript him, and you have reason to bless God for such a son." the sermon or homily concluded ere the stranger had of the "Temple, or sacred gens and ejaculations," to So the father was ravished with joy, and gave thanks left the church, without even the usual salutation to Mr. Ferrar, saying, "If he think it may turn to the to his grace, who blessed the youthful scholar and said, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR Mr. Ferrar which civility demanded; a servant with advantage of any poor soul, let it be made public, if "God will provide for you better than your father a led horse was awaiting outside, and they rode off at not, let him burn it." It may be supposed every word can," so they parted; and these words were indeed full gallop. Little did the worthy parcor of Little of it was approved by the friend of the departed saint, prophetic, they met no motel A few days after Gidding think that he had that day preached before and the book was printed at Cambridge, Mr. Ferrar this, being Easter Day, Nicholas went to St. Paul's the future acourge of the nation; little did he think having contributed the preface. that the malignant eye of Oliver Cromwell had that day marked kim and his house in the iron tablets of king was printed, and more splendidly bound than the cian, who tried all his skill without effect; the Bishop his own mind, and set a seal thereon.

undermining the true Church and coustitution. His hished with indexes, and was presented to the king was, he was ripe for heaven; "he is too good," he Toronto, Jan. 13, 1847.

setts, where their descendants remain to this day.

were gloomy: if they saw no plays or pageants, they

deserve a place in this little history. slighting, he fell flat upon his face, and made his humble acknowledgments to Almighty God for his preservation, while his guide and the owner of the ass shouted, while devoutly crossing themselves, "A miracle ! . a

Once, during his stay at Padua, he was attacked by a severe fit of illness; the physicians, who were his friends, consulted together, and bleeding was dotermined on; he submitted, though he was of opinion himself it would hasten his end, but an old physician, "My DRAR AND WORTHY FRIEND, -Think not I hitherto silent, agreed with the patient, and prevailed am idle, or forgetful of our long-tried friendship, but upon them to defer it. Next morning favourable symptoms appeared, which led them to allow that had they opened a vein he had died; the old physician tend with, and many removals from place to place: it | was over-joyed when a few days more saw the patient convalescent, and thank God that, under him, he had been the preserver of his life.

Another time, while at Rome, he had passed into gallery to see the pope pass, where all the people fell on their knees to entreat his blossing before Easter: this good Protestant was so surprised by the suddenness of the rencontre, that he remained standing; one outskirts of Winchester, where he hopes to end his of the Swiss guards, seeing him standing amongst the kneeling multitude, and taking him for a Dutchman, ignorant of the customs of Rome, clapped his heavy hand upon Mr. Ferrar's shoulder, and whispered, Down, simpleton, down." When the pope was gone, the soldier took his hand from off his neck and passed on leaving Mr. Ferrar admiring the kind intention of the man, but feeling the rough manner of leank: he and his gentle wife gave me a cordial wel- it for some time; after this he was careful not to ap-

When on his return home Mr. Ferrar was seized Churchmen; but the queen and Buckingham prevent sion. But it pleased God, to whose will the invalid him from acknowledging it, and he is too passive in was perfectly resigned, to send a deep and refreshing there hands. Alss! slas! I tremble for the nation: sleep, from which on awakening Mr. Ferrar found himself so restored, the physician pronounced so preother the bitter malignant zeal of the Puritans, now ter-matural, that he was persuaded his patient was, in a special manner, under the care of Divine Providence. Soon after this Mr. Ferrar embarked in a vessel bound for a port in Spain: they had not sailed many hours before they were chased by a Turkish pirate, who gained fast upon them; the sallors of the English vessel were seized as with a panie; captivity or death to your county on business. Good Mrs. Walton stared them in the face; the master and mate alone had the courage to attempt resistence, the crew were Ken, he, like many of us, suffers for religion's sake : inclined to yield at once. Mr. Ferrar stood on deck and heard all, when the captain asked his opinion, terbury, was by him introduced to the king, who exsaying, "You, Sir, have a life to lose as well as we, amined the volume with great interest, exclaiming, what would you do?"

Then with great confidence Mr. Ferrar said, " Let us fall into the hands of God, and not of men who | Nicholas struck the king, and he could hardly believe will rise against brother, and righteous blood will be have cast off humanity." Then he stirred up the men to courage by mention of the proverbial bravery and success of their countrymen on the sea, and dwelt upon the horrors of slavery, till they one and all prepured for action. The Turk approached, the English gave him a broadside, when the Turkish vessel steared off, to the wonder of the Englishmen, till they perceived to leeward a larger vessel and probably a better booty, which they did not wish to lose. They now thanked God and their gallant passenger for his wise conduct and good advice, and could scarcely believe that he had not been "a captain of the sea." Like | promised, and the duke added, " Pray tell the gentlethe good physician at Marsvilles, Mr. Ferrar's audience could not help thinking that their worthy relative had I they will dispatch it quickly," for he had heard Nichoindeed been especially under the care of Divine Pro- las tell the prince who bound the book and laid on the his wishes were laws which they thought it a privilege

> Mr. Ferrar's attachment to the established Church was a remarkable feature in his character; he had conceived a hearty detestation of the Romish mass, having seen much of it in papistical countries. On one occasion he was heard to say, "that such a sacrifice as the adoration of the host profaned the very place wherein it was celebrated." The alms at Little Gidding, besides their usual cherities, were so much every day to poor-house keepers in the vicinity of the prayers, in which he interwove such clear instructions as might teach the humblest capacity; as to extemporary prayers, he used to say there needed little other | ful son, his future prospects or present maintenance. confutation of that practice than to take them in short | The gifts which God has endued with hath so won the hand, and shew them to the man who had used them, king, that he will take him under his own protection, "ask their own judgment of them, and see if they are and hath given me an order to send him to Oxford

Harmonie." the title of this book was "The History of Peterborough, Dr. Towers, visited him daily, and Cromwell had become the head of the Putitan of the Israelites, from the death of King Saul to their was heard to say he needed not his assistance, for he party, and under the cloak of religion was actually carrying captive into Babylon." The work was fur- was a better christian than himself, and, young as he Residence, Sumach Cottage, Ann Street.

infatuated associates he armed, mounted, and trained by Mr. John Ferrar, who was most graciously received, would say, "to live longer in such times, and stores himself; he was their comrade and their chief, and and his gift accepted with hearty thanks. During are yet to come." At this time the Archbishop of his ambitious mind formed, at this time, projects of this year a great change had taken place in the ap- Canterbury's house at Lambeth was attacked by rioters, 34 QCEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET. aggrandizement for himself, which came but too soon pearance and manners of Alice Weston: the lively which, when the dying Nicholas heard, he exclaimed, to maturity, through rivers of blood. The peace of and mirthful look of a heart at ease had given way to "Alas! alas! God help his Church and poor England. our worthy family was saily broken by sumours that a sedate cheerfulness; her buoyant spirits had fled for I now fear the words of my dear uncle were prophetic. a civil war was at hand, and those families who could lever; the spring of happy youth seemed to be prema - "that evil days were coming, and happy were they readily transport their property, left their unhappy turely passing away; she had felt deeply her lover's that went to heaven before they came." country in search of peace on a foreign shore. Several baseness, and his own back-slidings, but she struggled friend said to him, "Are you not grieved to leave of these settled in Maryland, a fertile tract of country against these natural feelings, and by prayer and con- this world so young, and with such high hopes?" he in America, and so named after the queen Henrietta stant employment, was able to triumph over herself. would answer, "I leave all to God's will, he knoweth Maria; many others fled to Virginia and Massachu- But she had a source of uneasiness which was confined what is best for me: I am too young to judge whether to her own bosom, in witnessing the dejection of her I had best live or die. If I live, I desire it may be to Our young readers must not suppose that because 'excellent cousin Nicholas, who treated her at all times his glory and my soul's good, and for the comfort of the society of Little Gidding were pious that they with the kindness he had bestowed upon her previous my father, who loves me dearly; and if I die, I hope to her visit to Bourne; yet after that he had pre- he will submit to God's will and pleasure, and rejoice had their own recreations and answements. Mr. viously avoided any conversation with her but in the at my happiness in heaven, where, by the merits of Ferrar had selected divera dialogues and discourses, presence of others; but many a time his eye was fixed my blessed Lord and Saviour, I know I shall go from which were recited by the young party in lieu of the upon her with an expression she alone could interpret, this wretched world." Two days after this he quietly fuolish Christmas gambols of the times. On all When she contrasted him with the selfish, worldly, expired, calling upon God: thus, at the early age of confirm, not only the young people of Mr. Ferrar's saints' days they began and continued it every holyday wretched Villiers, she felt for him more than pity, and twenty-one, was he called sway to glory; one who family, but those of the gentry far and near. The choir of Peterborough were sent for to perform Cuthechoir of l'eterborough were sent for to perform Cultedral music, and after the service the Bishop and a
history, in opposition to the legends of the Church of was sad; and the conversation of this excellent young awaited his family and friends, as well as the whole
treat number of the Clearer periods of a colorable dia.

Rome. Oftentimes Mr. Ferrar would assemble his woman restored her to serenity and cheerfulness.—
nation;—the ways of providence are inscrutable, and family, and read to them passages from a journal he But now a cloud hung over the manor-house which it is not for us to judge his decrees. himself, was a lover of hospitality, and knew there was kept during his foreign travel, particularly such as any way related to the goodness of God in preserving him | pared for the calamity which fell upon them. Early | sent to the manor-house at Gidding, of the so sudden from imminent dangers when sojourning abroad; and in November the reverend pastor had officiated as death of this inestimable young man, one who was so interesting are some of these sketches, that they usual in the church, but the same day sent to desire a endeared to all his family by his gentleness, meekness, neighbouring friend to come and read prayers every | patience, in a word, all the christian virtues. Truly While travelling in Italy, Mr. Ferrar was riding, day, "For," said he, "I feel that I shall perform my it was a second time in a short space a house of mouraover some dangerous and narrow passages of the Alps, duties there no more." His family now were sadly ing, and, prepared as they were by their religious edu-

peared, lailen with a heavy piece of timber across her | 1 have had a strong desire to live, and prayed to God | three persons in that diminished household who could back, running down the hill towards him; the road to spare me, even when all hopes were gone: and I scarcely be consoled: Mrs. Ferrar mourned as a mowas extremely narrow, with perpendicular heights on further declare. I never earnestly set myself to usk ther, she had lost the object of her pride and joy, her one side, and a fearful precipitous descent on the suything of God but he granted the petition of his gifted and excellent son; Isabella had lost the comother. His guide, not hearing the tread of Mr. Fer- unworthy servant; but now of late I have had no paulon of her childhood and the friend of her youth; sar's mule, looked back, and seeing the ass thus laden desire to live, and had rather be with Christ." On and Alice wept for him with felings of love and regard and approaching him, cried out, "() Lord God, the the next Sunday he received with all the powers of which she had not dared even to arow to herself, till man is lost, if he had a thousand lives." Hearing his soul, but with rapidly decaying strength, the Holy he was lost to her for ever. But ere time had healed the guide's voice, he raised his eyes and beheld his Communion, making a solemn confession of his faith, their first sorrows, the now desolate family were roused danger: he saw the ass coming rapidly upon him, so and saying, "When men had done all they could, to trials of another kind, and soon after the death of that the timber, lying athwart, must of course precipi- they must acknowledge themselves to be unprofitable Nicholas Mr. Ferrar had a visit from Bishop Williams: tate himself and his mule into the valley beneath .- servants." Mr. Ferrar passed the few days he had he condoled with them on the past, and he warned He fervently called upon God to deliver him, and to live in heavenly counsels to his family, and urged them of the future; he hinted that Little Gidding grant some means of deliverance; at the moment the them to adhere to the doctrine and practice of the was a marked place, and advised Mr. Ferrar to remove were chanted forth on appropriate occasions; and lass came upon him she tripped, and, with bowing the Church of England; for having set himself firmly for his family at once to some secure retreat, out of the timber with a sudden and violent motion, so swayed acriptural primitive christianity, he counted popery, reach of those who had maligned and accused them; from him that he, stopping his mule, and the ass pass- as well as puritunism, arrant novelty; he admonished he took leave in sad solemnity, giving them his blesing quietly by, only brushed his side. Immediately the young people, and even stooped to the capacities sing and praying for them. of the children, to impress them with lessons of the

> God's blessing on them. Thus lived and died Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, of whom righteous." His remains were deposited in a vault at the west end of the church, and the burial-service ourhood, where he had done so much good: what, more would they hear the voice of their pious guide more would they have the privilege of conversing with aware of the selfishness of their grief; they felt assured of their departed friend being now in mansions of bliss, prepared for the true believer; and after a usual employments, which their position demanded. Mr. John Ferrar was now the master and guardian of the younger branches of the family, and fulfilled all the wishes of his deceased brother with scrupulous

Alice Weston mourned deeply for one who had been more than a father to her; and for the beloved works, of both Mr. Ferrar and his nephew, which nephew Nicholas, his sorrow was deeper still; It neither vented itself in sighs or words, but he afterwards confessed that when he witnessed the peacoful end of the manor-house to the ground. Little is known of that revented friend of his youth, he felt this world the Ferrar family after their dispersion, but we cannot which is not to be found within the precincts of Lon- with a fever at Marsellies; his physician took him for passing away from him, and that his days were numdon, where a man dare not avow his principles if they a Knight of Malta, for he spoke perfect Italian, until bered. Nicholas was, however, drawn from his sor-Prince of Wales, that the family at Little Gidding would make him a book similar to those given to the king. Nicholas having assisted in these, undertook to antisfy the Prince, and set his whole heart on the compilation of another rare volume; and after a consultation it was agreed that a concordance in four several languages would be useful and beneficial to the young prince; and when materials were provided, hearts and hands were united in the work, and setting apart so many hours each day, they met in the concordance-chamber to pursue their willing task. The work, when finished, was splendidly bound by the young ladies in purple velvet and gold; and Nicholas, accompanied by his father, conveyed it to London, where Nicholas, waiting upon the Archbishop of Can-A better thing a prince cannot desire, nor the world recommend unto him." The youthful appearance of that so young a man could be master of so many languages, (for he had been told he was conversant with twenty-five.) had not his various works attested the truth of it; and after much commendation and flattering speeches, he was dismissed with a letter of introduction to the prince, who was at that time at Greenwich. The prince received him in the most cordial manner, and was delighted with the splendid gift; the little Duke of York, who was present, seeing the fine pictures, said to Nicholas, "Will you make me such a fine book? pray do." Nicholas readily women at Gidding that I will heartily thank them if vidence, and their veneration for him increased daily; pictures. The prince took Nicholas to dinner with him, and placed him by his tutor, Bishop Duppa, who asked many questions about Little Gidding, and added a hope the prince would profit by the study of his

book. This was the talented youth's first and last visit to court, for his days were numbered, and it was the will of God to take to himself this promising bud to expand in heaven. Just as his anxious parents had been elated to the utmost joy at the flattering testimony of the great and learned men of the time to the surprising merits of their beloved son, the blow fell which manor; these he comforted, exhorted, and reproved suddenly crushed all their, perhaps, too ambitious if occasion required. He frequently penned excellent hopes. The day after Nicholas was at Richmond the Archbishop of Canterbury sent for Mr. Ferrar, and said to him, " Let your care now cease for your hopechurch to communicate, and that same night was ta-A year passed away, and the second book for the ken seriously ill; his father sent for a leatned physi-

his guide was a little way before him, when, from the alarmed, and asked what reason he had for speaking cation, to bow with submission to the will of God, yet side of a hill between him and his guide, an ass up- | thus, " Because," said he, " in all my former sicknesses | nature for a time would have her sway, and there were

The kingdom was now a scene of civil and religious love and service of God, and fervently praying for wars: the king's troops were routed in every direction: Oliver Cromwell's interest daily gained ground on every side, and the death of the good king filled in few words may be said, "he died the death of the the loyalists with horror and dismay; and history informs us of the cruelties committed by the puritans upon the clergy, of the desecration of churches, the was performed by the Dean of Ely. The decease of spoilation of Church property, and the firing of dwel-Mr. Ferrar caused a universal sorrow in the neigh- ling-houses. Numbers of blameless pastors, unable to continue their duties, fled to foreign countries to then, must have been the feelings of the inmutes of linger out their lives among strangers, in poverty and his own house, to whom he had been a father? No privation; others there were, who, though deprived of their benefices, yet gathered together a little flock within the precincts of this beloved sanctuary! no in secret, and presched the true faith. Not many days before the rucful tragedy of the king's death But they sorrowed for themselves alone; they were the house, but the family had prudently removed to another part of the kingdom on the coast, where they might easily get off to France in case of need. The furious zealots, not content with ransacking the house, time given to natural sorrow, they returned to the turned their attention to the church, shewing particular spite to the organ, which they broke up, and made a large fire, at which they roasted several of Mr. Ferrar's sheep, killed on the spot; having partaken of this impious feast, they seized all the plate, linen, furniture and provisions which were moveable. And in this aweeping devastation perished many valuable merited a better fate. The soldiers put up their horses in the church, and before their departure burnt doubt that the hand of the Lord sustained his faithful servants in the hour of peril, for we have records in aftertimes of different families who were proud to say they were descendants of the pious family of T

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notes, is quite executive, and contains an the narry varieties desira-ble for Pleasure-grounds and Shrubberies. Also, a large stock of Double Dahlias, Herbaceous and Greenhouse plants. The supply of Hedge-plants is also worthy of special notice—up-wards of 100,000 plants of English Thorn, Privat, &c., can now be

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GEORGE LESSLIE. August, 1444.

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15	1	13	1			_5	1			•
20	1	17	4	ı	9	31	1			
25	2	2	9	1	14	7	1	17	6	
30	2	9	3	2	0	2	2	2	6	
35	2	16	7	2	6	4	2	9	2	
40	1 3	6	2	2	14	8	2	17	6	
45	3	17	1	3	4	0	3	7	4	
50	4	13	1	3	17	11	4	1	4	
55	5	17	8	4	19	11	5	3	4	
60	7	10	10	6	9	11	6	13	2	

The above rates, For Life Without Participation and Hal, Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be LOWER than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured With Participation will share in bree-fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Compeny's business.
Tables of Rates. Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and

any further information respecting the system of the Company, or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the Local Agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

Brantford...... William Muirbead.....

Cobourg James Cameron...... Colborne Robert M. Boucher ... Dundas Dr. Jes. Hamilton.
London George Scott Dr. Alex. Anderson.
Montreal Frederick A. Willson. Dr. S. C. Sewell. Paris David Buchan Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron Quebec Welch and Davies..... St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell Welch and Davies

Voodstock William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford.
Agent for Toronto, EDMUND BRADBURNE, Albany Chamlers, King Street West. Medical Referee-George Herrick, Esq., M.D.

By order of the Board,
THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary,
Hamilton. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested.

A to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.



Home District Mutual Fire Company OFFICE-BAY STREET, TORONTO. INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills Manu factories, &c. DIRECTORS.

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