

struction of the Quebec Railway, will, probably, stand equally in the way of their advising the guarantee of a loan for the scheme now in contemplation.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.,
(Signed) GREY.
Lieut. Governor Sir John Harvey, &c. &c. &c.

THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.—The *Montreal Courier* speaking of the Upper Canada School of Medicine, says:—"A whisper has reached us, that this Medicine School will be hereafter the 'Medical Faculty' in the College which is about to arise under the auspices of the United Church of England and Ireland, in Upper Canada, and for which we venture to predict a success hitherto unheard of in any Provincial University." Our contemporary will be gratified to learn that the Upper Canada School of Medicine is now the Faculty of Medicine, in connexion with the Church University.

M'GILL COLLEGE.—By the removal of Doctors Badgley and Macdonnell from this city and the consequent resignation of the chairs which they respectively held in the University, appointments have necessarily followed. The chair of Medical Jurisprudence, held by Dr. Badgley, has been filled up by the appointment of Dr. Arnoldi; and that of Clinical Medicine, held by Doctor Macdonnell, by the appointment of Dr. Sewell.—*Medical Journal*.

TORONTO OBSERVATORY.—A scientific convention was lately held at New Haven. Professor Loomis expressed his satisfaction at the course pursued by the British Government in its numerous scientific engines, and more particularly to the important experiments now in progress at the Observatory in this city. The convention adopted the following resolutions:—

Resolved,—That in the foundation and maintenance of numerous Magnetical and Meteorological Observatories, the British Government have evinced an appreciation of the claims of science, and a readiness to contribute liberally to its support, which challenge the admiration and demand the hearty acknowledgements of the scientific world.

Resolved,—That the experiments which are now in progress at the Toronto Observatory to test the practicability of self-registering photographic methods—the system of concerted Auroral observations recently organized by Captain Lefroy, and the peculiar interest attached to magnetic observations made near the focus of maximum intensity, render it highly desirable that the Toronto Observatory should be continued in activity for a somewhat longer period.

And inasmuch as a very extensive series of meteorological observations, embracing the entire area of the United States, is now in progress or organization by the Smithsonian Institution, and it would add exceedingly to the value of the proposed observations if simultaneous ones could be obtained from the region north of the United States, extending even to the shores of Hudson's Bay and the coast of Labrador; therefore,

Resolved,—That the British Government and the Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company be invited to co-operate with the observers in the United States, in united and systematic meteorological inquiries.—*Examiner*.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held in the 8th Concession of Markham, on the 1st instant, by D. Bridgeford, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Andrew McIntyre, who came to his death by blows inflicted by Jane McIntyre, wife of deceased. It appeared in evidence that deceased and his wife, in company with O. McGuire, a Tailor, had been at a store and purchased some liquor, and had returned to the house of deceased in the evening. McGuire remained with them until about eleven o'clock, and then left for home. About one o'clock deceased had occasion to go to the door, when his wife followed and struck him with a hoe, and continued repeating her blows until she had beaten and fractured his head in such a manner that not a single feature could be recognized. Verdict—wilful murder against Jane McIntyre, who was committed to gaol. The wife is insane.—*Globe*.

Messrs. Lemesurier & Co., of Quebec, have entered the barque "Harland," to load for San Francisco.

The Grand Jury of Quebec have found a true bill against Thomas Hamilton, Book-keeper of the City Bank Agency, as accessory before the fact, in the robbery committed by the teller, Robert Coles.

Mr. Cadwell's Soda Biscuit having been analyzed we have great pleasure in being able to state that no poisonous matter has been detected. We therefore hasten to do Mr. Cadwell the justice of saying that we were misled as to his biscuit having caused the death of Dr. Pringle's child. Our exchanges will oblige us by copying the above.—*Cobourg Star*.

THE DOVER AND OTTERTON PLANK ROAD.—We are gratified to learn that upon consideration, the Directors of this road have come to the determination to construct the road entirely of gravel instead of plank. The difference of costs is but trifling, while a more durable and at the same time more agreeable road for travel will be secured. The stockholders and the public, we doubt not, will be well satisfied. Mr. Joseph Vannorman has become the contractor, and the work is to be put in progress forthwith.—*Simcoe Standard*.

THE LABOURS OF THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.—We have just received a copy of the reports of the Committee appointed to enquire, during the last Session, into the expenditure of the Province. The report fills 242 large folio pages, and contains a mass of information—the greater portion of which is not worth the expense of printing. Our readers will remember that the Government, in appointing this Committee, for the purpose of appeasing the more clamorous of their supporters, took due care to place upon it a majority of their creatures. The consequence was that, whenever the working members had decided an important point, and were prepared to report it to the Legislature, the Ministerial reserve was beaten up, and the vote arrived at repealed. The whole proceedings became a farce, or rather we should say a disgraceful fraud upon the public, and very little attention was paid to the proceedings by those who were thus defrauded. We find nothing in the report worth copying at this day.—*Colonist*.

The number of shares in the Bank of Montreal is fifteen thousand, and of these only five hundred and twenty-four are owned by French Canadians. The capital is seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and of that all the French Canadians own is twenty six thousand two hundred pounds. When one reflects that the French Canadians are as six to three in this part of the Province, the fact just stated speaks trumpet-tongued how valueless this people are as a population to make a country go ahead.—*Montreal Transcript*.

A NEW MARKET.—On the night of the 8th inst., a very large public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall in this city, to consider the propriety and the most certain mode, of erecting a new Market House, on the corner of Yonge and Queen Streets, or on some other spots in that vicinity. J. M. Strachan, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and J. C. Spragg, Esq., Secretary. Messrs. J. H. Cameron, Councillor Bell, John Bell, Bilton, and others addressed the meeting at much length, in favour of the construction of the new Market; and Alderman Bowes and Dr. King spoke in opposition to it,—at least they were opposed to it at the present time, and hoped that they might see some of the City Debentures, already issued, redeemed before the City incurred any additional debt.—*Colonist*.

The *Globe* says that the report of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron's resignation is correct.

ASSIZES.—Jane Morrison, of the Township of Albion, was brought up on a charge of murder. It appeared that on the 8th of July last, she got up about day-light, and took her child, about 14 months old, in her arms and went out and threw it into a well. She had been considered insane for a considerable time previous to this occurrence, and shortly after she went out, her other children gave the alarm; some of the neighbours came out and found the child in the well quite dead. She was consequently arrested and sent to jail. The Jury acquitted her on the ground of insanity. Several petty cases were disposed of.

CHILD KILLED.—Yesterday about ten o'clock, a little child about two years of age, the son of a man named Bemish, employed in Mr. Leslie's nursery, on the Kingston road, was run over by the wheel of a wagon and killed on the spot. The child had left its mother a few minutes before to play on the road, when a man who gave his name as Nelson Reid drove along his team of horses, attached to a wagon loaded with stones. The man would seem to have been seated on his wagon, as he did not observe the child on the road. The wheel passed over its breast and the lower part of the body and produced immediate death.—*Globe*.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—We have been requested to mention—and we have pleasure in doing so, for we think the idea a good one—that the "Executive Committee" have determined, provided the suggestion meet with the approval of the members of the Canadian "Fourth Estate," to send to the Grand Industrial Exhibition in London, a handsomely bound volume, composed of copies of every Newspaper published in the Colony: and, with this view, they have to request that the proprietors will forward to the Secretary of the Committee, John Leeming, Esq., the first copy of each journal, issued for the year 1851. Now, gentlemen, mend your pens, sharpen your scissors!—*Montreal Herald*.

Michael Dougherty, who was acquitted of the murder of Campbell at the late assizes threw himself out of the third story of Nelligan's Hotel, on Tuesday night about nine o'clock. When picked up he was senseless, but soon recovered. On examination by two medical gentlemen who happened to be present, it was found that he had escaped with a sound skin and whole bones, and went to bed. Dougherty had been speering it since the trial, and having been put to bed early on the above night, he "dihamed" he was in gaol, and making a desperate effort to escape from slavery, he threw himself out of the window instead of over the gaol fence. The distance from the window to the ground is about thirty feet.—*Hamilton Express*.

MEDICAL FACULTY OF THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

On Thursday last the Lecturers of the Medical Faculty of the Church University delivered their introductory addresses, in the Mechanics' Institute. Seldom have we witnessed in Toronto a more intelligent or influential assemblage than that which filled the hall on this deeply-interesting occasion.

The chair having been taken by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, a selection of prayers from the Liturgy were said by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, who acted as Chaplain.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto addressed the meeting, and stated the great gratification he experienced, on his return to the Province, when a deputation called upon him to inform him that several gentlemen of the medical profession wished to establish a School of Medicine, to be attached to the future Church University, the principles of which—when in operation, they were disposed to adopt—the leading principles of that Church University being, that religion should form the basis of the whole system of education, being by far the most important part of knowledge that man could attain, and that neither the advantage of individuals nor the prosperity of the state, could exist unless guided by religious principles. This being the case, and considering that an efficient School of Medicine would be an advantage to the country, he felt it his duty to attend on the present occasion and to make a few observations, which, however, must be few, not having had either time or opportunity to make himself acquainted with the details; but he would observe one circumstance that established a coincidence between the gentlemen now coming forward on the present occasion, and the King's College, London. He would now state to the meeting what had happened in respect of the University College in London. There had been previous complaints of the want of more moral and religious care of the medical students of that great city, that they were under no sort of discipline—exposed to all sorts of temptations and misery, and in consequence it was not to be wondered that many went wrong. This was more conspicuous in the Medical School attached to that University, and induced great numbers, as the evil was increasing rapidly, to turn their thoughts to the remedy. With that view, they added to the course of instruction at King's College, a medical department—and the result has been that King's College

is now equal, if not superior, to the University College in that branch of instruction, and this has not only produced a salutary change on the Students in the school of King's College, but has been effected on the Hospital Students also. It would be consoling to know that in England they continue to point to religion for their best example, and even among dissenters they were fully alive to the great importance of religious instruction as inseparable from education. In all the countries in which religion was not the basis of instruction, the most melancholy results followed. They had sad experience on the continent of its fruits—they need only look to the events in France and Germany. In the former country, the result was a revolution in 1781 and again in 1789, and both France and Germany are still in a sadly distracted state, and the only way to save England from similar misfortunes would be never to depart from those precepts which God himself enjoyed, that religion should be the basis—the only ground of happiness, both here and hereafter, and that we could only hope to prosper in proportion to the prevalence of religion amongst the people. Henceforward the peculiar principle of this, the beginning of the Church University of Canada, would be that these gentlemen would see to the necessity of religion as the basis of instruction—that by it, they would raise the minds of their pupils—show their care of their bodies, and lay the foundation for the welfare and happiness of their souls. He would here briefly allude to his reception in England. It was most gratifying from all quarters, save in one solitary exception, that he was attacked in a paper which he considered beneath his notice, and which, only in compliance with the wishes of friends, he should not have noticed, feeling that a life of fifty years—spent, he hoped, in the faithful service of his Maker—was the best guarantee for the purity of his motives and conduct, and he felt, if that were not sufficient to establish it, it were vain to expect to do so by means of a letter in a newspaper—for by that means, a reputation could never be restored. On his arrival in England, he had addressed himself to all the Bishops, in order to ensure their aid to promote his object, and from all, he had received most encouraging replies, and experienced much kindness and sympathy. In fact, there was but one opinion on the object of his journey, which was, that it was one worthy the labours of a Christian Bishop. It was a satisfaction to him to find that Sir Robert Peel, (now, unfortunately, no more), and others whom he had also seen, were fully sensible of the great injustice and hardship of the measure, which they said, could never have been countenanced in England, and which had robbed them of the fruits of years of toil and imposed their present labour upon them; but he felt pleasure in now announcing that they would begin the building in Spring, having obtained a sum which was considered sufficient to justify their doing so. Indeed his success under all circumstances was considered very gratifying. It would be so arranged that on the first of October next, the course of Instruction would be in full operation, not, certainly, on a great scale, but quite sufficient for a beginning. There would be three branches of education then ready to be entered on. Theology, Science, and Classical Literature as well as Medicine, this day begun. He expected before October to have two gentlemen of high attainments to take charge of the department of Science and Classical instruction—having made arrangements before his departure to secure their services, and, as business increased, they would be able to choose tutors and assistants to take a share in the drudgery of the labour; for this purpose they would hereafter be supplied with parties of character and solidity, and every effort would be made to ensure the services of men to promote that great object, by means of which, they hoped to rescue the youth of this Province from those sad consequences resulting from the want of religious instruction, which have blighted the youth in both Germany and France. (His Lordship here sat down amid loud applause.)

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Dr. BADGLEY addressed the meeting in the following manner. My Lord and Gentlemen—My colleagues have deputed me to act as their prolocutor on this occasion. In accordance with their request, I beg to assure you, that it has not arisen from any consciousness on my part, that I possessed qualifications that would enable me to discharge the duty assigned to me, in a manner as satisfactory as any of them could have done it; but simply from the fact, that this not being my first appearance on such a stage, I should be less likely, perhaps, to omit the consideration of any of those topics connected with the origin and objects of this institution, touching which, discussion is already rife out of doors, and which, if not anticipated now, will furnish constant subjects for enquiry and comment. The necessity that arose for the establishment of an University in connexion with, and subject to the discipline of that Church, over the interests of which His Venerable Lordship has presided for so many years, with unswerving fidelity to his Heavenly Master's cause, and undisputed benefit for the spiritual interests of the flock confided to his charge, has been sufficiently proved by the ready and heartfelt response which his Pastoral letter, on the subject, elicited throughout his Diocese. The sympathy which his Lordship also received from persons of our own communion, and others, in the land of our forefathers, has sufficiently attested the fact, that however much we may have to regret, the unfortunate divisions which have occurred for the last five years, among the ranks of members of the Church of England, there is, nevertheless, an anxious wish still felt, for the dissemination of all knowledge under the guidance and with the co-operation of sound religious instruction. His Lordship

has informed you, gentlemen, that the University in connexion with the Church of England, will go into operation in the course of the forthcoming year. I am authorized to state, that the Medical School, whose first session, I have now the honour to open, will constitute the Medical Faculty of that University, subject to the same discipline, and enjoying the same privileges as the other integrant Faculties, of which that corporation will consist. Constituting then, as we do, a part of the Church University, responsible to our God and to our consciences for the faithful performance of our duty in the sphere which we have selected for our future operations, fearlessly we cast our bread upon the waters, trusting, with God's blessing, we shall even, after many days, find it again. I have great pleasure in being able to announce, that certificates of attendance upon lectures delivered in this School, will be recognized as qualifying for graduation in the University of McGill College, Canada East, and most of the principal Universities and Colleges of the United States. I have also to state that the course of Medical instruction proposed to be given by my colleagues and myself during this session will be in accordance with the requirements of all the Licensing Boards throughout this Continent—that every exertion, on our part, will be made to render available to those Students who enter at this School, the unsurpassed advantages offered for practical instruction by the Toronto Dispensary and Lying-in Hospital, and when I inform you, that at the former charity, upwards of 3000 individuals have been prescribed for since its establishment in 1846, and that at the latter, up to this date, nearly 150 poor women have enjoyed the comfort of a home and the benefit of the best Medical attendance, I am convinced you will feel with me, that if our young institution cannot yet glory in the prestige of an endowed Hospital, as an appendage, it nevertheless possesses those groundworks for instruction, which, if rightly managed, will prove more than compensative. My Lord and Gentlemen—My colleagues and myself pledge ourselves, for the subjection of our best energies to the work which we have undertaken—we claim your countenance and cordial co-operation for our labours, and we beg of you to join us in imploring from the giver of every good and perfect gift, that blessing which he has promised to bestow upon all such as love and fear him. Dr. Badgley then took a review of the origin and progress of Medical jurisprudence in Great Britain and this Continent, shewing its importance to Society generally, to Rulers, Legislators, Judges, Coroners, Barristers and Physicians, and concluded with an address to Students, at once tending to encourage them in their studies, and warning them of the misapplication of their time and talents, in the prosecution of their arduous, but interesting work.

MIDWIFERY.

Dr. HODDER next followed on this interesting branch of the Medical profession. He alluded to the almost total obscurity in which its early history was enveloped, the first authentic records being supplied from Scripture. He touched on the speculative theories and writings of Schulze and Leclerc, the latter of whom had ably reviewed the doctrines of the ancients down to the days of Galen. The boldness with which hippocrates emancipated medicine from the trammels of superstition and the delusions of philosophy; and his successful efforts to remove the obstacles which the bigotry and superstition of the vulgar—the impudence and vain pretences of the quack, and the pride and vanity of the sophists opposed to its improvement, by means of which, he freed medicine from the false and mischievous doctrines that disgraced it, and established its fundamental principles upon a solid and rational basis. Before leaving this portion of the history of his subject he paid a passing tribute to the memory of the illustrious Galen. From thence, he passed to the mediæval or dark ages, in which the fetters of ignorance chained anew to the earth, the mighty mind of man—chains happily removed by the invention of the art of printing, a discovery by which midwifery, in common with every other branch of useful knowledge, soon began to derive the most important advantages, particularly by the several important publications on the Art of Midwifery which soon followed; whilst subsequently the use of instruments came to the aid of the physician. He then alluded to the revolution in the practice by its extension to males, and the progressive reformation of those abuses which had accumulated through ages of ignorance and timidity. Some interesting details connected with the experiment of the transfusion of blood from one subject to another, in critical cases, followed the temporary discontinuance of the experiments owing to the frequent failures of Denys—and their momentary revival by Drs. Blundell and Leacock, to meet a like fate. The important labours of Dr. Wm. Hunter received their well merited praise. Having thus traced the history of Midwifery from the earliest periods to the commencement of the nineteenth century, and exhibited the progressive development of the Art, he apologized for not then alluding to the discoveries and improvements which have taken place in Midwifery from the commencement of this century to the present time, because, in attempting to arrange and condense even the more important truths which had been established in this department of Medical Science, he found himself surrounded by a host of names and facts, the bare mention of which, would alone have occupied more time than was allotted to him. It therefore only remained for him to apologize for detaining his audience so long, yet, he found ample material for that apology in the lively interest which we must all feel in the comfort and happiness of the other sex, doomed as they are both by the decrees of Providence and by human institutions, to drink deep of the bitter cup of suffering, but that whatever may be her lot in this world, we, as men, must at least acknowledge, that while Infinite Power gave us being, Infinite Mercy gave us WOMAN.

ANATOMY.

Dr. BETHUNE next addressed the meeting, and called the attention of his audience, in the first place, to that portion of the early history of Anatomy, which preceded the period at which dissection was first practiced upon the human subject. He stated that observations were wont to be made from the earliest ages upon the bodies of inferior animals and men, as well in the religious, as in other practices of the times. He then noticed the fact that before the age of Hippocrates, the science was cultivated by men not specially devoted to the study of medicine; and that it was regarded as an essential branch of general education.—Dr. Bethune then reviewed the labours of Hippocrates, who built upon the researches of the Pythagorean Philosophers. The works of Aristotle, and the history of Praxagoras and others, who, immediately preceded Erisistratus and Herophilus, the first, who, under the reign of Ptolemy Soter, engaged in the actual dissection of the human body. He also reviewed the character of the observations of these two worthies, and very shortly glanced at the advance of the science since their times, by referring to the names of Galen, Eustachius, Malpighi, Valsalva, Morgagni, Vilussens, Meckel, Harvey and many others no less worthy of note, whose names will be handed down to the remotest