### Poetry.

[Communicated to "The Church."] THE SABBATH. A BALLAD FOR THE LABOURER. (By the Author of "Proverbial Philosophy," &c.)

Six days in the week do I toll for my bread,
And surely should feel like a slave,
Except for a Providence fixt overhead
That hallow d the duties it gave;
I work for my mother, my babes, and my wife,
And starving, and stern is my toll,—
For who can tell truly how hard is the life
Of a labouring son of the soil?

A debt to the doctor a score, at the shop,
And plenty of trouble and strife,—
While backbreaking toil makes me teady to drep,
Worn out and aweary of life!
O, were there no gaps in the month of the year.
No comfort, or peace, or repose.
How long should! battle with miseries here,
How soon be weigh'd down by my woes?

Six days in the week then, I struggle and strive;
And, O! but the seventh is blest;
Then only I seem to be free, and alive,
My soul and my body at rest:
I needn't get up in the cold and the dark,
I needn't go work in the rain,
On that happy morning I wait till the lark
Has trill'd to the sunshine again!

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Unhurried for once, well shaven and clean,
With babes and the mother at meals,
I gather what home and its hap itess mean,
And feel as a gentleman feels:
Then drest in my best I go blythely to church,
And meet my old mates on the way,
To gossip awhile in the ivied old porch,
And hear all the news of the day.

And soon as the chimes of the merry bells cease,—
O rare is the bellringers' din,—
We calmly compose us to prayer and to peace,
As Jabez is tolling us in:
And then in the place where my fathers have pray'd,
I praise and I pray at my best,
And smile as their child when I hope to be laid
In the same bit of turf where they rest!

For wisely his Reverence tells of the dead
As living, and waiting indeed
A bright Ressurrection,—'twas happily said,—
From earth and its n isery freed!
And then do I know that though poor I am rich,
An heir of great glories above,
I'll it is eems like a throne,—my old seat in the niche
Of the wall of the church that I love!

Then, praise the Good Lord for his sabbaths, I say,
So kindly reserved for the poor;
The wealthy can rest and be taught any day,
But we have but one and no more!
Ase,—what were the labouring man without these
His sabbaths for body and mind?
Workweary wretch without respite or ease,
The curse and reproach of his kind.!

And don't you be telling me, sages of trade,
The seventh's a loss in my gain;
I pretty well guess of what stuff you are made,
And know what you mean in the main:
You mete out the work, and the wages you fix,
And care for the make, not the men;

And who would be day-winners then?

No, no, my shrewd masters! thank God that His law,
The Sabbath—is law of the land;
Thank God that His wisdom so truly foresaw.
What Mercy so lovingly planad;
My babes go to school; and my bible is read;
And I walk in my holiday dress;
And I get better fed; and my bones lie abed,—
And my wages are nothing the less!

Then Praises to God,—and all health to the Queen,—
And thanks for the Sabbath, say 1!

It is, as it shall be, and ever has been
The earthgrubber's glimpse at the sky;
The Sabbath is ours, my mates of the field,—
A holyday once in the seven;
The Sabbath to mammon we never will yield,
It is neveral forguster of licensen!

the Sabbath to mammon we note !

It is Poverty's foretaste of Heaven!

MARTIN F. TOPPER. COLLEGE LECTURES ON CHRISTIAN ANTIQUITIES AND THE RITUAL OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH; by

the REV. WILLIAM BATES, M. A., Fellow, Lec-

While it is the boast of the present age that secular than by the Book of Common Prayer is prescribed in owlege is widely spread and made accessible to all, it is pleasing to observe and know that ecclesiastical memation Then, to how many were the works of the great divines of the English Church known only by name, or as existing in unwieldy folios in University libraries, or in Holy Scriptures, for Christian information, was utterly and Spain differ from each other in many usages. beyond the reach of men in general. Personally to "Q. What 'Service-Book' was generally used in Possess, and at one's leisure to enrich the mind from England before the Reformation? By whom was it comthe treasure-houses of English divinity and the primi-tive Christian records was bound the dream of most. "A. Osmund, bishop of Salisbury, drew up a form for

studiously-inclined menand depositories of religious knowledge, this deprivation was severely felt. Cut off in too many instances uses or customs in the performing Divine Service in Engfrom the sources of their own especial lore, they were and several became so established as to receive the name sach man's becoming a law unto himself. No worder that uncertainty and variety of doctrine had begun to creep in. But now a happy change has taken place. Now, thanks to the convenient system of "Libraries,"

"Q. 'Some follow the Salisbury Use, some the Herelent among publishers, for a few pounds per annum some of Lincoln. the studious man's book-shelves may speedily become filled with rows of works, which in our youth we used to consider it a peculiar prerogative of bishops and profess. professors to possess—works of the most sterling those of Bangor." Eusebius, Socrates, Evagrius, and the other first his- dissolved! torians, may all in intelligible readable English be as "We follow in all respects the decrees of the fathers, Pages of Hume and Smollett.

religious information has been well met and supplied. of Christian doctrines, or of the Christian Church himself interested—is as much behind the age as the other department of modern secular science.

We are led to these remarks by the volumes before How welcome would manuals like these have been to us in the days of our youthful studies! How ch doubt and perplexity should we have been Pared by their friendly aid, when with inexperienced, nguided hand, we had to chop our own way through Agapæ, or Feasts of Charity in the early Church the thicket. Here you have the substance of Bingham and Mosheim presented to you in volumes of such the Agapa or the Feasts of Charity, of the early Church. convenient magnitude that you can with no great difficulty master them—read them up and retain them. Both works are entitled "College Lectures." The

Christ's College, Cambridge. Here we may take the opportunity to remark that

vance made in religious knowledge, and in the inculcating of religious knowledge, during the last sixteen years than in the University of Cambridge. While clebrated in churches; and the third council of Carthage, Logol he could. He was ready on all occasions to prace, the clebrated under trees, or some shelter near the clurchs so happily stirred and revived the Church. "Hinc lucem et pocula sacra" is still, as of old, her motto. Witness her additional Theological Professorships instituted since 1837, and the invoice of the Church should have a clear view of the church who wicked eease from troubling, and where the veary are at Heighaa our good on ceally occasions to incigate the the church should have.

The Infection Philip and Mary.

(From Macaulay's History of England.)

The clear the whole title of Philip and Mary.

(From Macaulay's History of England.)

The church without the council of Carthage, w and usefulness into those already existing. Witness the noble theology of a Blunt and a Mill, worthy of the days of Pearson and Mede. Witness as cheering its primitive state. Thus "in the time of Constansigns even these unreading volumes now before us, with other recent productions of members of this Uni- 190versity for the use of the young, e. g. Wordsworth's Theophilus Anglicanus.

the contents of these lectures, one word on the term "Lectures." The College Lectures of Cambridge are not the things which your Mechanics' Institutemen—(with all due respect be it said)—take lectures to be. They are constructed not so much for the distance of the second in the sec play of the knowledge of the lecturer as for bringing ont the knowledge or ignorance, as the case may be, of the lectured. They are in short a series of questions put to the young men under instruction. In tions put to the young men under instruction. In tions put to the young men under instruction. In the books before us the reader has the advantage of the answers, as well as the questions, with authorities and references. There are also valuable appendices of Christian Canons, containing the "Apostolical," of Christian Canons, containing the "Apostolical," and those adopted in the Councils from the Nicene to the Sardican inclusive, with examination-papers, &c.

We confine our extracts for the present to the firstnamed volume. The following information with respect to the Offertory is interesting :-

"Q. How would you shew that the Offertory is not

superseded by the poor-laws?

A. By proving that previously to the reign of Henry VIII there were laws relating to the poor which make no mention of their being supported from the Offertory; that

days and Fridays and other days, whensoever the people be accustomably to pray in the church, and none disposed to communicate, to read on until after the Offertory; in 1552, 1559, and 1604, this Rubric became 'upon holydays, (if there be no Communion) shall be said all that is appointed at the Communion, until the end of the Homily, concluding with the general prayer for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here upon earth, and one or more Christ's Church militant here upon earth, and one or more the Exarch of Heracles, but afterwards to the Patriarch of the Exarch of Newfound-to their present state, in the Dioceses of Newfound-to their present state, in the Diocese of Newfound-to the Diocese of Newfo Christ's Church militant here upon earth, and one or more of these Collects before rehearsed, as occasions may serve, which apparently omits the Offertory sentences; whereas in 1662 the words 'the end of the Homily con-

In 1662 the Rubric relating to the distribution of the money given at the Offertory was added."

The reason for fathers not being taken as sponsors by the Church is thus given-

Q. 'Fathers not to be Godfathers in Baptism, and the Rev. William Bates, M. A., Fellow, Lecturer, and Hebrew Lecturer of Christ's College Quote the words which follow. College Lectures on Ecclesiastical History;
By the same.

Quote the words which follow.

"A! In the Canons of 1604. "No parent shall be urged to be present, nor be admitted to answer as godfather for his own child; nor any godfather or godmother shall be suffered to make any other answer or speech,

and religious knowledge is also in the act of being brought we take soit which the general intelligence "Q. Give two explanations of the reason why the

If neither shall any person be admitted god-

historical documents, are certainly greater at the present moment than they were some sixteen years ago.

Then to have many were the works of the great dist.

The services of the English Church before the the collections of the opulent. Then, to become fa- Reformation were not aniform throughout the land. miliar with the early Christian literature—the actual Just as to this day various customs prevail in national thoughts and sentiments of the divines of the first Churches which have not yet thrown off the yoke of ages of the Church, the original authorities, after the the Bishop of Rome. The Churches of Italy, France,

tive Christian records, was beyond the dream of most the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which in process the use of his diocese about A. D. 1085, which is process the use of his dioces of time came into use in the greater part of south of

By the Clergy, the professed teachers of theology, England, under the name of the USE OF SARUM. " Q. How do you account for there being different land before the Reformation?

"A. Aithough they were all derived from the Sacralike workmen without tools. The lights which suc-Cessive ages had produced, and which providentially were intended for the general illumination, were removed to the support of times under different governors, different customs arose, too much into a corner, and there was a danger of and several became so established as to receive the names

or that mode of serial issue which has become preva- ford Use, and some the use of Bangor, some of York,

"A. 'In the southern parts of the island the offices according to the use of Sarum, and in the northern, those

studied by the intellect of man. Andrewes, Beveridge, the Bishop of Rome originally possessed his primacy. It Bramhall, Cosin, Bull, Johnson, Hammond, Taylor, was solely and simply because the City of Rome was the of great names" in the minds of religious men. But was broken up, and the city of Rome became an insigas tangible, substantial realities they stand near us, nificant and uninfluential city, as a matter of course ready at any moment to lend their gigantic strength the bishop resident there would become comparatively to every one who has the will and the industry to avail insignificant and (if he did not manage to prevent it termed), we shall close our notice of these interesting as if she had done it voluntarily and by design. himself of it. Nay, Athanasius, Augustine, Chrysos- by some means) uninfluential. The idea hit upon volumes, recommending them to the studious as conthose early lights of the undivided Church—with of the Empire after the body and bones of it had been similar subjects; and as useful substitutes for these, death), some curious and well-becoming fears concerning

familiar to us as the papers of the Spectator, or the Pages of Hume and Smollett.

"We follow in all respects the decrees of the familiar to us as the papers of the Spectator, or the beloved of God, which has now been read, decree and vote beloved of God, which has now been read, decree and the god of God, which has now been read, decree and the god of God, which has now been read, decree a It was not so sixteen years ago. There has been an awakening in the spiritual as well as the merely intellectual world; and the demand for the highest religious information has been well met and supplied.

Beloved of God, which has now been read, decree and vote the same things concerning the privileges of the most holy church of Constantinople, which is new Rome: for the fathers have with good reason granted (these) privileges to the throne of old Rome, on account of her being the imperial city; and the 150 bishops most beloved of God, which has now been read, decree and vote the same things concerning the privileges of the most holy church of Constantinople, which is new Rome: for the father has now been read, decree and vote the same things concerning the privileges of the most holy church of Constantinople, which is new Rome: for the father have with good reason granted (these) privileges to the throne of old Rome, on account of her being the imperial city; and the 150 bishops most beloved of God, which has now been read, decree and vote the same things concerning the privileges of the most holy church of Constantinople, which is new Rome: for the father have with good reason granted (these) privileges to the throne of old Rome, on account of her being the imperial city; and the 150 bishops most beloved of God, and he are the father has now been read, decree and vote the same things concerning the privileges to the same things concerning the privileges are the same things concerning the privileges of the most holy concerning the privileges are the same things concerning the privileges are the same thi And he who is now content to be ignorant of the history of Characteristics and the who is now content to be ignorant of the history that the city which is the seat of empire, and of a senate, matters in which every reflecting Christian must feel and is equal to the old imperial Rome in other privileges, should be also honoured as she is in ecclesiastical man who is content to remain entirely ignorant of general thistory, political economy, geology, chemistry, or any other department of wedge as much behind the age as the history, political economy, geology, chemistry, or any other department of wedge as much behind the age as the history has being the second and next after her; and that the Metropolitans not only of the Pontic, Asian, and Other department of wedge as the single decient and the metropolitans as much behind the age as the history, political economy, geology, chemistry, or any Constantinople; but even the bishops of the said dioceses which lie among the barbarians; the Metropolitans of the dioceses ordaining (the other) bishops subject to them, and the Archbishop of Constantinople ordaining the said Metropolitans, after the elections have been first made

according to custom, and reported to him.' Here is a useful question on the subject of the

"A. The word Agape ( άγάπη), which signifies love or charity, was used to denote a feast, of which all the full members of the Church partook. (Jude, ver. 12; College for which they were originally prepared was always connected with the administration of the Eucharist, and at first work hald before its celebration, but, probably Acts ii. 46; vi. 2; 1 Cor. xi. 16-34) These feasts were and at first were held before its celebration, but, probably on account of such disorders as are mentioned by St. it must be a gratifying thing to all Cambridge men to reflect that, in no place has there been a greater ad-

Members of the Church should have a clear view of he organization of the Body to which they belong, in tine the Great," we learn in a valuable note in page

"The Eastern and Western Empires were each divided resity for the use of the young, e. g. Wordsworth's Theophilus Anglicanus.

Before proceeding to give our readers specimens of the contents of these lectures, one word on the term Lectures." The College Lectures of Cambridge re not the things which your Mechanics' Institute.

"The Eastern and Western Empires were each divided to districts, called Diocesses (παροκίαι) each of which was subject to the jurisdiction of a prætor, who resided in the metropolis, or chief city, and was afterwards, in the time of the Byzantine Empire, called a præfectus prætorio, Γhese Diocesses containing about one hundred and eighteen imaller territorial divisions, called Provinces (ἐπαρχίαι), was relied to content to the present the subject to the jurisdiction of a prætor, who resided in the metropolis, or chief city, and was afterwards, in the immediate provinces containing about one hundred and eighteen imaler territorial divisions, called Provinces (ἐπαρχίαι), and the contents of the subject to the jurisdiction of a prætor, who resided in the metropolis, or chief city, and was afterwards, in the immediate provinces containing about one hundred and eighteen imaler territorial divisions, called a præfectus prætorio. tached to it.

When the empire became Christian these civil divisions

days, (if there be no Communion) shall be said all that is its Metropolis); 8. Helenopontus; 9, 10. Armenia Prima appointed at the Communion, until the end of the Homily, et Secunda; 11. Galatia Salutaris. It was in the Exar-

brought up to the point which the general intelligence of the day seems to require. The facilities for mastering, to some extent, the science of theology, with its historical documents, are certainly greater at the pre-

"Our fellow Bishop Reginus most beloved by God, and Zeno and Euagrius, most religious Bishops of the Cypriots, with him, have publicly declared an innovation contrary to the ecclesiastical laws, and the Canons of the oly fathers, and which touches the liberty of all. Since then common diseases do require the strongest remedies, bringing greater damage, and especially since the shop of Antioch has not so much as ancient customs to olead for performing ordinations in Cyprus, as those most eligious men who have made their entry into the holy God do assume any other province, that is not, or was not formerly, and from the beginning subject to him, or those who were his predecessors. But if any one have assumed, or reduced under his power (any Church,) that he be forced to restore it; that so the Canons of the fathers be not transgressed, nor the secular fastus be introduced under the mask of the Sacred function; and that we may not by degrees secretly lose that liberty which our Lord Jesus Christ the Redeemer of all men bath given us by his own blood. The holy General Synod hath therefore decreed, that the rights of every province, formerly, and Value, and of the highest human authority—works than which there can be none more worthy to be

The following decree, the 28th, of the Council of than which there can be none more worthy to be

Chalcedon, (A.D. 451), shews the principle on which there can be none more worthy to be Metropolitan having power to take copies of the thin now transacted for his own security. But if any one introduce a regulation contrary to the present dete Thorndike, need now no longer remain mere "shadows seat of Government of the Empire. When the Empire trouve a regular decrees that it be of no seat of Government of the Empire.

Bidding-Prayer, (as it is somewhat erroneously where, as unhappily is too frequently the case in these the final state of her soul. But from thence she passed into a kind of trance; and as soon as she came forth of Canadian Dioceses, from the limited resources of the it, as if it had been a vision, or that she had converse

"Q. Where do you find the form of prayer to be used scroll of the Book of Life, and there seen h by preachers before the sermon? Quote the substance of the rule which orders it. Must the Lord's Prayer neces-

tures, and homilies, the preachers and ministers shall

forth, by authority."
"Some think the Rubric ought to be followed as of

into the regular service, and is as much an appendage to xiv. 13.)" the sermon as giving out the text and concluding with

the doxology.

"Q. Discuss the question, 'Are we bound to use the form of 'bidding-prayer' appointed by the canon, or one resembling it?'

"A. Before the Reformation the preacher used a bidding of the bedes,' in which he desired the prayers of the people, and it appears that they afterwards prayed "In 1534, Henry VIII. put forth a bidding-prayer in

which he required himself to be named as 'immediately next under God the only supreme head of this catholic "Cranmer, under king Edward VI., enquires whether

cluding with, were omitted; but the Rubric before the Sentences was always as binding as at present, because in 1552, 1559, and 1603, the words are: 'After such Sermon, Homily, or Exhortation, the Curate shall....earnestly exhort them to remember the poor, saying one or more of these Sentences following.'

The seven Western Dioceses were:

I. The Roman, containing ten Provinces, namely:

VI. The Diocese of Macedonia, which was subject to the Exarch of Thessalonica.

VII. The Diocese of Macedonia, which was subject to the Exarch of Thessalonica.

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VII. The Diocese of Daoia, subject at first to the Exarch of Sardica, afterwards of Achridis, of Justiniana variety of useful tabular and statistical information.

Such a work cannot fail to be interesting to the Clergy and laid, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Toronto, and New YII. The Diocese of Daoia, subject at first to the Exarch of Sardica, afterwards of Achridis, of Justiniana variety of useful tabular and statistical information.

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representations of their too willing traducer."

have perused with much satisfaction, and can confidently commend it to the attention of our readers. Mr. Clissold has the merit—no mean one in the present day—of avoiding every thing in the shape of and that sword as flaming as it is sharp, that one stroke Mr. Clissold has the merit-no mean one in the prebook-making, and of seeking to produce an edifybe accounted for."

We subjoin a few extracts as specimens of the manner in which Mr. Clissold has performed his task. "FRANCES, COUNTESS OF CARBERY .- DIED 1650.

"Of her sickness and death, Bishop Jeremy Taylor presents to us the following account:-"I know not by what instrument it happened, but when death drew near, before it made any show upon her body, or revealed itself by a natural signification, it was conveyed to her spirit. She had a strange secret persuasion that this would be her last scene of life; and we have known that the soul, when she is about to disrobe herself of her upper garment, sometimes speaks very excellent words; sometimes it is prophetical; sometimes God, by a superinduced persuasion, wrought by instruments or accidents of his own, serves the end of his own providence and the salvation of the soul. With the annexed extract on the subject of the didding-Prayer, (as it is somewhat erroneously consent, from thence to a strange credulity and expectation of it; and without the violence of sickness, she died.

"She had in her sickness (if I may so call it, or rather tom, Cyprian, Basil, Gregory, Tertullian, Irenæus,— for the purpose was a cunning one—to keep up a ghost venient pilot-books to works of greater magnitude on in the solemnities and graver preparations towards with an angel, and from his hand had received a label or Where do you find the form of prayer to be used by preachers before the sermon? Quote the substance of the rule which orders it. Must the Lord's Prayer necessarily follow it?

"A. In the 55th Canon. 'Before all sermons, lecthings in the other world, and so there are in the imme

"Some think the Rubric ought to be followed as on more authority, and that the Canon only refers to sermons delivered in the Universities and elsewhere, withmen a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from hence-state and the Spirit, that they may rest from the control of the prayers. out the previous reading of the prayers.

"Others think that as the canon refers to all sermons, and even to homilies, it must apply to sermons introduced their labours; and their works do follow them.' (Rev.

"BISHOP HALL,-DIED 1656-AGED 81. "Bishop Hall was the pious and eloquent author of Contemplations on Scripture, and other works.— Driven out of his Palace at Norwich without being cient time to look out for another residen retired with his family to a small estate which he rented at Heigham, a hamlet in the western suburbs of Norwich, where he terminated his earthly pilgrimage, after all the outrages, persecutions, and hardships he endured in those turbulent times, and entered into that rest, which remaineth for the people of God; where the

\* Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Funeral Sermon on Frances, Countess of Carbery.

"When he was in the eightieth year of his age he preached to compet preachers to insert the words, 'Supreme governor in all causes and over all persons, as well ecclesiastical as civil.' So much, however, had the bidding-prayer fallen into disuse, that the enforcement of it by Laud in 1641, was charged on him as a novelty.

"When he was in the eightieth year of his age he preached in Heigham Church the forty-secont sermon in the fifth volume of his works, entitled, 'Life asojourn-assertion and dogma uttered by another man no wiser without respect of persons judgeth according to every man's work, pass the time of your sojourning here in the same with communities.

The venerable and aged Eighpur on his seasoing.

The childhood of the European nations was passed. "Some suppose that the clergy began to use it as a direct prayer and invocation, in order to shew, in answer to the presbyterian objections, they were gifted with the

Metropolis); 7. Pontus Polemoniacus (Neccasarea was its Metropolis); 8. Helenopontus; 9, 10. Armenia Prima, et Scandia; 11. Galata Salutaria. It was in the Exarch of Constantinople.

Affliction: In the letter addressed to a dear and worthy principle and barbarisms, and the service and barbarisms of the starch of Constantinople.

Affliction: In the letter addressed to a dear and worthy friend, prefixed to his treatise, the Bishop observes. In deed it pleased my God lately to exercise me with a double affliction at once; pain of body, and grief of mind, of the sickness and death of my deer consort. I trongled with the same and a can boast of a long list of heroes and stressmen, bave been turned by skill and industry into gardens, dot the sire of the Starch of Thessalonia.

VI. The Diocese of Thoroca, which was subject to the Exarch of Sardien, afterwards of Achridis, of Justiniana Prima.

The seven Western Dioceses were:

I. The Roman, containing the Provinces, namely: Sielly, Corsien, Sardinia, and the South of Italy.

II. The Roman, containing the Provinces in the North of Italy, and was subject to the Exarch of Milan.

III. The Africans, which formerly consisted of two hundred Bishops on a several Metropolitans, under the primary of Carthage.

II. The Africans, which formerly consisted of two hundred Bishops and several Metropolitans, under the primary of Carthage.

V. The Diprima, at first subject to the Exarch of Sirmin, but afterwards to the Patriarch of Constantinople.

V. The Diprima, at first subject to the Exarch of Sirmin, but afterwards to the Patriarch of Constantinople.

We have just received the April number of this Metropolitans, under the primary of Carthage.

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nia Secunda, i. e. all beyond the severn, Carleolum, or Caerleon, being its Metropolis. 5. Valentia, beyond the Picts' wall, also belonging to York.

Were it not for the very convenient theory of Development which makes whatever is latest to be truest, the Bishop of Rome, when daring to send persons called bishops into the canonical dioceses of the English Church, could scarcely escape from the censure of the 8th canon of the Ephesine Council, which Mr. Bates gives as follows:—

LAST HOURS OF CHRISTIANS: or An Account of the deaths of some eminent members of the Church of English of Rome, when daring to send persons called bishops into the canonical dioceses of the English Church, could scarcely escape from the censure of the 8th canon of the Ephesine Council, which Mr. Bates gives as follows:—

This little volume—one of the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—we have nevered with much satisfaction, and can count of the country and therein I shall speedily overtake her. In the mean time and ever, my soul is espoused to that glorious and immortal Husband, from which lam panting for; and therein I shall speedily overtake her. In the mean time and ever, my soul is espoused to that glorious and immortal Husband, from whom it shall never be parted. Am I bereaved of some of the Reformation to the English Church of England, from the period of the Reformation to the beginning of the Present century. By the Rest Clissold, M.A. London. Price 3s. 4d.

This little volume—one of the publications of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—we have nevered with much satisfaction, and carried the church of the spoused to that glorious and immortal Husband, from the rule; for in no country that is called to the foundation of the spoused to that glorious and immortal Husband, from the period of the Reformation to the spoused to that glorious and immortal Husband, from the period of the Reformation to the beginning for; and therein I shall speedily overtake her. In the mean time and ever, my soul is ong this momentary distemper shall end in an everlast-ng rest. Am I threatened by the sword of an enemy? ing rest. shall let me into that place of inconceivable pleasure, and admit me to feed on the tree of life for ever.

ing, rather than a startling or ingenious work. Indeed the reverend author modestly disclaims any
pretensions to much originality either of matter or
manner, remarking in his advertisement, "that a large

or bereavements, let us ever comfort ourselves with the truth, that to all God's servants, though sorrow endureth for a night, joy cometh in the morning. (Psalm

may be conveniently perused by an invalid, and we drawing near with words of counsel and of lovecan conceive of few similar manuals better adapted to But let it be remembered, this is the only way in cheer the languor and give a profitable turn to the which a Christian person can venture to come in conhours of sickness and sorrow.

We have only to add that miniature portraits, tastefully executed in wood, are given of most of the personages whose dying hours are recorded, and as these are evidently derived from authentic sources, they of course add much to the beauty and interest

An Abridgement of Wall's History of Infant James's Palace, on a Sunday morning in February. London: Rivingtons. 1848. Price 6s.

no commendation at our hands. By universal consent fall of snow. Our way to the chapel lay through St. it has taken rank as one of the best, if not of the very James's Park. We did not meet a single person. best text-book upon the important subject which it The stillness of London on the earlier hours of Sundiscusses, and its value has been demonstrated by the days has often struck me. The state of the weather eager, though unavailing attempts of the Baptist sect, made this stillness seem greater than usual on this to disprove its facts and controvert its conclusions. morning, and raised a suspicion in our minds that, in Mr. Spencer has rendered a good service to ecclesias- so far as our visit to the chapel involved the hope of tical literature by this abridgement, which is executed seeing the duke, it would be attended with disappointin such a manner as to make it valuable, both to the ment. student and the general reader. To the former it Arrived there, however, and with the usual prelimi-

> Write, CATECHETICAL QUESTIONS; Including Heads of he was, laden with more of earth's honors, dignities, don: Rivingtons, Price 4s. 8d.

but we suspect that its merits are neither so well known thousands, the wounded, the dying, the silent camp, nor appreciated in Canada, as they deserve. It will the imminent deadly breach; glorious victories, admibe found a valuable aid to clergymen in preparing ring millions, applauding senates, grateful princes, candidates for a profitable reception of the solemn gorgeous courts-all, in fact, that is viewed as great rite of Confirmation, being peculiarly rich in apposite and glorious in this lower world, with the one excep-

\* Life of Bishop Hall, by the Rev. John Jones, and Bishop Hall's Works.

The childhood of the European nations was passed under the tutelage of the clergy. The ascendency of the sacerdotal order was long the ascendency which naturally and properly belonged to intellectual supe-Power of praying.

"In fact, before the rebellion, the puritan preachers world. A great time since, ye are ready to say; and so indeed it seems to you, that look at it forward; but to me, never entered the Church until the Common Prayer was that look at it past, it seems so short, that it is gone like that look at it past, it seems so short, that it is gone like that look at it past, it seems so short, that it is gone like that look at it past, it seems so short, that it is gone like that is told, or a dream by night, and looks but their sedition, and performed in the pulpit a service somewhat analogous to the presbyterian form.

The province of the civil power produced that their dates, where so that the wisest portion of society. It was, therefore, on the whole, good that they should be respected and obeyed. The encroachments of the ecclesiastical many of you who hear me this day, are not like to see what analogous to the presbyterian form.

"In 1714, in the reign of George I., because some preachers used the Lord's Prayer only, or with a collect, or at least left out the royal titles, a royal direction was given to the bishops to order the clergy to 'keep strictly to the form of the canons contained, or to the full effect thereof.'

The yesteday. It we yesteday. If the yester and many of you who hear me this day, are not like to see many of you who hear me this day, are not like to see many suns walk over your heads as I have done. There is not one of us that can assure himself of his continuance here one day. We are all tenants at will, and for aught we know, may be turned out of these clay to the form of the canons contained, or to the full effect thereof.' Provinces, Metropolitans; so that there were fourteen Patriarchs in the whole Roman Empire, about one hundred and eighteen Metropolitans, and as many Bishops as there were chief cities in the Provinces; each Bishop having jurisdiction over a city and its annexed territory, which altogether was called a paræcia, or parish. Hence what was formerly called a Diocese comprise what was formerly called a Diocese comprise word in modern dioceses, and an ancient Parish was equivalent to something like a modern Diocese.

The minds of the audience could not fail to be improved ourselves a surer and more during tenure?

"Q. What appears to have been the object in enforcance the sure of the bidding-prayer?

"A. To secure that the preachers recognized the title of the sovereign to the throne, and that they neither favored the present of the puritans.

"A. To secure that the preachers recognized the title of the sovereign to the throne, and that they neither favored the present of the puritans.

"A. To secure that the preachers recognized the title of the sovereign to the throne, and that they neither favored the present of the success of the bidding-prayer?

"A. To secure that the preachers recognized the title of the sovereign to the throne, and that they neither favored the present of the success of the bidding-prayer?

"A. To secure that the preachers recognized the title of the sovereign to the throne, and that they neither favored the interest."

"A. To secure that the preachers recognized the title of the sovereign to the throne, and that they neither favored the interest."

"A. To secure that the preachers recognized the title of the sovereign to the throne, and that they neither favored the addingtion over a city and its annexed territory, with the success the success of the bidding-prayer?

"A. To secure that the preachers recognized the title of the sovereign to the throne of the bidding-present in the heavens, and to prepare other to the domination of the bidding spread among layour chiefs, who could not read thei

Will there were laws relating to the poor winter larger to mention of their being supported from the Offertory; that in 1535, before the monastries were suppressed, an Act of Parliament directed the local authorities to see the poor maintained "by way of voluntary and charitable alms; 1. Pamphylia; 2. Hellespontus; 3. A in 1549 the Rabric directed the Prieston Wednesdays and Fridays and other days, whensoever the people accustomabily to pray in the church, and none disposed be accustomabily to pray in the church, and none disposed to the Patriarch of Antioch.

III. The Diocese of Asia, which included eleven promises, namely: 1. Pamphylia; 2. Hellespontus; 3. A included eleven promises, namely: 1. Pamphylia; 2. Hellespontus; 3. A included eleven promises, namely: 1. Pamphylia; 2. Hellespontus; 3. A included eleven promises, namely: 1. Pamphylia; 2. Hellespontus; 3. A included eleven promises, namely: 1. Pamphylia; 2. Hellespontus; 3. A included eleven promises of the Patriarch of Antioch.

III. The Diocese of Asia, which included eleven promises of England in the punctually foretold the night of his death, and that he punctually foretold the night of his death, and cacordingly gave orders for the time and manner of his death, and accordingly gave orders for the time and manner of his death, and accordingly gave orders for the time and manner of his death, and accordingly gave orders for the time and manner of his death, and accordingly gave orders for the time and manner of his death, and accordingly gave orders for the time and manner of his death, and accordingly gave orders for the time and manner of his death, and accordingly gave orders for the time and manner of his death, and accordingly gave orders for the time and manner of his death, and accordingly gave orders for the time and manner of his death, and the relative the purchastic prompts or the cache the punctually foretold the night of his death, and the relative the punctually foretold the night of his death, and the relative the punctually foretold

V. The Gallican, formerly in the district of Treves, afterwards of Arles.

VI. The Spanish, of which Hispalis in Bœtica was the Metropolis, but afterwards it was subject to Toledo.

VII. The British, formerly under the Exarch of York, but afterwards it was subject to Toledo.

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We have just received the April number of this sexcellent treatise, speaking of his heavy afflictions and losses, the pious and aged Bishop says, 'Come then, all ye earthly crosses, and muster up says, 'Come then, all ye earthly crosses, and muster up says, 'Come then, all ye earthly crosses, the pious and and blosses, the pious and and bosses, the pious and and losses, the pious and and losses, the pious and and blosses, the pious and and losses, the pious and and losses, the pious and and blosses, the pious and and blosses, the pious and and losses, the pious and and losses, the pious afficients and losses, the pious afficients and losses, the pious and and losses, the pious and and losses, the pious afficients a vindicated "from the ignorant cavils and wanton mis- were this to a kingdom of glory? Have I parted with a an energy and an intelligence, which, even when misdear consort, the partner of my sorrows for these fortyeight years? She is but stept a little before me to a happy rest, which I am panting for; and therein I shall speedily rest, which I am panting for; and therein I shall speedily

The leprosy was, as every one knows, the foulest and most fearful of all the forms of disease known to the Hebrew people. It was therefore a plain type of sin! and the leper as plain a one of the sinner's soul; and even as the Lord Jesus, in the infinity of His purity and condescension of His love, came to the one, so will He also come to the other. No foulness of guilt, no enormity of corruppreligious men who have made their entry into the nory religious men who have made their entry into the nory religious men who have made their entry into the nory religious men who have made their entry into the nory religious men who have made their entry into the nory religious men who have made their entry into the nory religious men who have made their entry into the nory religious men who have made their entry into the nory religious men who have made their entry into the nory religious men who have made their entry into the nory manner, remarking in instance the north in the manner, remarking in instance the north in the manner, remarking in in the manner, remarking in the manner, tion, no loathsomeness of evil shall keep Him back, so purpose of aiding in its cure. Not standing at one side, as the Jews did when the leper passed, crying "unclean, unclean," because they could do no more Being printed in a bold legible type, this volume by coming to him than to defile themselves; but tact with sin, without incurring the most fearful danger.

> THE DUKE AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL. (From the Dublin Church Sentinel.)

I agreed with a friend to go to early service (at eight o'clock, A.M.,) to the Chapel Royal, at St. BAPTISM. By the REV. WM. HENRY SPENCER. The fact that the Duke of Wellington habitually attended there was the inducement which attracted us. The work which Mr. Spencer has condensed requires It was a bleak morning. There had been a heavy

a word, the congregation consisted of one single person -the Duke alone! Bleak as was the morning, there Lectures, preparatory to Confirmation. By the and renown, than any living man, and with but one REV. CHARLES WORDSWORTH M.A., WARDEN stain upon his character,\* intently occupied with the OF THE EPISCOPAL COLLEGE AT PERTH. LOn- work of worshipping his God, and all alone with the elergyman. Thoughts came flowing in upon us from This work has been before the public for some time, all quarters, Waterloo, Victoria, Salamanca; clashing

\* The writer no doubt alludes to the Roman Catholic Eman cipation Bill. - ED. CHURCH.

ized. Here was the giant spirit which had been raised sleep in Jesus are borne, until the summons of the to sit on the whirlwind and rule the storm, which had, resurrection-torn. They are all quiet, and take no instrumentally, for years decided the fate of nations, note of the strmy scene around them. We ought to and people, and kindred, and tongues, and received feel-as the Israelites, no doubt, sometimes felt in more of the incense of human gratitude, thanksgiving, regard to Joeph's body—that their presence is a silent and praise, than, perhaps, ever before were awarded to rebuke of ou murmurings and dissensions. They, too, mortal. Nor did there fail to mingle with the retro- repose in executation of a Promised Land, where a porspect thrones overturned, dynasties swept away, hopes tion will begiven to them with Abraham, Isaac, and which towered to heaven flung into perdition, curses Jacob; but it will be to sit in glory beside those

The hero, the deliverer, the avenger, the warrior of graves. unmatched wisdom in the hour of difficulty, firmness of triumph, stood before us, his head hoar with age, to inspire them with ardour and resolution. Joseph his body feeble, and his voice faint, the solitary wor- was resolved that, when his tongue was silent, his shipper of that God who had so often shielded his lifeless body should continually remind his people head in the day of battle, and through his arm delivered of the Promised Land; that his very skeleton, with the British empire and its countless subjects from in- the dispissionate pleadings of the awful sepulchre, vasion and overthrow. The sight struck us as parti- should day after day, from the uplifted bier, preach

the chapel.

The Clergyman: Thou, O God, hast taught me the skies. from my youth up until now: therefore will I tell of thy wondrous works. The Duke: Forsake me not, O God, in mine old

age, when I am grey-headed, until I have showed thy strength unto this generation, and thy power to all them that are yet for to come. Clergyman: Thy rightcousness, O God, is very

high: and great things are they that thou hast done: O God who is like unto Thee?

The Duke: O, what great troubles and adversities hast thou showed me! And yet didst thou turn and was negatived by a large majority, members declaring refresh me : yea, and broughtest me from the deep of that it would have a tendency to embarrass their meaof the earth again.

Clergyman: Thou hast brought me to great honor and comforted me on every side. The Duke: Blessed be the Lord God, even the

God of Israel: which only doeth wondrous things. Clergyman: And blessed be the name of His Majesty forever; and all the earth shall be filled with His Majesty. Amen, Amen. The Duke: Glory be to the Father, and to the

Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

and ever shall be, world without end. Amen. importance of that part of the ritual of our Church of Christendom. Crossing the Tweed, the polemical through which the congregation is led to take alternate orator declared that the influence of his platform "was verses with the clergyman in reading the Psalms for the day. In what remarkable contrast with the har- land." The only proof which the learned gentleman dening circumstances of daily life, its sordid cares, its advanced in support of this assertion, was "the secesheartless vanities, its corrupting sentiments, do the thoughts of the inspired and royal psalmist present themselves!

The duke was as painstaking in the performance of his duty as ever parish clerk was, and much more so well-known London boot-maker, which we will quote than many of the fraternity whom I have happened for the benefit of the Free Kirk legislator: "A pert

The rubric was punctiliously observed. At the creed he turned to the communion table, repeated the deal no longe with the delivouent tradesman. 'Close an early season when ploughing and sowing oan be cultivated, as soon in the spring as the season will perwords distinctly and aloud, and all through impressed the spectator with the idea that he was intently engaged in the fulfillment of an important duty of his own.

deal no longe with the delinquent tradesman. Close the shop link instant, Mr. —— has with
mit. Peas being an exceedingly nutritious sort of the majority of farms before about the shop, John, exclaimed Hoby in a tone of feigned without flattering ourselves, whether we be plants of the grain as food for any of the domestic animals, and the grain as food for any of the domestic animals, and the grain as food for any of the month, and an unusually late one when grain as food for any of the shop this instant, Mr. —— has withgaged in the fulfilment of an important duty of his own. drawn his custom, and I am ruined." Mr. Notman, not till after the 20th. "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord." And at the commandments, "Incline our hearts to keep this law," was thus repeated on each occasion. The lessens for the morning were, Genesis ix., and

The sermon was remarkable, on Exodus, chap. xxiii., 2. It briefly but strongly showed the dangers which the duke must have felt.

Day.	Date.			1st Less	son	2d Lesson.
G	Aprll 8.	EASTER SUNDAY.	{ M,	Exod.	12, 14,	
M	9.	EASTER MONDAY.	{ M,	"	16.	
T	** 10,	EASTER TUESDAY.	{ M.	"		Lu.24tov13 1 Cor. 15.
w	" 11,		{M, E,	1 Sam	.25, 26.	
T	" 12,	And she as they	{ M, E,		27, 28,	Acts 9. James 1.
F	" 13		{M, E,		29. 30.	
S	" 14.	Wykeham's College at Ox- ford opened, 1386.		**	0.000	
G	" 15.	IST SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.	. 97	Numb	22	

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, APRIL 5, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Contact with Sin.
The Duke at the Chapel Royal.

THE REMOVAL OF JOSEPH'S BODY-AN EASTER THEME.

died, made mention of the departing of the children undeviating adherence to principle and truth. of Israel, and gave commandment concerning his bones." Though he died in prosperity and honour, and saw his kindred peacefully enjoying the friendship of the strange people amongst whom they dwelt, he knew it would not always be so. "He had taith in that President Taylor and his Cabinet have decided the promises of God concerning a better inheritance, "that every officer of the Army and Navy, and every

It was very far, we can believe, from Joseph's mind to make arrangements for an imposing funeral; but, had this been his ambition, could be have devised any

funeral rites more affecting and sublime? "Through what a land of poetry and peril was the dead budy of Joseph brought out of Egypt! what painter is there bold enough to grapple with such a subject? Amid all the plagues of Egypt, there stood the coffin, ready to be borne away; in the deep darkness which overshadowed the land, it was not forgotten: the pillar of fire flashed on it by night, and by day it moved slowly behind the pillar of cloud: through the Red Sea it was carried between that high and terrible wall of water, conquered Amalek, it was still there. On the waves of war it was washed to the Promised Land, it followed the

patriarchs, not, like Joseph's body, to lie near their

We have heard of the bodies of great generals yesterday:in the hour of hesitation, and forbearance in the hour being carried before the armies they had commanded, to them a sermon upon the text of God's unfailing On our entrance, the Psalms for the day were being promises and incorruptible truth. We cannot expect read. The duke took alternate verses with the cler-that our humble graves will, in like manner, utter engyman. He spoke with an utterance that was thick couragenent and point out the road to heaven, to and indistinct, and occasionally stammered a little ere nations and kingdoms. But this much we can do. he could get out a word, but still his voice filled We can preach this same posthumous sermon to our friends and families. We can make our lowly tombs Although my friend and I habitually answered the to be to them treasuries of holy thoughts, and memoresponses, here we felt that it would be more edifying rials of heaven. Thus being dead we shall yet speak that we should be silent worshippers. It struck us to those whom we most love, and many who are near both that the Psalm was particularly appropriate. After our entrance it ran and was read thus:—

and dear to us, will bless the day on which we were born, and will not be satisfied with merely joining the The Duke: I will go forth in the strength of the procession which accompanies our bodies to the grave Lord God, and will make mention of thy righteous- but will joyfully follow our never-dying souls to the Promised Land of immortal rest-to the Canaan of

### THE CLERGY RESERVES.

This much vexed question has been again dragged before the House of Assembly. On the 22d ult. Mr. Morrison moved "that the petition of John Holmes and others, praying the House to use every constitutional means to obtain the repeal of the Imperial Act which disposed of the Clergy Reserves, in order to invest them in the Crown for general purposes, should be referred to a special Committee." sures, and that the question could only be disturbed

by action of the Imperial Parliament. As might have been anticipated, the democratic and sectarian members of the House eagerly embraced the opportunity afforded them of indulging in a series of rancorous tirades against the Church. Mr. Notman in particular, the representative of the Free Kirk party. expressed himself with a bitterness which we have never seen surpassed. He enlarged upon the cherished though somewhat hacknied theme of "the disruption," Clergyman: As it was in the beginning, is now, in the usual self-glorifying strain adopted by this class of schismatics, who take special care on all occasions It was impossible not to feel with peculiar force the to represent themselves as the very salt and marrow even now extending itself to the great Church of Engsion of one of the noblest of that Church, the Rev. Baptist Noel," which he was convinced would "produce a revolution in that Church ! !" Such contemptible bathos reminds us of an anecdote of Hoby, the emphasis in the Litany was strong and marked. we presume, can himself make the application of our

several liberal speakers through the mazes of their in the various kinds of crops, regard is to be had to the misrepresentations and reckless assertions. Nothing particular description of those which have previously in the shape of fact or argument was advanced which been taken from each field, and also those designed has not been met and refuted a hundred times over; to be subsequently sown, in order to establish a proper indeed, the whole debate was got up purely for effect. system of rotation, and to have each year a due proconnected with too great subserviency to the popular While the sectarian orators professed to deplore the portion of the different kinds of produce. In what excitement prevailing throughout the Province upon remarks we shall make we shall have reference to the wheat. The quantity of seed required per acre is, which did not burn so actively as they desired.

We regret to say that the Conservative members did not demean themselves, on this occasion, as they will possibly admit of the use of the teams and impleorght to have done. Generally speaking they mani- ments upon it. This crop cannot be sown too early: usual acumen, availed himself of the advantage thus afforded him: alluding to the speech of Mr. Wilson he observed,-"The Hon. Member for London had spoken, and very justly, of the obligation which the country would be under to any statesman who, taking that remark amount? Did it not admit that even in the estimation of the Hon. Member for London, himself, this was not a settled question?"

Earnestly do we trust that we may never again have occasion to animadvert in a similar manner upon the lukewarmness (to use no stronger term,) of the representatives of the loyal constituencies of Canada West. This is not the season for halting between two opinions, or showing a wavering pusillanimous spirit. The enemy are concentrated and unflagging in first introduced, gave great promise of being very pro-"By faith," saith the Apostle, "Joseph, when he their attempts, and can only be resisted by a firm and ductive, yielding heavy crops, straw medium length,

# DISCOURAGEMENT TO DUELLING.

With much gratification we learn from the Calendar the promises of God concerning a better inheritance, which should be given to his people when Egypt had become cruel and oppressive. Doubtless the grateful prince, to whom Joseph had been so honest and wise a minister, would have bestowed a costly sepulchre to his mortal remains. But Joseph did not desire this. Worldly ambition, indeed, could have coveted no higher distinction; but faith directed the wished his body to be conveyed: there he would have it repose in the heritage given by God himself, beside the ashes of his faithers.

Like one earth, and gynam, wan nevery man connected with the civil service of the Government, shall be removed-from office if he engage in a duel, and that a black Sea Wheat: this variety is in demand when ment, shall be removed-from office if he engage in a duel, and that a soil naturally rich in line, bone earth, and gynam, ment, shall be removed-from office if he engage in a duel, and that a subject to rust, and will admit; consequently, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not much subject to rust, and will admit; consequently.

Black Sea Wheat: this variety is in demand when the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not much subject to rust, and will admit; consequently.

Black Sea Wheat: this variety is in demand when the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not much subject to rust, and will admit; consequently.

Black Sea Wheat: the fly is in the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not well after. White chaff, bearded, when would insult a gentleman, was not well admit; consequently.

Black Sea Wheat: the fly is in the fly is prevalent disgraced a Christian community.

The Calendar likewise informs us that the President has taken a pew in the Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Pyne.

# THE FERRAR FAMILY.

pleted in four chapters, which we intend to publish in the nature of the soil, or from the influence of the the first of June, a succession of green tares, in the four consecutive numbers. Had the merits of the winters, or to sow after fallow crops which could not best order for feeding, that is, when in flower or with composition been merely above mediocrity, we should be got off the ground in time for sowing autumn wheat. the pods formed, may be obtained for several months, have felt disposed to give it a place in our columns. have felt disposed to give it a place in our columns, which, when it had passed, rolled back, and became the grave of the haughty Egyptians. Through storm and battle, and the perils of the wilderness, and the thunder with more interest than those which are selected. But the tale has been written with considerable But the tale has been written with considerable But the tale has been written with considerable back, and became the bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being say from June till September. If there are more than bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being say from June till September. If there are more than bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being sown.

But the tale has been written with considerable back, and became the for we are aware that original articles are always read bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being sown.

But the tale has been written with considerable back, and the quantity of seed used to the acre is about two bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being sown.

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But the tale has been written with considerable back, and the quantity of seed used to the acre is about two bushels,—it should be brined man borne. When Moses held up his wearied arm, and ability, though—as our readers will perceive by some wheat, and in the rotation may succeed the same deof the following chapters-not with equal ability scription of crops. Where no spring wheat is sown, ground after them may be ploughed two or three times, war it was washed to the Promised Land, it followed the Ark of God when Jordan was divided, and was at last throughout. This inequality, of course, is frequently barley should generally be sown the first crop, but the Ark of God when Jordan was divided, and was at last buried in the field of Shechem, in the ground which Jacob had long before purchased of the sons of Hamor."

| Ark of God when Jordan was divided, and was at last found in the very best compositions. The circum-sex time for sowing depends much on the season and the state of the land. As good a general rule as are allowed to go to seed, the land will be very much

before our imagination, and, as it were, seen, felt, real-We will probably return to this subject, when the well prepared, and thoroughly pulverized by ploughing publication of the tale has been completed.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

Baldwin was to introduce on Tuesday last, a bill for each head, into six-rowed, four-rowed, and two-rowed the "improvement" (as the ministerial journal terms or flat barley. There are also other kinds, in which it) of King's College.

#### NEW ZEALAND. The following is from the Christian Guardian of

"CREDITABLE.-The Weslevan Missionaries have se the example of establishing a college and seminary at New Zealand."

With this compare the following from Annals of

the Diocese of New Zealand :-"The Bishop of New Zealand, soon after his arrival in his Diocese (May 1842), commenced a Collegiate Institution at the Waimate, for the training of candidates for Holy Orders, Catechists, and Schoolmasters, comprising also elementary schools for the children of natives and British settlers."

REV. H. J. GRASETT, M. A. Rector, REV. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister.

Service on this day at 11 A. M. n this day at 11 A. M.
Good Friday at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Saturday at 11 A. M.
Sunday, Easter Day, 11 A. M. & 3½ P.M.
Monday and Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. REV. J. G. D. McKENZIE, Incumbent.

Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M.
Sunday, Easter Day, 11 A. M. and 4 P M. TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent.

Service on Good Friday at 11 A M. and 6½ P. M. "Sunday, Easter Day, at 11 A. M. and 6½ P. M. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Incumbent,

Service on this day at 7 P. M. Good Friday, 11 A. M. Sunday, Easter Day, 8 A. M., 11 A.M., and 7 P. M.

Monday, 11 A. M. Tuesday, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, YONGE ST. REV. H. SCADDING, M. A., Incumbent. REV. W. STENNETT, M. A., Assistant Minister. Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M. Sunday, Easter Day, at 11 A.M. & 61 P.M.

The Holy Communion will be administered in all the Churches on Easter Day. At St. George's Church there will also be a Communion at 8 A. M. We have arranged the Churches in this list in the order

### AGRICULTURE. HINTS FOR APRIL.

in which they were built.

The earlier part of April is the time at which, in cuted to his mind, declared in a huff that he would the field usually commence. It may be considered and barley, or in case of neither of those crops being this portion of Western Canada, spring operations in

tory.

It would be an unprofitable task to follow the be lost in getting the spring crops sown. In putting

Spring Wheat should be sown as soon as the land fested a want of moral courage in dealing with the the plumpness of the grain, and the chance of its esmatter, which we were hardly prepared for. The caping rust, depend very much upon this circumstance. ground they should have taken was simple and ob- The ground should have been ploughed in autumn, in vious, viz., that the disposal of the Clergy Reserves ridges (if on clay, or heavy loaming soils,) of three or autumn, and is in a finely pulverized state. The coridges (if on clay, or heavy loaming soils,) of three or four yards in breadth, and the furrows opened out to let off the surface water. It may then be sown in spring without any further preparation, except being gone over with a sharp harrow. If the land has not been ploughed in autumn, it must be done now with-been ploughed in autumn, it must be done now with-out loss of time, if a good crop is to be expected.—Spring wheat should be sown after potatoes, Indian corn, turnips, peas, vetches, or other fallow crop, with which the ground has been well manured and culti-vated; or it may be sown on land which has been a naked fallow. was a settled question, and could not legitimately be four yards in breadth, and the furrows opened out to made a subject of Parliamentary discussion. This let off the surface water. It may then be sown in position, if not absolutely shunned, was yet so feebly spring without any further preparation, except being ribbed with a light, one-horse ribbing plough. Being maintained as to give an apparent plausibility to the gone over with a sharp harrow. If the land has not still open to legislate upon. Mr. Baldwin, with his out loss of time, if a good crop is to be expected.— single passage of a good harrow. When peas are well vated; or it may be sown on land which has been state as if it had been a naked fallow. summer fallowed the preceding year, and not sown with autumn wheat. It will generally be expedient tion in some cases, requiring for their support, princiable really and finally to settle it. But to what did to provide for the next step in the rotation, by sowing pally, the salts of potash and lime, while wheat requires clover and grass seeds with the spring wheat. The silica; but peas, at the same time, require a quantity following are a few of the varieties cultivated in Canada:

long, chambers setting considerably apart, straw mode- by a crcp of rate length, rather weak, berry red, long, not very full, thick bran, making flour of fair quality; this is one of

the safest kinds of spring wheat. Tea, or Siberian Spring Wheat: this kind, when very bright yellow, heads long, bald chambers setting more closely than the Italian, chaff red, berry white and riety has not succeeded so well as at first, being fre- on grain. One or two bushels of gypsum, per acre, quently very smutty, and has gone very much out of

the finest fall wheat. Of its flouring qualities we can field culture would answer in this country? Beans not speak, but should judge it to be superior in that

These are some of the principal varieties, but several others might be mentioned, as, the Egyptian, China, common red bearded, red bald, &c. Spring wheat is principally valuable to sow in portions of the country The Original Tale on our fourth page will be com- which will not produce good fall wheat, either from

\* Our thanks are due to a kind friend for this remarkable will meet, in a great measure, the objection entertained by some serious-minded Christians, very well- the ground is sufficiently dry. There are, however,

In like maner—on the heaving ocean of this world's meaning, but over-apprehensive, we think, against the some seasons in which late sown barley succeeds the and harrowing, in order that the fibres of the roots may penetrate the soil easily in search of food.

The different species of barley are generally distin-The Globe of yesterday states that the Hon. Robt. guished according to the numbers of rows of grains in the corolla separates easily from the seed, leaving it naked like wheat or rye, and are hence called naked the varieties most commonly sown in Canada West.

Barley is most commonly sown in this country after | calculated to deceive. Barley is most commonly sown in this country after fall wheat on summer fallowed land. But as sowing two white crops in succession is objectionable, it would be preferable to have green fallow crops between the rents. This doctrine I state to be unscriptural, and con-

in as finely divided a state in spring as it can well be made, and will seldom be much improved by ploughing of the ordinance really made a child of God. Baptism is British settlers."

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

We have to thank our esteemed correspondent "A Churchman" for calling our attention to the importance of a periodical announcement of the Sunday and week-day services in our city Churches. Subjoined is a statement of the arrangements for the Easter season, and it is our intention to continue the list in every number of our journal. Iu order that we may be enabled to do so with the greater accuracy we have to request that intimations of special services be transmitted to us in time for publication.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

In ade, and whestedot so whom a carly. If not sown tile a sign and seal of the covenant of grace given by God—to whom? to those who believe in Him, and to their off-spring, for to such St. Peter says, "The promise is unto whom? to those who believe in Him, and to their off-spring, for to such St. Peter says, "In promise is unto the whom? to those who believe in Him, and to their off-spring, for to such St. Peter says, "The promise is unto whom? to those who believe in Him, and to their off-spring, for to such St. Peter says, "In promise is unto whom? to those who believe in Him, and to their off-spring, for to such St. Peter says, "The promise is unto to be ploughed again. Autumn ploughed land, sown without further ploughing in spring, should be well harrowed before being sown. The quantity of seed required per acre is from two to two and a-half bushels: if sown by a drilling-machine a smaller quantity will serve than if sown by hand. If the ground is in a finely pulverized state at the time of sowing, it can and supply the moisture necessary to the germinating of the believer accepts the offer, and the covenant is signed. The promise of God to a believer is, "I will be thy God." The promise of God to a believer is, "I will be thy God." The promise of God to a believer accepts the object of the believer accepts the object of the believer accepts the object. The promise of God to a believer is finely pulverized state at the time of sowin again, if the barley is sown early. If not sown til a sign and seal of the covenant of grace given by Godwhen the soil had not received a single shower from the day in which it was sown to that in which it was cut,

The depth at which the seed should be deposited depends, to a certain extent, on the season and on the not the proper requisites is not born again, so in the case of the children of unbelievers, they cannot be said to re-covered, and will tiller vigorously in good mellow soils, but if sown at a later period, and in an extremely dry time, it requires to be covered at a somewhat greater depth, in order to be within the reach of sufficient moisture to cause it to germinate. If sown on heavy clay land, and in a rough state, the seed will be irregularly deposited, and much of it will not grow at all: that covered at the greatest depth will have difficulty in germinating, on account of the air not having sufficient access to it, and the first shoots not being able not brought to God, except in the outward ceremony. The service of our Church is wholly a service of faith, it is intended for believers, for them its language is most dry season takes place, that nearest the surface cannot dry season takes place, that nearest the surface cannot germinate for want of moisture. A depth of about an inch and a-half will generally be the most adapted to enable the seed to vegetate freely, and to give the enable the seed to vegetate freely, and to give the roots a strong hold of the soil. By using a drilling-machine the seed can be deposited at any required

After sowing barley it is of service to drive a light roller over it, across the lands, to press the earth on the seed, and crush any remaining lumps. When the plants are two or three inches above ground, and have begun to tiller, another rolling, and sometimes a slight harrowing, to loosen the surface and thin out the plants, where too thick, are very useful. This also will be a suitable time to sow grass seeds, if not done when the barley was harrowed in, or at the first rolling. After this the crop will require no further attention till harvest time, unless some weeds, such as wild mustard or thistles should make their appearance, and require to be eradicated.

Peas may be sown immediately after spring wheat are a great many varieties known: those principany used for field culture in Canada are the early Frames, second early, common white pea, the grey field pea, Prussian Blue, Marrowfat, &c. On rich, strong land, the short haulmed varieties, as the early Frames and second earlies, are generally most productive, and come off in time to allow the ground to be well prepared for three bushels per acre.

Peas may be sown as a fallow crop, after any of the white crops, or on sward land intended for fall wheat. They are an extremely difficult sort of seed to cover with the harrow, when sown broadcast in the ordinary manner, especially if the ground has been ploughed in

Peas are a proper crop to precede wheat in a rotaof the phosphates, equal to the quantity required by wheat. According to Liebig, a soil consisting of four Italian Spring Wheat: white chaff, bearded, heads | Hessian acres, has removed from it of the phosphates

Peas. Wheat. Rye. Artichokes. Turnips. Ibs. 117 112.43 77.05 122 37.84 Consequently, as the quantity of phosphates required by wheat, though small, is absolutely essential, and as peas appropriate a considerable quantity they are, in that respect, as affecting wheat when preceding it, an exhausting crop, and the land on which they are sown should therefore be previously manured. Stable plump, producing flour of good quality. Lately, either or barn-yard manure will answer the purpose, espefrom careless cultivation or some other cause, this vaafter the peas are up, will materially promote their growth. Like other leguminous plants, peas require

require good strong land, and to be sown early.

Tares .- Every farmer should sow an acre or two of tares, or vetches, to serve as a soiling crop during the hot months in summer, when the pastures are bare. Tares succeed best in a heavy, deep soil, well pulverized, and liberally manured. By sowing them at intervals of a week or two, from the commencement of spring till The quantity of seed used to the acre is about two say from June till September. If there are more than commands a high price. If cut green, for feeding, the

( To be concluded in our next.)

# Communications.

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

#### To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR.—In offering a few remarks upon a letter which appeared in the last number of *The Church* on the subject of Baptism, I would at once state my conviction in the honesty of the writer, while I endeatour to point out the dishonesty of the statements therein contained; for not only do I believe the doctrine brought forward in it to be upperputated and contrary to the teaching of our the varieties most commonly sown in Canada West.

The six-rowed and four-rowed barleys are it to be unscriptural and contrary to the teaching of our Church, but the manner in which it is supported most

wheat and barley, and sow clover seed with the latter the clover in turn to be followed by wheat without a long fallow.

If the ground has been well ploughed in autumn into ridges, and carefully drained, it will generally be have "a certain similitude of those things whereof they are sacraments; and of this similitude they do for the most part receive the name of the self-same thing they signify." Now, as in the case of the adult, he who has ceive worthily, but rather that the sacrament is abused. In the homily on swearing we read, "By holy promises, with calling the name of God to witness, we be made lively members of Christ when we profess his religion, receiving the sacrament of baptism." But what if this profession is insincere—what if those promises are holicity of the control o profession is insincere—what if those promises are noi-low, can that service be acceptable to that God who is "a Spirit, and requires those who worship Him to wor-ship Him in spirit and in truth?" Surely not. God is indeed a Sovereign, and He may in his mere mercy honour his own ordinance, but that ordinance has no grace in itself, therefore unless the child be brought in faith, it is But still it must not be forgotton that it is upon the promised faith and repentance of the baptized, and if they be not fulfilled it is plain that they have not been partakers of the spiritual and moral change of nature implied. Taken in this light, the language which your correspondent gives from Wesley and Watts is not incorrect, but it is borne out by our homilies, and many other eminent theologians of our Church. Thus in the homily on faith we read, "A man may soon deceive himself, and think in his own fantasy that he knoweth God, loveth him, feareth him, and belongeth to him, when in very deed he doth nothing less.....Some, peradventure, fancy in themselves that they belong to God, although they live in sin; and so they come to the Church, and shew themselves as God's dear children. But St. John saith plainly, "If we say that we have any company with God, and walk in darkness, we do lie.....and moreover he saith, hereby we manifestly now the children of God from the children of the devil he that doth not righteously is not the child of God; nor he that hateth his brother." And in the homily following

we read, "Faith giveth life to the soul, and they be as much dead to God that lack faith, as they be to the world whose bodies lack souls." "Wherefore," as we are exhorted in the homily concerning the sacrament of the cultivation, and are convenient in the rotation occasionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
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sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. day, "How shall I know that the Holy Ghost is within me?" The doctrine I am combatting would say "because you have been baptised." But what saith the homily, "Forsooth, as the tree is known by its fruit, so is also the Holy Ghost." The fruits of the spirit and the deeds of the flesh are there enumerated, and given as a glass whereby we may assure ourselves and not be deceived.

Instead of the name of Wesley in the former paragraphs part of the writer and preacher, dealt some strokes which the duke must have felt.

The quantity of seed required per acre is, of your correspondent's letter, plant that the that of the venerable place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which is a correct rotation. Compare Beveridge's sermons on baptism, and on the new creature; in them he holds similar language as that of Wesley. In the latter, the xix. sermon in his works, he writes, speaking of a man attending the Church, and even

the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, though living without God in the world—"and so he will do all his life unless he be renewed and born again." And a little after he adds, "and it must be confessed, to our shame and sorrow, that the observation, that Christians are generally as bad as other men is not more commonly made than it is gene have no part or interest in Him..... This is a thing which I heartily wish ye would all take special notice of, and remember as long as ye live. For they who are born and bred where the Gospel is planted, and Christ is often spoken of as the only Saviour of the world, they are apt to expect great things..... But then you must consider, that unless ye be sanctified and made new creatures by Him, so as to walk constantly in newness of life, you are no way concerned in any thing that he hath done and suffered for mankind. For ye are not ingrafted into Him, the true vine, nor made sound members of that body whereof He is the head. And all that are not such, may be confident that the head. And all that are not such, may be connident that they are not in Christ, they are no true Christians what-soever they may pretend." I have found difficulty in choosing the plainest passages in this sermon, I would that the whole might be transferred to your columns. Sufficient, however, has been given to justify the language of Wesley, as given by your correspondent, and if examined by the light of the xxvii. article of our Church

to make it perfectly intelligible.

But your correspondent adduces Baxter as being on his side. If he mean thereby that Baxter held that regeneration invariably took place in baptism he is surely mista-ken, for in Baxter's Reformed Pastor, a work which should be in the hands of every Clergyman, he writes, I cap.—
"Alas, it is the common danger and calamity of the Church, to have unregenerate and inexperienced Pastors,

do not. I believe that I hold the Scriptural view of Bap-tismal Regeneration as taught by our Church, and I would state it to be in the language of our xxxvii. Article, that baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference, whereby Christian men are discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of regeneration or new birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive baptism rightly are grafted into the Church; the promises of forgiveness of sin, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed and sealed. Faith is confirmed, and grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God. The baptism of young children is in any wise to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable with the institution of Christ." That the Prelates referred to hold the same, contrary to the doctrine propounded by your correspondent might easily be shewn. ence, whereby Christian men are discerned from others that propounded by your correspondent might easily be shewn. This if called upon I will be ready to do, but already this communication has extended beyond the limits I proposed, which I trust my zeal for the sacredness of the Lord's ordinances will excuse.

March 26, 1849.

It is scarcely necessary to say anything in favour of this route, as it presents no natural or engineering difficulties, and is therefore quite practicable; and it passes through some of the most wealthy grain-growing districts in the Provinces and by many of the version of the most wealthy grain-growing districts. in the Province; and by many of the most extensive flouring establishments on the Credit and its tributaries; nd also through some of the most flourishing villages in this part of the country. And what will greatly add to the facility of constructing the road, there is abundance of pine, and there are numerous saw-mills, from which of pine, and there are numerous saw-mills, from which any quantity of plank can be supplied.

The advantages of a good road to the frontier, to the Farmer, Merchant, and Miller, are so obvious, that this point need not be argued, as all must be aware of it, and also of the loss which is at present sustained, and which will be constantly increasing until the road is completed. And knowing that there is abundance of means and sufficient enterprise, if it were roused and concentrated upon this object, to carry it through at an early date, I take this method of calling upon all those who know what is for their own interest, to unite at once in decided and energetic efforts for its accomplishment.

I have the honour to, be, Rev. and dear sir,

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM GOODERHAM.

Norval, 23d March, 1849.

tion of the Streetsville Plank Road to the town of Guelph.

The importance of connecting the town of Guelph with the town of York, was felt by the Canada Company when

its affairs were under the direction of the late celebrated.
Mr. Galt, and no less than three lines were run for the
purpose of carrying out the above object. However,

partly owing to the removal of Mr. Galt, partly to the contest among the inhabitants on the three rival lines and partly to the fear that in the then new state of the

country, it would not be a sufficiently profitable invest-ment, the matter fell through; and nothing more was

done, that I am aware of, than to cut out and establish the road from the village of Norval to the village of George-

Harris's corner—two miles above Streetsville, on the cross road—between ten and eleven to the township line

between Toronto and Trafalgar, and thence straight up

between Toronto and Trafalgar, and thence straight the to the village of Norval, then to follow what is called the Guelph road, to Georgetown, from there to Acton, in all 23 miles, and then by the most approved route to the town of Guelph, which is some fifteen miles further.

It is proposed now to continue the planking from

I subjoint of the or notice safford "Neve

Publicity an

Norval, 23d March, 1849.

# To the Editor of The Church.

SIR,—I have read with attention and much gratification the proceedings of the Meeting of the St. George's Parochial Committee of the Church Society. The perusal of the well considered observations and proceedings of the well considered observations and pointed remarks of several of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, cannot fail to awaken serious reflections in the mind of every sincere well-wisher of the Church; particularly, if he duly weighs the subject in the light, in which the apposite and eloquent remarks of Mr. Cooper have placed it. "True,"—says Mr. Cooper—"the support of the civil power is withdrawn from us here," to which I would

add, that could the Church withdraw her support from the civil power, from the day she did so, England might date the dissolution and fall of the British Empire.

The object of this letter however, is to enquire how it

happens that this living tree, the Church Society, exhibits so many decayed or dying branches; for I infer from so many decayed or dying branches; for I infer from the remarks of several of the gentlemen, who spoke at the meeting, that faith without works among the members, applies to the Churchmen of other places as well as to those of this neighbourhood. This ought not to be the case, and altho' much blame is deservedly thrown upon the laity, for their backwardness and inattention to the wants of the Church, does not some of the fault lay with the clergy? Are they not too often ant to dietate rather the clergy? Are they not too often apt to dictate rather than to persuade? I do not mean from the pulpit, but in their intercourse with the members of the congrega-tions? Do they use proper exertions? And if this be not the case, I would humbly ask, how it comes that in so many parts of the Country, so many members of the Church lie scattered, if I may use the expression, like fallen trees, yielding no fruit?

fallen trees, yielding no fruit?

Mr. Cooper tells us, that there are in the Province, perhaps one hundred clergymen now supported without a single charge upon their congregations. This probably has some tendency to make many members indifferent about contributing towards the support of their clergyman; particularly, as I have known to be the case, should the clergyman make it very apparent to the members of his congregation, that he is independent of them. I am no advocate for voluntaryism, or for making the clergyman dependent on the caprices of his congregation for support, but consider that it would advance the interests of the Church were the members generally required to contri-Church were the members generally required to contribute for the support of Clergymen, and this I conceive might be done with propriety thro' the instrumentality of

One disadvantage which Clergymen labor under, I have often thought is that they have not the benefit of advice to guide them, like their hearers. Privileged by their high calling to proclaim the terms of salvation, to probe men's sours, to incurcate the during of cligion and morality, they too often entertain a contempt for worldly affairs, and in correct research. and in some respects seem to consider that the end justifies the means. Their weekly exhortations, I trust benefit many, but it is not so apparent that they themselves prac-tice up to what they preach. Else how is it, that the members of the Church in Canada, are so lamentably

defficient in their first duty, and the chief evidence of The members of the Church in Canada, as well as in England, are generally speaking the most wealthy portion of the Community; for the doctrines of the Church promote industry, and industry leads to wealth. Then why, I would ask, is the Church of Canada so poorly supported by her sons? One reason, I think, is that in many instances Charakara and by her sons? One reason, I think, is that in many istances Churchmen are not properly appealed to, and impressed with a belief that too much is expected from them, they do too little. Speaking of the zeal of other christians in contributing to erect Knox's College, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Toronto, Mr. Hagarty remarks that "Every man, woman and child lent either money or labour; they applied again and again till they obtained aid from the neediest." True, but who is it

that set all these men, women and children in motion? The Priesthood or Ministers assuredly, and the Clergy men of the Church in Canada must acquire the same influence with their flocks, if they desire the same success. fluence with their flocks, if they desire the same success. The beautiful service of the Church, when performed in the blessed spirit of the holy men, who compiled it, cannot fail to inspire all who join in it, with a desire to aid in supporting the Church; but when, as is too often the case, the officiating Clergyman performs his duty in a listless, inattentive manner as if in contempt of the understanding and intelligence of his congregation, and when his outward demeanor corresponds with his official performance, men are apt to consider that this man's religion is vain and cannot be persuaded that such a Clergyman is vain and cannot be persuaded that such a Clergyman is an ambassador of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and the interests of the Church will suffer in

consequence.

The Clergymen of the Church I do not hesitate to say, are superior to any other body of ecclesiastics in learning, respectability and in genuine piety; but that many of them are deficient in those qualities which are essentially necessary to engage the cordial co-operation of the lait cannot be denied. These remarks which proceed from desire to see the Church increase and flourish will not give offence to any Clergyman, who zealously and efficiently performs the duties of his high calling. To such as do not they are offered with the sincere desire, that they may mend their ways.

they may mend their ways.

Before I conclude I will add Mr. Cooper has well said that the people of this Province are more able to contribute than are the people of England, and this fact shews that there must be a lack of proper exertions somewhere. There is scarcely a member of the Church in Canada, their table to contribute at least 5x a year without there must be a lack of proper exterious sometimes. There is scarcely a member of the Church in Canada, who is not able to contribute at least 5s, a year without inconvenience. The members of the Church in C. W. I assume to be 200,000 in round numbers, out of whom I would count 40,000 contributors, in the following propertions. 20,000 at 5s, 10,000 at 10s, 5,000 at 25s, and 5000 at 50s, this would give a total of £28,750 for the support of Clergymen, and afford stipends, say to 100 at £200 per annum: and 50 at £150. This I do not consider an extravagant estimate, and all that is required to realize the sum I have named, is the cordial co-operation of the Clergy and laity, so as to establish and keep alive of the Clergy and laity, so as to establish and keep alive effective Parochial Committees of the Church Society.

In order to the efficient working of the Church Society. In order to the efficient working of the Society it is essen-In order to the efficient working of the Society it is essential not only at Toronto, but in every part of the country, that the most zealous and active members of the Church be drawn together by the Clergymen of the respective localities to form Committees and to concert measures for the interest of the Institution. By this means people will be led to take an interest in the affairs of the Church, but if as is too much the case at present most are named. but if as is too much the case at present, men are named and depended upon to carry out the objects of the society, not on account of their steady and consistent conduct as Churchmen, but because they happen to be conspicuous in some other way, then the Society will be conspicuous.

Churchmen, but because they happen to be conspicuous in some other way, then the Society will pine away and its interests be neglected.

I could extend these remarks, but shall conclude, merely adding, that if they are taken in the spirit in which they are offered, some improvement may be effected in the languid state of Church affairs, particularly in some of the Rural Parishes. ONE OF THE LAITY

St. Thomas, 28th March, 1849.

To the Editor of The Church. REV. AND DEAR SIR,—For some years past I have observed in several of the New York Papers, notices in the performance of Church services in the churches that city. If not infringing too much on your valuable columns, it would be very satisfactory.

columns, it would be very satisfactory to earnest Chris-To the Editor of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to draw your attention,—and through you, the attention of all who are interested in its construction,—to the projected continuation.—to the projected continuation of the Churche interested in its construction,—to the projected continuation.

afford us an opportunity of applying a wise maxim
"Never to compare ourselves with others, unless it be to
humble ourselves in our own estimation."

The Church in New York certainly sets us an example of offering the opportunity of assembling ourselves in public prayer.

A CHURCHMAN. DAILY PUBLIC WORSHIP.

"One day in Thy courts is better than a thousand; I had rather be a door-keeper in the House of my God, than to dwell in the tents of ungodliness."—Psalm lxxxiv. 10.11 Public worship is celebrated, every week day in this city and Brooklyn, as follows:-

Holy Communion every Sunday, at 7 A.M., except the 2nd Sunday in each month, at the usual hour:— On Friday Evening Prayer, with Lecture, at 7 P.M.; and

on Saint's days a second service, Lecture, and Offertory, at 11 o'clock A.M. In Ch. of the Crucifixion..... 8 A.M.
In Emmanuel Church ..... 9 A.M.
In Ch. of the Holy Apostles ... 9 A.M.
In Grace Ch. Brooklyn Heights 8½ A.M.

7½ P.M.
In Grace Ch. Brooklyn Heights 8½ A.M.

To the Editor of The Church. THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF BAPTISM. SIR, A practice prevails in some of the Churches of this Str.—A practice prevails in some of the Churches of this city, not, I am happy to say in all, of the congregation resuming their seats at the public administration of the Sacrament of Baptiam the moment the officiating minister turns to address the Sponsors, after the prayer which follows the exhortation upon the words of the Gospel of St. Mark. During the solemn admission of the babe into the congregation of Christ's flock, pregnant with interest as it is to every heart that can reflect on its import, we see the strange spectacle of the people sitting. During that significant ceremony in which the symbol of our redemption is marked on the Child's unconscious forehead, in token that hereafter it shall not be ashamed to confess the faith own solemn vow, promise and profession, the people sit. When the Minister turns in direct address to them, to exhort them to give the control of the control kie thanks unto Almighty God for these benefits, still they at. Lastly, when on rising from their knees, the rubric expressly directs all to stand up while the appropriate exhorta-tion is addressed to the Sponsors, in consistent disregard of it these they resume their seats. Surely, Sir, there is something very remiss in this, and deeply painful to any one who has felt the full beauty of our Baptismal Service, or realised its eminently congregational character. Can any parent who trusts that through the prayers of the Church, and by God's covenant, his child shall then receive, that thing which by nature he cannot have, acquiesce in the apparent apathy which chains the conhave, acquiesce in the apparent apathy which chains the congregation to their seats while those prayers are offered, and which cannot even be aroused to give an audible assent to them. I believe it I believe it may be laid down as a general rule that congrega-tions are never to be seated while the minister is addressing em, or any portion of them; and that where, as in the earlier part of the baptismal service, the Rubric does not happen to say that they are to stand, it is because the propriety of doing so is too obvious to require a direction. "When we make a profession of our faith," says Hooker, "we stand; when we acknowledge our sins, or seek unto God for favour, we fall down; because the gesture of constancy becometh us best in its the connection between the frame of our minds, and the posture of our bodies, surely there needs nothing more to satposture of our bodies, surely there needs nothing more to satisfy any one who chooses to be convinced that the practice in

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LAITY

st I have notices of nurches in r valuable est Chris-est time in last issue, Churches

question is unsuitable and irreverent. However, I began with the intention chiefly of referring the question to a competent authority: and have no call, and possibly no right, to enlarge upon it myself, but commending the subject to your consideration,

I remain, Sir,

A LAYMAN. Toronto, April 2, 1849. Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

> CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO The General monthly meeting of the Society was held on Thursday the 8th of March, 1849, at 3 o'clock.

His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto in the Chair. After the usual prayers the minutes of the last me

The following statement of the Treasurer's accounts was laid on the table.

DR. Subscriptions to gen'l purposes 3 0 0
Rents on acct. Trinity Church,

\_\_\_ 259 4 7 

| Mission Fund Rev.J.B.Worrell | 8 15 11 |
| Widow's Annuity | 25 0 0 |
| Cornwall Free Schools | 4 10 0 ornwall Free Schools...... 4 10 0 206 15 0 £225 18 113 

Expenses ...... 1 0 6 13 13 1 A. F. Plees, Land Expenses..... £2 1 9 6 4 9 14 1 41  $\begin{array}{c} \text{Stanford \& Swords } 46\frac{\circ \circ}{100} + 43\frac{7 \circ \circ}{100} \text{ D90 } 70c \\ \text{Baker \& Sribner... } 28\frac{\circ \circ}{100} + 37\frac{\circ \circ}{100} & 65 & 48 \\ \text{Carter \& Brothers, } 40\frac{\circ \circ}{100} + 8\frac{\circ}{100} & 49 & 00 \\ \end{array}$ 

Add for Exchange 3 per cent... 6 24 D211 42 52 17 1 Cash Disbursements Stock..... 15 0 Lands 6 1 0 6 16 0

Superintendent of Depository one month... 10 8
Messens do 2 10 ssenger's wages do ..... 2 10 0 £100 5 104 That the Treasurer be authorised to pay to the Rev. John Gibson, Georgina, the sum of £5 12s., to be expended for local purposes in his Mission, being three fourths of the sum paid to the Treasurer from the said Mission.

That the Treasurer be authorised to pay to the Rev. R. Flood, Missionary to the Muncey Town Indians, the sum of £4, for Surveying the Church Ground and School Lot in the said Mission, so soon as the deed for the said shall be deposited with the Lord Bishop or The Church Society. The Standing Committee having examined the me

rial of Mrs. Lindsey, widow of the late Rev. J. G. B. Lindsey, are of opinion that she is entitled to the annuity, the W. & O. Fund, and therefore recommend that the day of July. Journal of the management of the work of the work of the management of the work of th day of July, 1848, from time to time, as it becomes due. It was ordered, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, that a grant of Books and Tracts be made to the Rev. H. C. Cooper, for distribution in his Mission. It was ordered, That an annuity of £10 from the General Purposes Fund, be granted to Mrs. Peterson, to be paid half-yearly from 1st July, 1849.

It was ordered, That a donation of £10 be made to Mrs. Wilson, widow of the late Francis Wilson, sometime Schoolmaster and Indian Interpreter at the river Sable. The Rev. Septimus Ramsey, Mr. Gooderham, and Mr. G. Goldsmith, were elected by ballot and incorporated members of the Society.

of The Treasurer of The Church Society of the Diocese Cobourg Parochial Committee, on account of one-fourth of receipts due to the Parent Society for the past year.

AMHERSTBURG PAROCHIAL BRANCH ASSOCIATION. At a Meeting of the Amherstburg Parochial Branch of 1849.

The Rev. Frederick Mack, Rector, in the chair. After the prescribed prayers and preliminary observa-

adopted:—
The Parish of Amherstburg presents many features which entitles it to the sympathy of their fellow Churchmen. It has many untoward circumstances to endure; to mention the most prominent, the constant removal of numbers of the congregation which weakens its numerical strength as well as diminishes its resources. The majority of the permanent residents and landholders are Romanists, and the remaining minority constituting the protestant population are divided into various sects and denominations. Notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, the little band of Churchmen, although as struggling with very limited means, give proof that they are not hearers of the Word only, but doers of the Word, as will be apparent from the circumstance of there being a weekly offertory at Christ Church. The quarterly collections in aid of the funds of the Church Society are regularly made. The Parochial Branch has been some years established, and remitted its quota to the Parent Society, and this year the Church has been newly roofed at a considerable expense, whilst it remits a larger sum than any previous year in aid of the funds of the Parent Society. And thus in proportion—as difficulties and obstacles impede, shall we be enabled by increased energy and zeal to surmount them, and evince that man's extremity is God's opportunity. "Let us not be weary in well-doing, for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not."

The following resolutions were passed:-Moved by Mr. Paxton, seconded by Mr. Noble, and Resolved 1. That we congratulate the members of the Church Society, upon the establishment and organization of the District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, which encourages our hearts and strengthens our hands, as we no longer stand in an isolated position in the District, but have a further inducement zealously to congrate with the paighbouring Parishes and Missions in operate with the neighbouring Parishes and Missions in the same blessed work.

Resolved 2. That we recognize that as an excellent rule in the Constitution of the Church Society, which admits every baptized person who has arrived at years of discretion, as a member of the Society, irrespective of the amount of their subscription, so that the poorest man's mite is as acceptable as the richest man's ample offering

Moved by Mr. L. G. Gordon, seconded by Mr. Taylor,

zeal, and exertion.

ng year, Dr. Dewson, Mr. L. G. Gordon, Mr. Pax-

LIST OF SUBSC	RIB	ERS	FOR THE YEAR 1849.		2000	OI
	s.	D.	8		D.	
Archer, Wm	10	0	Kolfage, Mrs	-	6	
Arwison, G. W	2	6	Mack, Rev. F 2	5	5	
Baker, James	5	0	Madill, James	2	6	m
Bell, Robert	2	6	Lavary, Charles		0	
Bell, Mrs	1	3	Lavary, Mrs	5.	0	p
Bell, Charles		6	Dogherty, Miss M		6	tl
Brown, William			Noble, James		0	P
No. 2 Company, Of-			Mairs, Wm		6	
ficers, Non-Com-			Moore, John		0	
missioned Officers,			Pattypiece, A		3	u
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T			Pattypiece, Robt		3	r
and privates, Royal Can. Rifles		13	Pattypiece, Mrs., sen.		3	
		0	Pattypiece, Miss	1	3	t
Blong, Isaac	10	0	Reynolds, Robert 1	0	0	S
Dewson, Dr	10	0		5	0	-
Dewson, Mrs. Dr	5	3		5	0	c
Dewson, Miss	1			2	6	8
Dewson, Miss Emily	1	3	The state of the s			8
Dewson, Alfred	1	3		3	15	1
Dewson, Miss Fanny.	1	3	Paxton, Thos 1		0	1
Goble, George	5		Redesdale, Miss		3	8
Gordon, L. G	25	0	Salmoni, Thomas		0	8
Gordon, Mrs	10	0	Salmoni, Mrs	1	3	1
Hamilton, John			Salmoni, Miss M	1	3	I
Horsley, Robert		3	a surfree St			1

THURSDAYS .- Justin Martyr; Dial. Cum. Tryph. (Con-Old Testament History, from the death of Samuel

to the Captivity.
FRIDAYS.—Tertullian; Lib. Apolog. (Concluded.)
Ecclesiastical History, from the Establishment of the Reformation to the present time.

SATURDAYS.—Pastoral Theology, Composition of Ser-

mons, &c. Annual Examination to commence Wednesday August 8, and to close on Thursday, August 16.

Colonial.

The order for the second reading of the Quebec St. George's Society bill was discharged and referred back to the select

USURY LAWS. Hon. Mr. Ross moved the second reading of the Interest of

Friday, March 30.

BILLS ADVANCED.

stage. Hon. Mr. Leslie introduced two bills, one for the removal of defects in the law relating to criminal justice, and the other to make provisions for Road Companies. Second reading on

third time and passed.

The Public Debt Bill was read a second time. Third read-

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Peterborough was committed for Monday next. PRESCOTT ELECTION. The Prescott Election Committee obtained leave to adjourn

Mr. Boutillier introduced a bill to amend the Road Laws in the townships in Lower Canada. Second reading on Thursday

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, U. C. On motion of Mr. Baldwin, a select committee was ordered

On motion of Mr. Holmes, Warehouseman's Punishment bill was passed through Committee.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES. The Joint Stock Road Companies' Bill was again considered in Committee. Further consideration on Monday next. MILITIA MUSTER, E. C.

The bill to alter the day for the annual muster of the militia in Upper Canada, was read a second time, and amended

On motion of Mr. Richards, the bill to amend the Census Act was read a second time.

The House then went into committee on the second report of the Committee on Printing, and passed several resolutions.

The remaining orders of the day were then postponed, and the House adjourned. Montreal, Thursday, March 30; THIRD READINGS. The Townships of Montague and North Elmsly Division Bill; the Warehouseman Punishment Bill; Clergymen's Re-turns Bill: the Upper Canada Partnerships Bill; the Town-ships of Hollowell and Sophiasburg Boundary Bill; were read

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Sir A. MacNab reported favourably on the petition for the Great Western Railroad Bill, and brought in a bill to amend the Company's shares. Second reading, Monday next.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX MAILROAD. A message was received from His Excellency transmitting copies of despatches subsequent to those already transmitted, on the subject of the Quebec and Halifax Railroad, and the Public Works of Canada. Ordered to be printed.

SECOND READINGS.

The bill incorporating the Ontario Marine and Fire Insurance Company, was read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC HEALTH. The Public Health Bill, from the Legislative Council was ead a second time. Third reading on Tuesday next.

CUSTOMS MANAGEMENT. The Custons Management Bill was read a third time, condered in Committee, and ordered to be engrossed. The House adjourned upon a division, at 8 o'clock

A Bill to amend and render permanent the Act for the nanagement of the Customs, was read a third time and passed. On motion of Mr. Merthot, a Select Committee was apointed to inquire whether it would be more expedient to have he English Mails carried as at present, through the British Possessions, or through the United States.

Mr. Fortier brought in a bill to compel persons claiming land nder patent of Lower Canada, to register land, &c. Second

Mr. Blake brought in a bill to provide for the erection of cer-ain Townships in the Home District, into a separate county. Sir Allan McNab moved an address to his Excellency, for opies of all petitions, &c., received by his Excellency on the abject of the payment of the Rebellion Losses.

The motion was negatived by a vote of 39 to 16.

Mr. Hincks in reply to a series of questions from Mr. Gugy, said it was the intention of this Administration to introduce measure to transfer the management of the Post Office to the rovincial Authorities, to reduce the rates of postage, and to

MURDER OF COL. MOODIE.—Our readers will recollect that W. L. McKenzie, asserted in his letter to the Montreal Herald, there was not a man present with Tuesdays.—Greek Testament, Gospels: Matt. xxviii.:

Mark xvi.; Luke xxiv.; John xx. and xxi.

Acts from Chap. xix. 21 to xxviii. inclusive.—

Butler's Analogy, Part 2.

Wednesdays.—Greek Testament, 2 Timothy; Titus;

Ephesians; Jude.

Thirty-Nine Articles. from XXVIII to XXXIX

Thirty-Nine Articles. from XXVIII to XXXIX

Thirty-Nine Articles. from XXVIII to XXXIX

To the Montreal Herald, there was not a man present with Mr. Lount when Col. Moodie lost his life, but knows that I had started for the city more than an hour before he was fired to Mr. O'Connor, but owing to the praiseworthy exertions of the inhabitants, it was prevented from doing further damage.

In the Township of Darling, lately Mr. Power who was implicated in the rebellion, and was an eye witness of the murder of the Colonel.

Norwich, Narch 24, 1849.

Thomas Gray says, "I came to the first guard. Stewart Moodie, Lawrence, and Reidanfied to Mr. O'Connor, but owing to the welling house and store belonging to Mr. Lount when Col. Moodie lost his life, but knows that I had started for the city more than an hour before he was fired at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our Woodstock contemporate at." In opposition to this statement our

THOMAS GRAY says, "I came to the first guard. Stewart Moodie, Lawrence, and Bridgeford tried to go through and got through the first guard. Moodie said 'be was not going to be taken by a d—d set of rebels,' and broke through the second guard. Orders were given by McKenzie, Gibson, and Lount to fire. McKenzie was on the stoop of Montgomery's tavern, on the south end of the stoop. A man standing about eight feet from McKenzie, fired his rifle, and Moodie was shot in the side, and was brought up to the stoop, and taken from his horse side, and was brought up to the stoop, and taken from his horse and carried into oncof the rooms of the house, where he re-

mained until he died. (Signed) "THOMAS GRAY." "James Wallace, of Toronto, shot Colonel Moodie; he slept "James Wallace, of Toronto, shot Colonel Moodie; he slept with John Carroll, son of our Warden, the night he shot Col Moodie. On the Wednesday morning, after robbing the mail, MacKenzie eame back to Montgomery's and he and John Montgomery took the money out of the letters; he said, 'he could take Toronto as easy as an Irishman could skin a potato. When the Tories came from Toronto, he asked 'if they could be a state of the country of the report he had at taken could stand two to one,' and he threw the papers he had stolen from the mail from the window. They said they could. When the militia and cannon came from Toronto, the first man that escaped was Wm. L. McKenzie.

Sworn at Norwich, March 21, 1849, before me Thos Wallace, Com'r for taking affidavits. "THOMAS GRAY."

KING'S COLLEGE.—At a meeting of Con- PETITION OF THE PRISONERS OF SANDWICH vocation, on Saturday, March 31, being the last day of Hilary Term, the certificates of Honour and Prizes in the Faculty of Medicine were distributed. The following are the names of

the successful cardidates :-CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

Senior Division.—Jukes A., Medicine, Surgery, and Anatomy & Physiology; Dorland E. G., Practical Anatomy, and Surgery; Eastwood C. S., Anatomy & Physiology; Askin C. J. S., Medicine, and Surgery; Paget E., Practical Anatomy.

Junior Division.—Chewett W. C., Surgery, and Medical Jurisprudence; McCrea A., Anatomy & Pysiology, and Practical Anatomy; Eastwood C. S., Medicine; Jukes A., and Askin C. J. S., Obstetries; Clark T., Anatomy & Physiology.

Physiology.

Junior Division.—Chewett W. C., Surgery, and Medical
Jurisprudence; McCrea A., Anatomy & Physiology, and Practical Anatomy; Eastwood C. S., Medicine; Jukes A., and
Askin C. J. S., Obstetrics.

The Henry Gilderslieve left Kingston for Diekenson's Landing on Monday last.— Guardian

By Private vessels we have received several late papers from British Guians. The accounts in the Demerara Royal Gazette, of the murders and robberies among the peasantry are fearful in the extreme. From one of these papers we extract to-day an article on the condemnation to death at the Criminal Court of a black man, a headboiler on an estate on the east coast, for a most shocking murder. From the same journal we copy information of Dr. Wolseley having been way-journal we copy information of Dr. Wolseley having her way-journal we copy information of Dr. Wolseley having he paper we have lately received from the County paper we have lately received from the County of all paper we have lately received from the County of the paper we have lately received from the County of the paper we have lately received from the County of the paper we have lately received from the County of the paper we have lately received from the County of the paper we have lately received from the County of the paper we have lately received from the County of the paper we have lately received from the County of the paper we have lately received from the County of the paper we have lately received from the County of the paper we have lately received from the County of the County o enquire into the present organization of the cities, towns and illages in Upper Canada.

LAW OF LIBEL.

Mr. Morrison introduced a bill to amend the Law of Libel.

Second realing on Therefore are the Law of Libel.

The Welland (Navigation on Monday.

The Romaniste in a state of slavery at least of apprenticeshin. WRITS OF ELECTION.

How Mr. Boulton moved for leave to bring in a bill to suthorise the issuing of writs of election to certain constituencies in this Province to return additional Members. On a division the motion was rejected. Yeas 8—nays 38.

WINTER BOADS, L. C.

Mr. Laurin brought in a bill to repeal certain ordinances

WRITS OF ELECTION.

Was attendance on public worship. We have seen a congregation of three characters are congregation of three characters and Wellington Branch of the 26th inst., states that the proprietors of that journal are possessing a competent knowledge of the Claimage been entirely ruined by the late verdicts against them in favor of Colonel Guy.

MINTER BOADS, L. C.

Mr. Laurin brought in a bill to repeal certain ordinances

WINTER BOADS, L. C.

Mr. Laurin brought in a bill to repeal certain ordinances

Was attendance on public worship. We have seen a congregation of three College of Regiopolis.

THE PILOT NEWSPAPER.—The Pilot of the 26th inst., states that the proprietors of that journal are matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some experience in traching would be pre-matics. A person having some exper

relating to Winter Roads in certain Districts in Lower CanadaSecond reading on Monday next.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

On motion of Mr. W. H. Scott, the House went into committee on the Weights and Measures Inspection bill, (L. C.)
Certain resolutions were concurred in, and the bill introduced.
Second reading on Monday next.

CANADA DIVISION LINE.

Mr. Price brought in a bill to define the Division Line between Upper and Lower Canada. Second reading Tuesday next.

RAILROAD COMPANY.

RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. Beaubien introduced a bill for the Incorporation of the Montreal and Missisquoi Railroad Company. Second reading on Thursday next.

WAREHOUSING.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, Warehouseman's Punishment bill was preced through Committee.

Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a public Confirmation in the afternoon in the Parish Church of the Parish of Christ Church, in the Island of Barbadoes, at which one hundred and thirteen persons were confirmed.—Ibid. A man named Foley has been arrested on a charge of murdering Edward Hastings, on Sunday fortnight at the Don Bridge. The crime is attributed to intem-

CAUTION TO STAGE PROPRIETORS .- Mr. Russell, of Ancaster, with whose severe sufferings in consequence of a night's exposure on the St. Lawrence, through the carelessness of the driver of the Upper Cauada stage, our readers are already acquainted, has obtained from a Montreal jury damages to the amount of £4,500.—Spectator.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—Our readers will re-SERIOUS CHARGE.—Our readers will remember that some months ago, Dr. Dill, a medical practitioner in Dundas, created some excitement in consequence of his having been charged with mordering a man who had mysteriously disappeared from that neighbourhood, and who up to this moment his never been heard of. No proof to warrant that accusation was brought against the Doctor, but he has again been brought before the public in connection with a charge equally serious. On Monday last, he was committed to the District Jail, charged with the commission of a rape upon the person of a young girl, named Phobe Fordham. The vietim of the alleged offence resides in the Township of Ancaster, and had been attended professionally by the accused, who it is said committed the outrage upon his patient, when stretched upon a bed of sickness. The particulars of the crime are said to be of a peculiarly revolting nature, but it would be obviously improa peculiarly revolting nature, but it would be obviously impro-per to give them publicity: in the meantime, Dr. Dill will be tried at the Spring Assizes which commence on the 25th of next month.—Streetsville Review.

FIRE.-A fire broke out about two o'clock John Armstong, Lot No. 17, 11th Con., Esquesing, consuming his dwelling, together with his furniture and entire stock of provisions hid in for the summer. We are happy to add that his neighbours, to the number of about forty, in the space of four days, re-creeted a building much because of a superior to the four days, re-erected a building much larger and superior to the

Suicides.—On Saturday last a servant girl at Dr. Pringle's named Tunny, hanged herself. No cause assigned. On Friday, Mr. Turney of Cramahe, shot himself on account of a law suit.—Cobourg Star.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY .- At the Thirteenth Loan Meeting of the Toronto Building Society, on Monday Evening, the 2nd April 1849, eleven shares, or £1100 were disposed of at an average of £30 4s. ld.; the highest being 323, and the lowest 25 per cent. Bonus.

The Hudson River is now clear of ice, and several vessels arrived at New York, from Albany, on the

In the State of Ohio there are fifty-four banking institutions in operation.

A dreadful flood occurred in Chicago on the 12ta of March, by which several people lost their lives, and by which property to the amount of 200,000 dollars was des-

On the 20th inst., a severe tornado visited the neighbourhood of Cincinnati, by which many lives were lost, and property to a great amount destroyed.

In Yucatan, the fighting between the Indians and the White inhabitants still continues, with variable On the 17th instant, a fire occured at Gode-

Province, in opposition to the two Ministerial projects, viz., paying the losses of pardoned traitors, and exacting part payment from Upper Cauada. Only one District has gone with the Ministers. Public opinion is certainly against the Ministers, and even their supporters dare not defend the payment of the district of the control of the district of the

Brother Marc, the last of the order of Recollets in Canada, lately died at St. Thomas, below Quebec.

The Hamilton Spectator says that the Canada Life Assurance Company have issued 296 policies since the establishment of the Company,—the revenues of which are now in a very flourishing state.

The ice in the bay of Hamilton is broken up, and the channel open from either side. On the 23rd instant, a meeting was held

in Woodstock, at which several resolutions were passed in favour of the construction of the Great Western Railway and a petition, in conformity with the resolutions, adopted to be presented to the Legislative Assembly.

JAIL. To His Excellency the Right Honourable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor General of Canada, &c. &c.

The petition of the undersigned-now and for some time

The petition of the undersigned—now and for some time past—prisoners in the district jail of the Western District, in the Province of Canada West,

Humbly shewelh:—That your petitioners have been confined in this jail from and for different periods, for the crimes of murder, arson, robbery, sacrilege and villainy, of all and every kind, and therefore your petitioners have learned with mingled feelings of gratitude and satisfaction that it is the intention of your Excellency to consecrate the principles of your excellence. engrossed and read a third time on Monday.

COMMERCIAL AND GORE BANKS.

The Commercial Bank of the Midland District Bank Stock bill, and Gore Bank Stock bill, were read a third time and passed.

Eastwood C. S., Medicine; Jukes A. and syour Excellency to consecrate the principles of your Excellency to consecrate the principles carried out by the various acts and deeds above mentioned by your petitioners, caused them to be thus incarcerated and detained against their will and consent—by a bill, and Gore Bank Stock bill, were read a third time and passed. remunerating and rewarding all such persons in Lower Canada as have been guilty of the same "acts and deeds" as your petitioners, prior to, and during the years 1837 and '38, and which "acts and deeds" are now better known as the "truly unhappy occurrences" of those years, both for the services performed by

Askin C. J. S., Obstetrics.

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION.—Several Steamers have already commenced running on Lakes Eric and Ontario and also on the River St. Lawrence. On Lake Eric the Steamer Brothers performed her first trip for the season, between Chatham and Buffalo, last week. Several Steamer are running on the South or American side of the same Lake. On Saturday last, the first Steamer for Kingston left this City. Kingston harbour is free of ice. On Monday another of the Royal Mail line departed for Kingston. The Magnet will commence her regular trips on the 12th instant.

The Admiral is advertised for Rochester. The Admiral is advertised for Rochester.

The Chief Justice plies daily between this City and Niagara.

The Eclipse runs daily between Toronto and Hamilton.

The Henry Gilderslieve left Kingston for Diekenson's Landing on Monday last.—Guardian

Amherstburgh Courier.

The Welland Canal was to be opened for The Romanists of Canada West have pe-

INDIGESTION .- Many of those distressing plaints peculiar to the delicate organization of Femals, are Embrocation. These prevalent disorders need not hele be enumerated, many complaints incidental to females are caused cine is of no avail whatever.

TOBONTO MARKETS.

On Sunday last the 18th instant, the Right

Toronto on London ..... 10 @ 0 per cent.
" "New York ... 3½ @ 0
"
New York on London..... 106½ @ 106½ " Ring's College, Toronto.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE. WINTER SESSION.

The Lectures are to be commenced on October 22nd, 1849.

H. BOYS, M.D.

Board and Lodging. THE REV. V. P. MAYERHOFFER near the Church of the House Truntry, will be happy to accommod a few Gentlemen with BOARD and LODGING. The house is we situated, and in every respect a desirable residence. Reference Thos. Champion, Esq., Church Society's House.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1849.

WANTED, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as WET-NURSE. Apply at the Office of The Church.

Diocesan Press. A MEETING of the Managing Committee will be held at the Church Society's House, in this City, on Thursday, the 12th April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Toronto, March 28, 1849.

CLASSICAL EDUCATION On the Continental System. THE REV. V. P. MAYERHOFFER'S

Evening Latin and German Classes, will commence their SECOND QUARTER on MONDAY the 2nd April
The Classes will meet at the usual hours, in the Class Room, No. 2,
Wellington Buildings, (over the office of the Farmers & Mechanics)

MRS AND THE MISSES

MR. HIRSCHFELDER will publish, in about 12 monthly numbers, a LIFERAL TRANSLATION with a CRITICAL, PHILOLOGICAL and HISTORICAL COMMENTARY, of the BOOK OF ISAIAH. It will be published with large type, on the best paper, in 8vo. size, and will contain about 1,200 pages.

1,200 pages.

Subscription, £2. The one half of the subscription to be paid to the Publisher, Mr. Rowsell, on entering the name on the List, and the other half after six numbers have been received. It is necessary that those who would wish to subscribe should send in their names improved the contractions.

W. THOMAS, ARCHITECT, OAKHAM HOUSE, CHURCH STREET,

TORONTO. NOTICE.

THE Co-Partnership existing between the undersigned for the past year, expired by effluxion of time on Thursday, the lifteenth day of March instant. JOHN KING, M.D., WILLIAM HALLOWELL, M.D. 38, Queen Street East. 34-im. Toronto, 17th March, 1849.

DR. HALLOWELL, HOUSE AND SURGERY 38, QUEEN-STREET EAST, 2 DOORS FROM CHURCH-STREET. Toronto, 17th March, 1849. 34-tf

"THE MAPLE LEAF."

THE Publisher begs to announce that he "The Maple Leaf for 1849," AGENTS IN ENGLAND,

and is therefore prepared to execute any Orders which may be given him by parties who desire to SEND COPIES TO THEIR FRIENDS IN THE OLD COUNTRY, The price is 30s., the extra 5s. being to cover expenses of freight, duty, &c., to London, from whence the copies will be forwarded, according to order, to any part of Great Britain or Ireland.

As but very few copies were sent, beyond what were previously bespoken, an early application is necessary.

HENRY ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto 33-tf

CHURCH ORGANS.

BACKUS, Manufacturer of Organs,

Troy, N. Y., will have finished, about the lst of May nexe.

FIVE BEAUTIFUL AND POWERFUL TONED ORGANS, equal to any ever made in this country.

One Organ of 10 Stops, having a Swell over the whole, and furnished with an octave and a half of Pedals. Case 12 feet high, 7½ ft. wide, and 4 ft. deep. Price, packed for transportation, \$700.

Two Organs of 6 Stops each, with a Swell over the whole, and a Trumpet to give effect to Choruses or Glorias. Case 11 feet high, 6½ ft, wide, and 4 ft. deep. Price, \$350.

Also, two C C Organs, compass 54 Keys, with 4 Stores. Also, two C C Organs, compass 54 Keys, with 4 Stops. Price, \$250. Organs of 4 Half Stops, without a Swell built for \$200. Case for the C C Organs, from 8 to 9 feet high, 5\frac{1}{2} feet wide, and 3 feet deep.

Troy, Feb. 28th, 1849. Upper Canada Building Society. NOTICE.

O N and after MONDAY, the 2d day of April next, a Premium of Three Pounds currency per Share will be charged (in addition to the instalments and fees due), on all Shares subscribed for in the Upper Canada Building Society, and a furthe Premium of Two Pounds per Share will be added on the 1st day of By Order of the Board of Directors. E. SHORTIS.

EDUCATION.

complaints peculiar to the delicate organization of Females, are especially benefitted by the use of Dr. Sherwood's Gabanic Embrocation. These prevalent disorders need not here be enumerated, many complaints incidental to females are caused solely by nervous exhaustion, and in such cases interned Nedicine is of no avail whatever.

For sale. Wholesale and Retail, by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & Co., and ROBERT LOVE, Toronto; also by Druggists generally.

Theological Institution at Cohourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED by the Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society
for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Tracueus for the Make
and Female National Schools at Quebec; being Members of the
Churcif of England, and experte acceding the art of Tuition.
Application to be made to the undersigned at Quebec, or the H. J. GRASETT, Rector, Toronto, (post-paid.)

By order of the Quebec Diocesan Committee,

C. N. MONTIZAMBERT,

THE Undersigned would intimate that he has at his disposal as few HUNDRED POUNDS which he is willing to invest for bort periods in the purchase of Bonds, Mortgages, Promissory Notes c. He will treat with parties wishing such accommodation, on casomable and satisfactory terms. Apply to N. B. McLEOD,

Alfred, Inte Temperance Street, corner of Yonge Street. Pew in St. George's Church

FOR MALE.

A FIRST CLASS PEW in St. George's Church for Sale; or one in the Cathedral taken in Exchange.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.

EDUCATION. THE REV. H. N. PHILLIPPS, formerly Mathematical Master at the Camberwell Collegiate School, in connexion with King's College, London, and for many years Head Master of the Autigus Grammar School, West Isidies, has made arrangements in Toronto for the Boarding and Tuition of a limited number of Young Gentle-

WINTER SESSION.

October, 1849, to April, 1850.

H. H. Croff, Esq., Chemistry.—Five Lectures in the week.

W. C. Gwynne, M. B., Anatomy and Physiology—Five Lectures in the week.

John King, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.—Five Lectures in the week.

WILLIAM BEAUMONT, F. R.C.S. Eng., Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Five Lectures in the week.

W. B., Nieol., Esq., Materia, Medica and Pharmacy.—Five Lectures in the Week.

Henny Sullivan, M.R.C.S. Eng., Practical Anatomy.—Five Lectures in the week.

The Fees for each are £3 Ios. per course of Six Months; or £5 Ios perpetual.

George Herrick, M.D., Obstetries and Discases of Women and Children.—Three Lectures in the week.

The Fees for each are £2 Ios. per course of Six Months; or £4 perpetual.

The Caoff, Esq., Practical Chemistry.—Three Lectures in the week.

The Fees for each are £2 Ios. per course of Three Months; or £4 perpetual.

The Lectures are to be commenced on October 22nd, 849.

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TRETIMONIALS of Qualifications from the Rev. Hy. Melville, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Principal of the East India Company's College, Aylebury; from the Rev. J. S. Brockhurst, Head Master of the Camberwell Collegiate School; and from the Bishop of Antigua, may be seen at the Church Depository, King Street, Towns.

AS REMOVED her School from Kingston to this CITY and has taken a house, No. 20, William Street, where she will be ready to receive Pupils on the 15th instant, and instruct them in the usual Branches of a sound and finished She will be happy to forward her Terms to any person re-

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER

REFERENCES kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, and the Rev. WILLIAM HERCHMER, Kingston; also to the following Gentlemen, whose Daughters' Education

THOMAS KIRKPATRICK, ESQ.,
HON. GEORGE S. BOULTON |
G. S. DAINTRY, ESQ.,
SHELDON HAWLEY, ESQ.,
JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ.,
L. D. CORENT, ESQ.,
Belleville. J. D. GOSLEE, Esq., MR. HERRMAN PORTTER, who is a native of Hanover, wishes to devote a few hours during the day in giving less in the GERMAN LANGUAGE. He has been in the habit of

MRS. AND THE MISSES DUNN'S

Establishment for Young Ladies,

COROUNG.

for some years, and will be happy to fo

References kindly permitted to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Venerable the Archdeacons of York, Cobourg; Rev. W. H. Ripley, Toronto; G. M. Boswell, Eq., Cobourg. TERMS, for Boarders receiving an English Education £30 per an

French, Music, Drawing &c. on the usual terms. Nov. 30th, 1848.

T. HAWORTH, EMPORTER OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

No. 44, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO. CONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and ONSTANTLY on hand, English, Scotch, Banks and Swedes Iron; Cast, Spring, Blister, and Omman Steel; Anvils. Vices, Sledges, Chains, Spikes, Nails of all descriptions; Bar, Sheet, and Lead Pipe; Rasps, Files. Hammers; with a general assortment of Joiners' Tools. Carriage and Saddlery Trimmings in all their variety.

Cooking and Fancy Stoves, Hollow Ware. Britannia & Plate Ware, Table Cutlery Silver Spoons, &c. &c. &c.

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED? You may find relief, if you but try in time. New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25,1845

Dear Sir-I am well aware that persons of every age and sex, and condition in life, in every part of the country, have used and been benefited by DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

My own life has been saved by it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother, and a sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years, I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bet when the pain in my side would allow meto lay. My physician pronounced my disease liver complaint; my liver was very much enlarged—I raised blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me. I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose; I got no relief. At last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon, but providentially I heard of, and obtained, a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, mult I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For liver complaints I believe it is a most certain cure.

\*\*Signed\*\*, \*\*MARTHAA\*\* BETCHELA\*\*

Signed, I am acquainted with Mrs. Betchel—her statement is true. Price one dollar a bottle, or six bottles for five dollars,
For sale by LYMAN, KNEESHAW & CO, and
ROBERT LOVE, Druggists, King Street, Toronto.

DANDRUFF IN ITS WORST FORM.

PANDRUER IN 11S WURST FURM.

From the Eoston Post, April 11, 1846.

A Fact — An eminent gentleman of this city, for twelve years had been troubled with a disease or dandruff in its worst form, on the skin of the head; also a falling off of the hair; and during that time tried every article anvertised for such purposes, but without doing any good. At last he called on W. Bogle, 228 Washington street, and used his Hyperfon Fluid, which has entirely cured the skin and restored the hair. This is a fact which can be certified by applying at the above place. For Sale by ROBERT LOVE, Toronto, and also by Druggista

In Hamilton, on the 28th ult, Mrs. John Mills, of a daughter.

At Port Hope, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. Robert Armour, of In this city, yesterday, Mr. William Ketchum, eldest son of Jesse Ketchum, Esq., Buffalo, aged, 39 years. On Saturday morning the 31st ult., at his residence King

Street West, Mr. Wm. Daily, aged 47, one of the oldest inhabitants of Hamilton, much and deservedly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

At Cobourg, on the 16th March, much respected, Joseph Cuthbert Townsend, Esq., late Lieutenant Royal Navy, aged

63 years.

In New York, at his residence on Sanday, the 25th instant, the Rev. Hugh Smith, D. D., in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Thos. Springall, rem; Mr. Wm. Duke, rem; Rev. P. Shirley, rem; Rev. F. G. Elliott, rem; Rev. G. M. Armstrong; Rev. J. L. Alexander; Francis Evatt, Esq., Rem.

I subjoin a copy of the notices I refer to, although some of the opponents of daily service will no doubt think this notice superfluous, yet if it serves no other end, it will afford us an only afford us af

Moved by Dr. Dewson, seconded by Mr. Pattypiece,

Resolved 3. That as by one of the Articles of the Constitution of the Church Society, three-fourths of our Annual contributions may be appropriated to the special use of our own Parish for objects recognized by the Constitution of the Society, a powerful and influential constitution of the Society, and influential constitution of the Church Society, three-fourths of our Annual Contributions Upper Canada Bill; Appeals and Criminal Court Lower Canada Bill; the Courts of Original Jurisdiction Lower Canada Bill; and the Gaspe Judicature bill, were read a second time and committed for Tuesday next. motive is here presented to us for increased liberality,

Moved by Mr. Noble, seconded by Mr. George Gott, Resolved 4. That the following persons be appointed members of the Committee in addition to the Minister and Churchwardens who are members ex-officio for the

ton, man a maj f			1046	1	202
LIST OF SUBSC	RIB	ERS	FOR THE YEAR 1849	1	SHOE
	S.	D.		S.	D.
Archer, Wm	10	0	Kolfage, Mrs	2	6
Arwison, G. W		6	Mack, Rev. F	25	5
Baker, James	5	0	Madill, James	2	6
Bell, Robert	2	6	Lavary, Charles	5	0
Bell, Mrs	1	3	Lavary, Mrs		0
Bell, Charles	2	6	Dogherty, Miss M		6
Brown, William		6	Noble, James		0
No. 2 Company, Of-			Mairs, Wm		6
ficers, Non-Com-			Moore, John		0
missioned Officers,			Pattypiece, A		
and privates, Royal			Pattypiece, Robt	1	3
Can. Rifles		13	Pattypiece, Mrs., sen.		3
		0	Pattypiece, Miss		3
Blong, Isaac	10		Reynolds, Robert		0
Dewson, Dr		0	Rogers, Miss Anna		0
Dewson, Mrs. Dr		3	Nelson, Miss Eliza		0
Dewson, Miss		3	Gott, George		6
Dewson, Miss Emily Dewson, Alfred		3	Taylor, W. G		11
Dewson, Aired	î		Paxton, Thos		0
Dewson, Miss Fanny.			Redesdale, Miss		3
Goble, George		9 26	Salmoni, Thomas		0
Gordon, L. G	40	0	Carmoni, I montas		1000

Provincial Parliament. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The orders for the third reading of the Commercial Bank and the Gore Bank bills were read and also discharged.

USURY LAWS.

Some other bills, including the Quebec Gas Company bill, and Upper Canada Absconding Debtors bill, were advanced a

The Quebec Gas Company Bill, the Amherstburg Survey Bill, and the Lower Canada Building Society Bill, was read a

Montreal, Friday, March 30. PETERBOROUGH INCORPORATION. On motion of Mr. Hall, the Bill to incorporate the town of

ROAD LAWS, L. C.

to enquire into the present organization of the cities, towns and villages in Upper Canada.

Thirty-Nine Articles, from XXVIII to XXXIX,

Montreal, Thursday, March 29. ORDERS DISCHARGED.

Money bill.

Hon. Mr. Viger moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months, which was negatived. The original motion was then carried by a vote of 13 to 9.

Third reading of Interest of Money Bill was carried by a rote of 14 to 10.

THE FERRAR FAMILY,

A TALE OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

BY MRS. LUNDY.

To my Daughters this little Work is affectionately inscribed,...By A. E. LUNDY. Lockington Rectory, Epiphany, 1847.

PREFACE.

characters, eminent for their piety, talents, and worldly trials. In one period of that era we have Ferrar, Herbert, Morley, Walton, Ken, Taylor, and many others cellent men are well known to the scholar and historian, but their lives being mostly confined to voluminous and expensive works, preclude many young not increase in my heart." persons from becoming acquainted with them. The to shew that the forms and ceremonies of our Church may be kept up, free from Romish errors and superstitions. Mr. Ferrar's tenets in the 17th century were very similar to those of many of our Clergy in the 19th century: he had the same enemies to contend with which they have now, and he combatted with them on all sides with holy and fervent zeal .-To the young reader the account of the females of the society at Little Gidding may be instructive; their piety, their active duties, their elegant acquirements, far-famed religious society of Little Gidding. industry and charity, are worthy of imitation in such a degree as change of time and circumstances allow.and to such this little work is addressed by a member of the true Church.

CHAPTER L

"As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord," the discourse of their elder companions, and on this built his future works. occasion the conversation was solely between them.

to be looked at occasionally." he is staunch if he dared but avow it.

conversation for the court for a week at least."

spectful? But it seemeth to me, Alice Weston, that at his feet, who, seeing a man in a Spanish habit beg- vile, but her office required reflection, and judicious you have got a new light; you did not use to talk in ging his blessing, demanded who he was; but soon management of servants; she was required to enter this way; I flattered myself you were one of us in was he raised to his father's bosom, who was all thank- all household expenses in an account book; and these heart and spirit! Surely the sight of our good king fulness for this unexpected pleasure. Thus, after five domestic exercises fitted Mr. Ferrar's nieces for being and his gallant train has not infected you with a wish years of unwearied travel of body and mind, Ferrar what many of them afterwards became, wives and good to live in the world again, to mix in its follies and returned home with an improved constitution, an managers of their own establishments. As "order is vanities, I should say its vices."

Alice, "I do not wish to mix in its follies, its vices I mankind. shrink from, yet I think it possible to live in the world without being either weak or dissipated."

the pleasures of the world are a temptation which time Mr. Ferrar the elder died in a good old age, leav- and praise, they repaired to a large apartment where those who can should fly from. Does not the prayer ing his son Nicholas sole executor and guardian to a a cheerful fire in winter was ready for them: there of prayers express this, 'Lead us not into temptation?' large family of children and grand-children. Just was Mr. Ferrar, to whom the younger people repeated Happy are those who, like every member of this house- as the business connected with these affairs was settled, the psalms and chapters they had learnt, till seven; hold, may live in the daily preparation for a better the great plague of 1625 broke out in all its horrors: breakfast and private reading till nine, when the bell world, amidst employments for the industrious and the infection reached the house next to that of Mr. summoned them to prayers in the church; then all innocent recreations for leisure hours."

you are, but I know I never can be."

deathbed, - 'May my last end be like bers.' "

when engaged in it; fly for refuge to that Being who of Little Gidding was ever ready to assist. can change the hearts of those who seek him aright; Thus the family spent the autumn of 1625 and the cannot do better than give the opinion of Mr. Ferrar

Royal, in France; the same good motives inspired him so many striking deliverances from so many perilwas somewhat similar. Mr. Nicholas Ferrar was body, and since his family was now rescued from a In the year 1636, four young ladies were seated at born in the year 1592: he was the third son of a ruin so deplorable that, but for God's infinite goodness a table in a large wainscoated apartment in the old wealthy merchant, and his mother was eminent for her to them, they had fallen, he would separate himself to manor-house of Little Gidding, near Huntingdon, virtues. In his childhood he was remarked for his serve God in this holy calling, namely, to be the Leengaged in a work of no common kind, and on which great beauty, though ever of a delicate constitution; vite himself in his own house, and to make his relatheir whole attention appeared to be rivetted; yet | yet his vigorous temper of mind overcame his bodily | tions his cure of souls, adding, that he had that day ever and anon a lighter conversation than that which infirmities, and his talents developed themselves at the received episcopal authority to do so. His pious mocomments on their task drew forth, passed amongst early age of six, when he studied history and the bible ther and other relations present were overjoyed at this these industrious and devoted young women, who so as to occupy most of his time; and three years only cousins, being the children of different parents. memory, while other boys were at play. He was thing needful." No sooner was it known he had ta-These young ladies were all dressed alike, in robes of placed at a school near Newbury, in Berkshire, under ken orders, than several noblemen offered him valuable plain black stuff, formed in the simplest manner of the the care of Mr. Brooks, an excellent man, from whom times, and had very much the appearance of a con- he probably received the first impression of that selfventual costume, but instead of the head gear of a denying and religious course of life, which he, after nun, they had their hair neatly arranged in the manner many years, illustrated in his own family. At thirteen of maidens of the better class at that period. Isabella he was admitted at Clare Hall, Cambridge, as a fellow Morley, the eldest of the party, was about twenty-five commoner, and, when he had taken his degree, was years of age, and the sedateness of her manner, and chosen by unanimous consent a fellow of his College. the lead she took in the work before them, entitled His life was without reproach, and his literary acquireher to be considered a kind of monitor to her com- ments beyond all competition; his industry was repanions, who were all much younger: her fine and markable, but above all, his piety for a youth of twenty pensive features had something of the Madonna char- was beyond all praise. But with the enlargement of acter, and the calm expression of her countenance his mind, the health of his body failed, and, after seven spoke of the pure and refined spirit that reigned within. years' residence at Cambridge, his physician advised Alice Weston was a decided contrast to her cousin: him to seek renewed health in foreign travel. Mr. covered with blue silk, embroidered with gold; the she had just reached her eighteenth year, and no one and Mrs. Ferrar were very unwilling to part with a could look upon her without being struck by her rare son so deservedly dear to them, but the hoped-for same colour, laced and fringed, with vallance about beauty; and what rendered this fair girl still more benefit induced them to submit to this trial, and they fascinating, was the total unconsciousness of her own commended him to the care of that Being who can attractions. Her laughing eyes and fair hair contrasted send the angel of health with healing in his wings. taffeta, and all was suitable and very noble: but these well with the dark eyes and ebon tresses of Isabella; They were both eminent for their piety, and Bishop were only used on Sundays and Holy-days; there and the simple black dress tended to set off the daz- Linsell used to say of Mrs. Ferrar, 'he knew few wo- | were carpets of coarser material for the week-days.zling freshness of her complexion. Of the other two men who could equal her in wisdom, charity, and piety; A goodly font was placed in a suitable part of the cousins, Maud and Mary Ferrar, nothing particular and we may well imagine the early lessons of childhood appeared in regard to personal attractions: they were both younger than Alice, and listened attentively to Nicholas, and proved the foundation upon which he

Mr. Ferrar set sail and landed at Flushing, and, the admiration of all their neighbours. "Well," said Alice, in a lively tone, "I shall not be after visiting the Hague, and other towns of note in sorry when this work is finished, though we be honoured Holland, he passed into Germany, and remained some by working for His Majesty King Charles; I only hope time at Leipsic, where many eminent scholars courted he will duly appreciate our labours, though, most pro- his acquaintance; but his popularity drawing around bably, that which we have taken such pains to accom- him too many visitors, he retired to a neighbouring plish will be placed as a curiosity amongst many others village, and studied the German language and its most choice authors. After visiting the Imperial Court and virtue as well as grammar, music and arithmetic, to-Fie upon thee, cousin Alice," said Isabella Morley, city, he bent his course from thence to Italy. Many "'Judge not, lest ye be judged:' I am of a different German towns were at this time infected with the opinion, and I augur much good from His Majesty's plague, so that when he came upon the frontiers of God, as will be hereafter seen. Mr. Ferrar assigned visit to my worthy uncle. Why should he turn out Italy, he was compelled at one place to perform quar- to all his female relatives, according to their age and of his road to visit our humble society, if he had not antine. This occurred during Lent, and he employed condition, "chambers, closets, gardens, and walks of had a good motive for it? Why should he wish for this season of solitude and fasting to good pursuch a work as this, if he did not intend to make a pose: he had now leisure to revise his notes, and for the schoolmasters and scholars, and placed his good use of it? How know we but the perusal of reduce his observations to method. In the morning own lodging in the centre of the house, so that he this very book may impress him with thoughts which he went up into a neighbouring mountain, where great he may not yet have felt! Yea, with the Divine bles- abundance of wild thyme and rosemary grew, and where sing, this humble work of our hands may lead him to with a book and with his Creator, whom he met at of his household might lodge; and as every thing at reflections which may comfort him in that hour when every turn in the closest walks of his mind, he spent Little Gidding was done decently and in order, he the world is passing away. Alas! these are troublous the day in reading, prayer, and meditation, coming times, when those devoted to God and the true Church down in the evening to an early supper of fish, which are obliged to retire, as it were, into distant places to was his only set meal. We next find Mr. Ferrar at As Little Gidding partook somewhat of the conventual worship. As to the court, there is little true religion Padus, where, after some stay, he had a severe fit of system, without its defects, we are assured by a Bishop there, except in the heart of the king, and I do believe sickness; but it was the will of God to raise him from it, and he went on to Rome. But this city was not "You are such an orator, Isabella," said Alice, "I so safe a place for protestant travellers in the seven- always the same:" and he adds, "if ever women cannot argue with you, nevertheless I think the king's teenth century as it is in the nineteenth, and he was merited the title of the devout sex, these gentlewomen visit to our retired habitation was one of curiosity obliged to change his lodging every night, and shorten won it by their carriage, and deserved to wear it." Think you that a society like ours can escape his stay to ten days; yet in that time he took note of These good Protestant Sisters of Charity were expert ridicule? Think you that the retirement from public everything worthy of remark. From Rome our tra- with their needles, and they made them, as well as life for so many years of such a man as our uncle, once veller went to Marseilles, and took shipping for a port so esteemed in high places, can escape notice? And in Spain, from whence he went to Madrid, where he methinks it were no great trouble for the king and his found many of his countrymen. But a letter from his herbs for the cure of simple maladies; they distilled gallant train to ride a few miles out of their road to father informed him that his family were involved in cordial waters, and had a room on purpose for their see such a colony of ascetics as we form. Depend great difficulties, and this good son abandoned his stores, which they distributed freely, and would with upon it our sayings and doings will afford subject of purpose of visiting France, and hastened to set off for their own hands dress the wounds of the poor, and England, and, after a tedious journey over the Spanish "Alice Weston," said Isabella, "I am truly grieved Mountains, on foot, he arrived at St. Sebastian, and, for the soul's health. Of these young ladies, for there to hear you speak in such a tone of levity of a society after few days' sail, put into Dover, whence he hurried were nine or ten, four were selected to take the charge which stands unrivalled in this kingdom, or in any with an anxious heart to London. The fluctuation of the household affairs, but in such a manner as to other protestant country, for its simple and humble between hope and fear, on his approach to his father's piety. What would our worthy uncle say to hear a house, may be imagined: the door stood invitingly member of his own family speak in terms so disre- open, he rushed into his father's apartment, and fell

In the year 1624 Mr. Ferrar was elected a member there, for every one had his or her stated duties. of the House of Commons, but soon became tired of "Perhaps so," replied Isabella, "but in my opinion, the intricacies of a political career; and about this five, and having made their private sacrifice of prayer Ferrar, and one person died, but great hopes were en- came together again in the chamber, where a hymn "It would ill become me," said Alice, "to express tertained that the disease of which he died was not was sung, accompanied by the organ, after which they myself ungraciously of anything my excellent uncle the plague, and the family attended the funeral. - proceeded by a covered way from the house to the thinks it right to do or to teach; he is a bright ex. Another person sickened in the same house, and Mr. church in orderly procession, the three school-masters ample, and would fain have all that he cares for like Ferrar, in pious care for his aged mother, removed her leading the way in gowns, the youths in caps and gowns himself. But alas! we are not all formed alike in and all his household to the residence of his sister, following; then came Mr. Ferrar and his aged mother, disposition, and I feel that I am not worthy to be one Mrs. Collett, at Bourne, in Cambridgeshire, while he his brothers, their children, and the servants. The of such a holy society. The thoughts of my own remained in the city till the weekly victims amounted masters took their places, the boys kneeled on the backsliding make me very unhappy, for, though I try to four thousand, in order that he might clear off all upper steps, and the women sat by themselves: as to banish the recollection, I still feel pleasure in re- debts on his father's estate, and place the remains to was the custom in the antient Church, the readingverting to the days when I lived in London and par- the best advantage for his brothers and sisters. Mr. desk and pulpit stood opposite each other, of equal took of some of the amusements of that gay city: the Ferrar had recently purchased a mansion in an obscure height, and Mr. Ferrar, in his surplice and hood, conpageants which from the windows I used to gaze upon, village in Huntingdonshire, named Little Gidding, and ducted the service. On returning home his elder you would turn away from! but these delighted me, in this retirement he determined to spend the rest o nieces catechised the children who came from sur-

"Tame me not as an example, dear Alice," said pairs, the good old lady, her worthy son, and the other had learnt in the past week. At half-past ten the her ousin, "I am but a humble imitation of our re- members of the family here took up their abode. The minister of the next parish came with his own flock to veredgrandmother; she was indeed a saint upon earth, sacrilege and profaneness of a former proprietor had Little Gidding to preach; Mr. Ferrar read the second A Sketch of the Religious Society of Little Gidding. and now we can have no doubt she is a saint in heaven! tempted him to turn the village church into a barn, service at the communion table, when a psalm being I hat the great privilege, Alice, of being brought up which was now filled with hay; on seeing which Mr. sung, the minister preached, and all retired in order under her care, of assisting her in works of piety and Ferrar ordered all the workmen who were engaged to the house. In a large apartment the poor children usefilness, and of witnessing her happy and peaceful no the repairs of the house, to fling the hay out of the ranged themselves at long narrow tables placed on windows, and clean it as well as they could. The trestles, where they stood while they took their dinner; "It was, indeed, a privilege," said Alice, "and per- ruinous state of the dwelling scarce afforded a dry some of the family remained to establish order and hap, had I been brought up 'at the feet of Gamaliel' room for the old lady to rest in; yet she was content good conduct; and then the bell rang for the family as you were, I might have been more like you; but I, to wait till the church was restored to a state suitable dinner in the great dining room, when a hymn was unlappily, lost my mother in my infancy, and being to the sacred purpose of its erection. It required both sung; and while the meal proceeded, one of the party anonly child, my father indulged me in all my foolish time and cost to make the old manor-house a fitting read a chapter in the bible, that their hearts and ears After the study of the Holy Scriptures, there is no wishes, and before I was fit for society I was allowed residence for a large family; but in a few months all might not lack spiritual food. After dinner the family reading so beneficial to young people as the biography to enter into scenes of dissipation but too dazzling to was accomplished, and Mrs. Ferrar drew round her dispersed, some to the gardens or orchard, others to of those whose lives have been exemplary while on the youthful and uncducated child. My father was hearth children, grandchildren, nephews and nieces, their chambers, till two o'clock, when the bell called earth: and the 17th century abounds with many such reported wealthy, and not till his death, two years ago, amongst whom were many orphans, who were brought them to evening service at Steeple Gidding Church, had I ever known a sorrow: then I became an orphan up to serve the Lord. And now they all engaged in about a mile from the manor-house; on their return and penniless; then my good uncle took me into his the pleasing work of enlarging and adorning the church: the children repeated the psalms and other exercises house, and has ever treated me as a daughter. Here Mr. Ferrar obtained leave of the Lord Bishop of the till six, when the supper bell rang, when an authem who were contemporaries, and lived to the glory of I have learnt to feel my own unworthiness; here I have Diocese, Bishop Williams, an old college friend, and was sung to the sound of the organ, and after grace, God and the true Church. The names of these exemples of the endeavoured to walk in your footsteps, Isabella, and now his neighbour at Buckden, in consideration of the on! how fruitless has been the attempt. I am no plague raging in the devoted city, to use the Litany those who refreshed themselves with needful food .hypocrite, and I freely confess that religious zeal does every day in the church; and having introduced it, he At eight o'clock they were summoned to the oratory, had licence to retain it after the plague, and thus in- where family prayers and an evening hymn concluded "I admire your candour, Alice," said her cousin, terceding for the sins of the whole world, the cause of the holy duties of the day: after which they retired following short history of the pious founder of the so- and will assist you in seeking that peace which the all its misery. The public prayers of the Church to their own apartments. Such was Sunday at Little ciety at Little Gidding has been written with a view world cannot give: set your whole heart upon prayer were separated into three services, and the Clergyman Gidding, a day of holy quiet, and rest, free from the

confess your secret sins and vain wanderings, and most following winter in retirement and peace, the religious himself respecting the proper observance of that saassuredly you will find strength; 'Cast your whole exercises, works of charity, and domestic occupations cred day: "It is a day of rest, not of pleasure; it care on Him, for He careth for you." At this mo- engaging all their time: and early in the spring Mr. frees us from bodily labour, but it the more produces ment the bell rang for evening prayers, and the young Ferrar determined (what he had long meditated,) to the exercises of the mind: God blessed and sanctified ladies adjourned to the oratory, where their uncle was enter into holy orders, and devote himself to a reli- it,—they must both go together,—if we would have it surrounded by his whole household, and where we will gious course of life, which he had for years thirsted happy we must make it holy, and that can be done by leave them to give the reader a slight sketch of the after. On Trinity Sunday, in the year 1626, in the nothing better than by taking a survey of all God's thirty-fifth year of his age, he was ordained a Deacon works according to the two divisions of heaven and Before describing Little Gidding or its society, it by Bishop Laud, and towards evening returned to his earth, whereunto he hath reduced all sorts of generawill be necessary to give a brief history of the pious mother, and read to her a document written on vellum tions, -and if it seem too long and too hard a matter founder of a protestant religious society which had no and signed with his own hand, recording a solemn vow to go through all, we must but return to ourselves, parallel but that of the Roman Catholic society of Port | made to Almighty God, that since God had afforded | where we shall find an epitome of all." the various members of both, and the abolition of both ous attemps of the devil or man upon his soul and discourse, and the old lady prayed that he might live were all nieces of the pious master of the house where made him acquainted with the historical part, and long to be a blessing to the whole family, who would they dwelt, though, in regard to each other, they were enabled him to commit the whole of the Psalms to henceforth aid him in all his exertions for the "one livings, in the persuasion that he would be an honour to the Church, both for his talents and holy zeal; but hereturned them grateful acknowledgments, and told them that as he had parted with his temporal estate, sharing it with his kindred for the common good, so

would he be partaker with them in true spiritual trea-Mrs. Ferrar was not satisfied that the House of God should wear a decent appearance, she would have it adorned also; she ordered the walls to be wainscoated and the floor boarded, not only for cleanliness, but because warmth was necessary in a place where so much time was spent. The communion-table was pulpit and reading-desk hung with fine cloth of the each of them; the altar floor was covered with skyblue silk, the benches round the chancel with blue church, near the entrance, and a great eagle of brass to support a large bible : in short, all the appointments or this so long neglected place of worship were numbered to the satisfaction of Mr. Ferrar and his family, and

Mrs. Ferrar and her son now turned their thoughts to the establishment of a school: an ancient pigeonnouse was transformed into a commodious school-room where not only the children of the family were instructed, but those of adjoining parishes were admitted on the request of their parents: here they might learn gether with fair writing, for which they had three masters; music was taught to the praise and glory of pleasure; he fitted up convenient accommodations could maintain good order." He fitted up a room which he called the infirmary, where any sick member appointed places of recreation for the young, where they might use bows and arrows, or manly exercises. who was a frequent visitor, that "the habit of the young women was a black stuff, all of one grave fashion, and their scissors, serve the altar and the poor: they were fine surgeons, and kept by them balsams, and oils, and were ever ready to administer good counsel and prayers prove more a recreation than a labour, every one being sole directress of the household for one month in four: she was not to apply her hands to anything serincrease of knowledge and useful information, and with the soul of business," so all was conducted at the "You accuse me wrongfully, dear cousin," said a heart devoted to the service of God and the good of manor-house with such exactness as might be compared to clock-work; no bustle, no confusion ever entered

On the Lord's Day they rose at the usual hour of and I thought no harm in them. Often and often, his days. The manor-house and some cottages were rounding villages, who, by way of reward, had each dear Isabella, have I wished I were half as good as the only habitations in the parish, but the situation a penny and their Sunday dinner; and as many as was healthy, and, though the house was in want of re- forty and fifty would assemble to repeat what they Toronto, August 24th, 1848.

petty cares and turmoils of the past week; but we No. 2, temple to temple round the back of

(To be continued.)

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Montreal ..... David Buchan ...... . Malcolm Cameron ..... Welch and Davies ..... St. Catharines... Lachlan Bell ....... ..... William Lapenotiere ... Dr. S. J. Stratford Agent for Toronto.

EDMUND BRADBURNE, EDMUND BRADBURA Albany Chambers, King Street H. Medical Referee—George Herrick, Esq., M.D. By order of the Board, THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary, THE PROMIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for insurance by this Companyare requesto to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to recurrent unsforther enewalo spolicies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.



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