

# Carleton Place Herald.

VOL. XIV.

CARLETON PLACE C. W., FEBRUARY 24, 1864.

No. 24.

## To the River Bonnechere.

(IN SPRING.)

The Bonnechere banks are blooming,

Where grows the cypress wild,

Where early in life's morning

I wandered as a child.

And still while memory reaches,

To days long, long ago,

Beneath those shady bushes—

I've listened to its flow.

And still the river's rolling,

No changes seen are there,

But, ah! old friends are falling

Like leaves in autumn's air.

The Pioneer's are going,

The marble marks their rest;

But still that river's flowing,

In murmur from the West.

The old Rock's honest faces,

I still remember well,

While seated in my grove,

As with a fairy spell.

The wild thrush still is singing,

As sweet now as of yore,

While wild the foam is flinging,

Its spray from shore to shore.

Roll on—old friend—forever,

Eternal to the sea,

And may your song be ever

A soothing lullaby.

—“POLLIA.”

## THE DEPOSITION OF BISHOP COLONSO.

The following is an account of the

proceedings in the case of Dr. Colenso, brought

by the Cape Mail—

The news by the last mail brought down

the report of the trial to the evening of

Thursday, Nov. 19. On the morning of

the following day the Archbishop of George,

one of the accusing clergy, resumed his

arguments in support of the accusations by

considering the alleged errors of the Bishop

of Natal as respects the holy scriptures.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The Registrar then read a letter from

the Bishop of Natal, which was put in

his defence. The letter was dated

“Bishopscourt, August 2, 1861.” It was

very voluminous, occupying nearly three

columns of small type in the local journals.

The tone of the arguments was clearly shown

in the exordium, which said:—“I have no

doubt whatever that the canonical books of

scripture do contain errors, and some very

grave ones, in matters of fact; but the

historical narratives are not to be depended

on as true in all their details. I have

never stated this publicly, but surely, in this

age of critical enquiry, every intelligent

student of the scriptures must be aware of

the truth of what I say. It is in vain to deny

what is patent to any careful and honest

reader, who will select his own portion

of the sacred text, and compare one passage

with another. And I must say, I had supposed

that there were very few in the present day

who would contest this point.

On Nov. 21, the Very Rev. the Dean of

Cape Town delivered a long reply. This

closed the case.

The Court then adjourned, and re-assembled

by notice on Dec. 14, when the

suffragan bishops (as assessors) delivered

their opinions. The presiding clergy had

accused Dr. Colenso of heresy on nine

counts.

His belief in the statement: his belief in

justification without any knowledge of

Christ: his belief in natural regeneration:

his disbelief in the endlessness of future

punishments: his denial that the scriptures

are the word of God: his denial of the

inspiration of the holy scriptures: his denial

that the Bible is a true history of the facts

which it professes to describe: his denial of

the divinity of our blessed Lord: his de-

praving, impugning and bringing into dis-

repute the Book of Common Prayer.

The Bishop of Grahamstown said he con-

sidered all these charges proved; and, pain-

ful as it was to him to arrive at such a con-

clusion, he considered that, by the false

teaching proved against him, the Bishop of

Natal had wholly disqualified himself for

bearing rule in the Church of God, and for

the cure of souls therein. The Bishop of

the Free State announced that he had come

to a similar conclusion.

The Court was then adjourned to Dec.

16, when, on its reassembling, the Metro-

politan pronounced judgment, depriving

Bishop Colenso of his seat, unless, on or be-

fore the 4th of March next, the Bishop shall

file a full, unconditional and absolute re-

traction, in writing, of all the objectionable

extracts, in London, or a like rejection by

April 16 in Cape Town.

Dr. Bleek, on behalf of Bishop Colenso,

handed in a protest against the legality of

the proceedings and the validity of the judg-

ment, and gave notice of appeal.

The Bishop of Cape Town said he could

not recognize any appeal, and that the Ar-

bishop of Canterbury, and be must require

that appeal to be made within fifteen days

from that time.

A CASE OF CURIOUSITY.—Some people

have very inquiring minds; but few, I

think, carry their curiosity so far as the

follow who rang the bell of a fashionable

residence the other day, and when the ser-

vant girl made her appearance, politely in-

quired, “What are you going to have for

dinner to-day?” The girl, thinking the

man was one of their tradesmen, and had

made the inquiry in a business capacity, in-

nocently replied, “Mutton, sir.” “Mutton

—with sauce?” “Yes, sir.” “Ah, well!

I was passing by, and thought I would in-

quire. Good morning.” The servant was

indignant when she came to comprehend

the man's motive, but he was too far up the

street to hear her angry denunciations.

Punch says it is a trying moment when

your new coat comes home from the tailor's.

Why is rheumatism like a glutton? Be-

cause it attacks the joints.

Why is a minister like a locomotive? Be-

cause we have to look out for him when

he bell rings.

Why is the assessor of taxes the best man

in the world? Because he never undertakes

anything.

Why is a photograph album like the

diarist on a hot summer? Because it is

often the receptacle for empty pages.

Why is a field of grass like a person older

has mowed? Because it is pastured.

Why are blacksmiths confirmed sinners?

Because they have hardened views.

Why is an accepted entry like a person

possessed of a crime? He ought to be trans-

ported!

## Dr. Campbell's Lecture.

Dr. Campbell delivered his lecture last

night before a respectable audience. The

attendance was not large, but that may be

mainly accounted for by the unpleasant

state of the weather. The views he put for-

ward, as will be seen from the following re-

port, were ably sustained by the arguments

he used. After a few preliminary obser-

vations, he said:—

“A very great change has taken place in

the practice of medicine within the last 20

years. Physicians, from observing the mar-

vellous success of modes of treatment, in

which they considered that the case was left

entirely to nature, begin to place more con-

fidence in nature's remedies, and to distrust

their own. Every one must have noticed

that bleeding, blistering and salivating have

been gradually falling out of favor as re-

medial measures, and that the older and more

experienced the physician, the less reliance

is he disposed to place in drugs. This mod-

ern method, by which the physician does

not pretend to cure his patient; he, however,

endeavors to remove the disease, which is a

strange and a very great stride in the right direction. It was

announced that in his lecture, “the only

number in which diseases can be cured,” would

be explained. To do this the lecturer first

read a passage from a work of very high

authority, “Bennett's Clinical Lectures,”

in which it was stated as well as asserting

that diseases once begun had to go through

a certain, specific and definite course, and

that any interference with this course, par-

ticularly of a repressive nature, tended more

to impede than to aid the progress towards

health, and that, consequently, such inter-

ference did not shorten the disease, but

prolonged it, and that the tendency to

disease can only mean the shortening of

its duration by the recovery of the patient;

it was formerly too often shortened by his

death. It is admitted that impeding or ar-

resting the symptoms by which a disease

manifests itself is no more curing a patient,

than the mere halting down of the signal of

distress can be called relieving the wants of

a ship at sea. It follows, therefore, that if

the stopping of the symptoms impedes the

recovery, the co-operating with them, or

aiding them must assist the recovery. These

symptoms must therefore be considered as

nature's remedy, an antidote to the real in-

ternal or primary disease, which is the

“only way in which diseases can be cured,”

is by administering remedies that will act

in the same manner and direction as the

process by which nature is doing the work

—in other words, by giving such remedies

as, when taken by a patient in health, would

be followed by the symptoms by which nature

is curing the disease in question—this meth-

od of cure has been crystallized into the

aphorism of “like cures like,” or *similia*

*similibus curantur*. There are only two

diseases of disease: those of the innervation

and those of nutrition, or, in other words,

diseases of the nerves and diseases of the

blood. In some diseases of both these func-

tions are implicated. Nature's remedies for

irregular innervation are paralysis, convul-

sions, epilepsy, chorea, hysteria, &c. By

these the disturbed equilibrium of the ner-

vous system is adjusted, and the tendency to

restore the disturbed equilibrium of atmo-

spheric electricity. All functional diseases

belong to the class of nerve diseases, in op-

position to organic, which are always blood

diseases. Pain is one of nature's great cur-

ative processes, by directing nerve force to

the parts where the action is required, and

Dyspepsia, which is caused by want of

nerve force to carry on the process of diges-

tion, is a summing of vitality to the part,

to carry that process through. Nature's

remedies for blood diseases are inflammations

fever, hemorrhages, cholera, dysentery, &c.

After describing the mode in which animal

heat was produced, the way in which the

blood sometimes becomes poisoned by its

own waste materials was clearly shown, and

that the varied so-called diseases that arise

from what is called catching cold, are only

get rid of by what nature is endeavoring to

do by the process of the blood, which

is followed by the state of the house

filled with smoke by some obstruction in

the chimney, and the smoke trying to get

out at doors, windows and key-holes, and

that the ordinary attempts to repel these so-

called diseases, were as reasonable as driv-

ing the smoke back again into the house.

Dr. Campbell entered into a very full ex-

planation of the blood diseases, that which

nature endeavors to remedy by the deposit

of tubercles in the lungs, commonly called

pulmonary consumption. This he consid-

ered to be caused by the rusting of the iron

in the blood, by the oxygen of the air when

added by the action of the iron, which

exists within 500 miles of the sea, and that

the most effectual mode of preventing this rust-

ing or oxydation of the blood, by which its

corrosive became unfitted to nourish the

body, was to keep the nerve force up to the

highest point, the vital principle being that

get rid of the poison in the blood, which

changes are restored, and the tendency to

yield to this destructive combination of

chlorine and oxygen, one of which might

be called the Jackal, the other the Lion,

was too strong then to remove to a climate

sufficiently remote from the sea; to one

where, as in the great central prairies of this

continent, or in Central Russia, iron never

rusts, and where iron tools may be left ex-

posed to the rains and dews of Heaven for months

without a stain. The fallacy of the ordi-

nary treatment of consumption was clearly

exposed, and the fatality of the disease at-

tributed to the uniform counteracting of

nature's attempts at cure. On the other

hand, the very great success that attended

changes of residence, and the tendency to

yield to this destructive combination of

chlorine and oxygen, one of which might

be called the Jackal, the other the Lion,