

hands of competent artists for execution. We believe Mr. Morris leaves town early in the week for Montreal, to make arrangements for the transference of the establishments on the fifth proximo. Our citizens will be glad to learn that new Post-Office buildings are to be erected in Toronto forthwith, and that they are to contain such accommodations for the General Postal Department as will be required for four years hence, on the return of the Government to this city. The site spoken of for the erection, is the Government Lot on Front Street, alongside of the Custom House; but we believe this matter is not fully determined.—*Globe*.

The subjoined circular has been forwarded to some of the Clergy in this Diocese, and probably to others. It may be interesting to those who may not have seen it, to know what the Commission are doing.

"TORONTO UNIVERSITY COMMISSION,—UPPER CANADA COLLEGE."

Toronto, January 28th, 1851.  
SIR,—Her Majesty's Commissioners for the University of Toronto, being charged with the duty of reporting upon the various subjects specified in an Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 82, are desirous of availing themselves of the information of those, whose experience and position, as well as acquaintance with the wants and wishes of the people of the Province generally, entitle their opinion to public confidence.

"Although the Commissioners are anxious to have the benefit of your advice, communicated in such manner as may seem to yourself best calculated to do justice to your views, they will feel particularly obliged by being favoured with your opinion on the following points, which have already engaged their anxious attention:—

"I. The expediency of reducing the amount of Fees at present charged?

"II. The expediency of limiting the compulsory attendance of Students upon the University Lectures to two terms in each year, instead of being extended, as at present, to three Terms. In this way, compulsory residence at the seat of University would be reduced to six months (say from November to May) in each year, while the attention of the absent, to the subjects of the third Term, might be secured by requiring them to undergo an examination?

"III. Whether, under the present system, or in the event of your concurring in the changes suggested in the last query, the course for the degree of B. A. should be extended to four years, or should be limited, as at present, to three years?

"IV. The expediency of re-arranging the course of Instruction at present pursued; of altering the principles upon which Degrees are conferred, and rendering them real tests of merit; of so regulating the studies of the University, as to render them at some period of the course, more directly subservient to the future pursuits of the Students?

"V. The best means of rendering the Scholarships, authorized by the above Act, available for the purposes contemplated; the regulations which you would suggest as to the mode of election; the period during which they should be held, and the emolument which ought to be attached; and, in relation to the last enquiry, whether it would be expedient to attach the same stipend to all the Scholarships, or to classify them into one or more grades?

"VI. The expediency of establishing Fellowships; the most eligible mode of election to that Office; the tenure on which it should be held, and the stipend which ought to be annexed?

"VII. Whether the present Constitution of the existing Faculties, viewed comparatively, is, in your estimate, proper?

"VIII. Whether any re-arrangement of the existing Chairs in the Faculty of Arts, would be expedient, and calculated to place that Faculty on a footing satisfactory to the public; or whether an additional number of Professors therein be necessary?

"IX. What regulations would be expedient for the purpose of securing the attendance of Under-graduates and Students upon public worship in their respective Churches, and other places of worship, and for securing to them the benefit of religious instruction from their respective Ministers, and according to their respective forms of faith?

"The Commissioners will be thankful to receive your suggestions, either orally or in writing, as may be most agreeable to you, at your earliest convenience. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

JOHN BURNS, Sec'y Com. Univ. Tor.

NOTE.—The present Establishment is as follows:—

FACULTY OF ARTS.—

Dr. McCaul, Professor of Classical Literature, Belles Letters, Logic and Rhetoric—Salary, £450.

Dr. Beaven, Professor of Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy—Salary, £450.

Rev. R. Murray, Professor of Mathematics—Salary, £450.

Dr. Croft, Professor of Chemistry, and Experimental Philosophy—Salary, £450.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—

Dr. Gwynne, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology—Salary, £325.

Dr. King, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine—Salary, £250.

Dr. Beaumont, Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery—Salary, £250.

Dr. Herrick, Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children—Salary, £250.

Dr. Nicol, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy—Salary, £250.

Dr. O'Brien, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence—Salary, £250.

Dr. Richardson, Professor of Practical Anatomy, and Curator of the Anatomical and Pathological Museum—Salary, £350.

FACULTY OF LAW.—

Dr. Connor, Professor of Law and Jurisprudence—Salary, £250.

The Commissioners beg leave to mention that the changes which have been most pressed upon their attention, as, at once, necessary to the efficiency of the Institution, and possibly attainable with the present income, are the following:—

Additional Professors in the Faculty of Arts, viz:—

Professor of Natural Philosophy, Professor of Natural History, Professor of Modern Languages, Professor of Agriculture, a School of Engineering.

It is said that the Government intend to purchase the buildings of Victoria College, to be used as a deaf and dumb asylum.

The next removal of the Seat of Government will make the fourth removal during the brief existence of the Union of the Provinces. The cost to the province consequent upon these migrations, will amount to upwards of half a million of dollars. Whatever good reasons may be urged for these itinerant proceedings, certainly economy is not one of them.—*Christian Guardian*.

The *Preston Chronicle* says that as some of the men employed by Mr. Jacksons, boiler-maker, were finishing one of the boilers, and usefully engaged in riveting the last piece, it was discovered that one of the men was fastened inside. A large piece had to be cut out to enable the man to effect his escape.

David Thompson, Esq., M.P.P. for Haldimand, died at his residence, Indiana, on Thursday, the 20th ult.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the aggregate Value of Imports received at Hamilton, and Duties collected, during the past Seven Years respectively, viz:—

	IMPORTS.	£	s.	d.
The Year ending January 5, 1844,	-	56,645	4	10
Do. do. 1845,	-	81,388	4	10
Do. do. 1846,	-	117,147	10	6
Do. do. 1847,	-	106,977	12	4
Do. do. 1848,	-	152,632	0	5
Do. do. 1849,	-	235,344	18	8
Do. do. 1850,	-	260,050	11	8
Do. do. 1851,	-	381,567	13	10

	DUTIES.	£	s.	d.
The Year ending January 5, 1844,	-	12,000	6	9
Do. do. 1845,	-	16,989	6	9
Do. do. 1846,	-	22,011	1	9
Do. do. 1847,	-	20,726	8	1
Do. do. 1848,	-	26,768	1	6
Do. do. 1849,	-	30,322	0	7
Do. do. 1850,	-	45,004	10	5
Do. do. 1851,	-	59,288	15	4

On Wednesday evening the 26th ult, an anti-slavery meeting was held in the City Hall, in this City; his Worship the Mayor, in the chair. The hall and gallery were so crowded that many persons had to leave, not being able to obtain places. The meeting, we are informed, was called to enable the citizens of Toronto to enter their protest against the iniquities of Slavery. The following gentlemen were present and took part in the proceedings of the meeting: Revs. Mr. McClure, Mr. Esson, Dr. Willis, M. Lillie, Mr. Roaf and Mr. Geikie; also Capt. Stuart, Messrs. T. J. Short, Plummer and Peter Brown. The Society which was then formed, is to be called "The Anti Slavery Society of Canada." A Committee was appointed to make by-laws for the regulation of the Society. The office bearers consist of Rev. M. Willis, D. D. President. Rev. W. McClure Sec., Capt. C. Stuart corresponding Sec. and Andrew Hamilton, Esq. Treasurer. The meeting broke up at a late hour.—*North American*.

FORGED NOTES AND SPURIOUS COIN.—

In a late paper we alluded to the circulation of forged notes of the Commercial Bank, Hamilton; but as perhaps it may be necessary that the commercial public should be again informed of the fact, we copy the following on the subject from the *Hamilton Gazette*:—"We learn that several \$1 bills of the Commercial Bank have been transformed into \$5s, by cutting out the figures and letters of one at each corner, and inserting the figure 5 and letter V therein. The public, by carefully observing the word one in the centre, can easily detect the fraud. It is quite an old means of deception, and has been practised for years on the United States and Provincial Bank Notes. The Boston Times states that a vast number of 10 cent counterfeit coins have been issued from a secret mint in Connecticut.—They bear the dates respectively of 1847 and 1848, are well executed, and are passed without any difficulty.—The principal feature proving their spurious character is the absence of the circle of stars around the figure of liberty, which the genuine ten cent pieces have. These bogus coins have been tested and found to be a mixture of metals easily fusible, with a very thin plating of silver. There will likely be a few barrels of them smuggled into Canada, and we advise a close examination.—*Colonist*.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—MONSTER REQUISITION.—The requisition to the Mayor, requesting him to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of this city, to consider the contemplated removal of the seat of government, has received fifteen hundred signatures. We understand that the meeting will be held in St. Lawrence Hall on Wednesday next.—*Patriot*.

A soldier, named James Thompson, was drowned in the bay on Thursday last.

GREAT FRESHET.—Owing to the continued heavy rain for the last few days, the river rose to a great height—higher than has been known for many years, and a good deal of damage has been sustained by the destruction of Bridges; two of those connecting the town with Westminster have been swept away.—The Toll Gate Bridge on York Street, and the new Bridge on Ridout Street; the Bridge at Hall's Mills has also been carried away. We hope the Municipal authorities who have the management of those matters will soon have them rebuilt in a more substantial and permanent manner.—*London (C. W.) Times*.

CONTRIBUTION FOR THE EXHIBITION IN LONDON IN 1851.—The ship *Pomona*, D. W. Cronk, master, which sailed from this port on Thursday morning last, for Liverpool, has on board a full figure, eight feet high, carved by Mitchell, of this City. It is intended to represent a South American Indian Chief. A large number of gentlemen, many of whom are connoisseurs in the branch of arts, inspected the figure before shipment, and concluded that the artist has succeeded in bringing out a most perfect likeness of the human face and form. New Brunswick will stand indebted to William Olive, Esq., the builder and owner of the *Pomona*, for thus bringing under the notice this specimen of New Brunswick genius and talent, at the Great Industrial Exhibition.

We have recently seen a very fine specimen of alabaster or gypsum cut out of the mines at Hillsborough, and intended for the exhibition of 1851.—*St. John's Courier*.

The Newfoundland Legislature met on the 25th ult. His Excellency in opening the session said:—

I have to congratulate you on the great improvement which has taken place in the Revenue of the last year, evincing the favourable change that has occurred during that period in the commercial prospects of the Colony; and I trust that these additional resources will enable you to give increased facilities to the fisherman, as well as to the agriculturist, in their communications throughout the country, by the comple-

tion of those main lines of road that connect the remote settlements with the capital of the Island.

An Act has passed the Imperial Parliament in their last Session for repealing the 16th section of the 15th Geo. 3rd, chap. 31, on the subject of which, previously to its Proclamation, I shall communicate with you by message.

I will cause to be laid before you copies of several Despatches which have been received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall direct the accounts of the Revenue and Expenditure of the past year, with the Estimates for the current year, to be laid before you, and I rely with unabated confidence upon your disposition to make all due provision for the exigencies and probable contingencies for the Public Service during the present year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
The third and concluding letter of 'Erasmus Oldstyle' is unavoidably postponed till our next.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.  
LETTERS received to Wednesday March 5, 1851:—H. Slate, Esq., rem.; Asst. Com. General Fields.

THE CHURCH.  
TORONTO, THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1851.

TRINITY COLLEGE—CHURCH UNIVERSITY.  
We beg leave in an especial manner to direct attention to the following announcement.

Having recently expressed ourselves at some length on the vital importance of Church Grammar Schools, it is unnecessary, at present, to do more than express our earnest desire, that many educational institutions will avail themselves of the privileges now held out for their acceptance.

NOTICE.  
Arrangements having now been made to open "Trinity College—Church University"—for the business of instruction, on the first of October next; information is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that Grammar Schools in any part of Upper Canada, will be received into union with the College upon application to the Council.

Testimonials will be required to afford evidence that provision is made in the regulation of such schools for the systematic instruction of the scholars in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as taught by the United Church of England and Ireland, and also that the Head Master and regular Assistants be members of that Church.

Pupils educated in the schools "in union" will become entitled to certain privileges, not conferred upon those from other schools, such as becoming Associates of the College in shorter time, &c., &c.

An annual prize will also be given by the Council of Trinity College to the best pupil from each school.

By order of the Board,  
THOS. CHAMPION,  
Trinity Col. C. Chamber,  
20th February, 1851. Secretary.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MODERN METHODISM.

Our late English files furnish us with some melancholy details illustrative of the present condition of "the people called Methodists," as their founder always insisted upon demonstrating them. If poor John Wesley could revisit the scene of his well-meant, but irregular labours, we question not that he would bitterly regret having set in motion the rolling-stone of schism, when he contemplated the quagmire into which it has precipitated the "Society" styling itself, in express opposition to his injunctions,—"*CHURCH*."

It must be obvious to the merest tyro in the Dissenting annals of England for the last seventy years, that *ambition* is the rock upon which Methodism has struck; and that it is the rock which is yet destined to shatter the man-constructed organization to atoms, cannot be reasonably doubted. Wesley enjoyed the full and undeniable status of a Priest in the Anglican Church. His proceedings were in too many instances, it is true, uncanonical and un-Catholic in the highest degree; but still he never forfeited his Apostolic commission, and gloried in the possession thereof even upon his dying bed. Hence it was that this remarkable man had no temptation to play the independent—or swerve from the great first principles in which he had been so carefully educated. Hence it was that only ten months before his decease he used these emphatic words, provoked by the presumptuous aspirations of the Teachers of the body which he had organized in a rash hour: "It does by no means follow.....that ye are commissioned to baptize or to administer the Lord's Supper. Ye never dreamed of this, for ten or twenty years after ye began to preach. Ye did not then, like Korah, Dathan, and Abiram, seek the Priesthood also. Ye knew no man taketh this honour unto himself, but he that is called of God, as was Aaron. OH! CONTAIN YOURSELVES WITHIN YOUR OWN BOUNDS!" [Here we must beg our contemporary the *Christian Guardian*, to remember that the above words were

enunciated by the architect of his platform. Had we propounded such sentiments, the war-whoop of *Puseyism*! would doubtless have been uplifted with might and main!]

Wesley was gathered to the tomb of his fathers, and, as he dreaded, the Methodists ere long burst the "bounds," within which he fondly but faintly hoped they would be restrained. The Teachers became first *Ministers* and then *Clergymen*—and the *Preaching-houses* swelled to the dignity of *Chapels and Churches*! Why should they be inferior, forsooth! to their brethren of the Establishment? Thus Wesley's name was retained—but Wesley's earnest remonstrances and deprecatory prayers were disregarded as if not more substantial than the echo of "sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal!"

But the arrow thus shot from a proud and ambitious bow is recoiling upon the usurping archer. The children of Korah (we apply the word as Wesley applied it), are beginning to "pluck their parent by the beard!" Methodism is still undergoing the process of development.

We find in the *Sheffield Times* of the 4th of January, an account of a meeting of the "Wesleyan Local Preacher's Mutual Aid Society," recently held in that town. It would appear from the proceedings that the "Local Preachers" have as little inclination to play subordinate parts to the "itinerant ministers"—as these "ministers" had to acknowledge the Apostolic authority of the Church which Wesley implored them never to abandon. One of the speakers, himself a "local preacher," thus modestly characterises the body to which he belongs, and denounces the aspiring pretensions of their "travelling" brethren:

"Had they not proved themselves by their walk and conversation to be men approved by God, loving the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity. Could not some of those present testify to their call to preach? Then he claimed to them to be ministers of the Lord Jesus Christ—(hear, hear, hear)—and claimed for them equality with any minister of the Lord Jesus. (Applause.) Alluding to popery he said if they were to have popery in the connexion, let them go to the fount for it, where they could have it as it ought to be. It had been preached that there was a want of talent among the local preachers. But the craving after literary talent in the preachers was one great cause why methodism had progressed less of late. (Hear.) They had the talent to do good, and he did not hesitate to say that they would match with the travelling preachers for talent. (Applause.) He had no blush on his cheek when he said so. (Renewed cheering.) He was ready to say that, man for man, number for number, they would match the whole of the travelling preachers in the kingdom, and they would beat them. (Loud cheers.) They did not want this talent. The church of God does not want it, and the Holy Ghost did not want it. The talent they wanted was the talent as of a little child—though, he added, he was not a little child. (A laugh.) They wanted the talent of getting hold of God: the talent to approach their Heavenly Father with the same confidence that the child approached its earthly parents."

Now substitute the words "*Church Parsons*" for those of "*Travelling Preachers*," in the above extract, and one would imagine that he was perusing some Methodist manifesto promulgated during the last century! The assumption of popular talent, and the sneer at every thing in the shape of literary acquirement, strongly remind us of the inspired and aspiring tailors and cobblers, whose irregular zeal, unfettered by knowledge, so frequently drew down the rebuke of their more enlightened and sorely annoyed chief!

One reason adduced by Mr. Wesley why he committed the "*irregularity*" (this is his own expression,) of preaching in the open air, was that the churches were shut against him. The *Conference* of 1850-51, it would appear, are determined to ape the "*persecuting*" exclusiveness of the Church, as appears from the following passage of a speech delivered by a Mr. Newton, in Sheffield in December last, reported by the journal above quoted. The speaker, who it will be observed was not one of the "*expelled*," observed:—

"It had been reported that he was 'under the clock,' and to-day a person went to his house to inquire if it was true and to express his readiness to give bail for him. He would explain the cause of this report. A week ago he was engaged to take the appointment of a regular local preacher who was planned at Grimsthorpe. He got there about 20 minutes past ten. He went into the pulpit, but shortly afterwards Mr. Paul Earnshaw came up the pulpit stairs and asked what he was doing there. He replied he had come to preach. 'Who sent you?' said Mr. Earnshaw. He explained that he had come in the place of brother Fisher. 'Then you shall not preach,' replied Mr. Earnshaw. He then said, 'Brother Earnshaw what evil have I done?' 'No matter,' was the brusque reply, 'you shall not preach. George (turning to the chapel keeper) go for a policeman.' George was dutiful and away he went. He (Mr. Newton) still remained in the pulpit: Mr. Earnshaw gave out a hymn and he helped him to sing it. While they were so employed the policeman came into the chapel and said, 'I order you to do your duty and take this man into custody.' The policeman, however, was not so dutiful as George and refused to meddle with him. 'Sir,' said he to the policeman, 'I am come here to preach for brother Fisher. I have never been expelled and I have a right to be here.' 'It does not matter,' said Mr. Earnshaw to the policeman, 'You must take him out of the chapel.' He (Mr. Newton) wished to make an announcement to the people but again Mr. Earnshaw interfered. The policeman said 'Well, perhaps, you had better leave the chapel, Mr. Newton,' and immediately he did so, accompanied by the policeman and nearly the whole of the congregation. Mr. Earnshaw commenced prayer, and he (Mr. Newton) advised the congregation to return, for he did not wish any disturbance to arise. 'No,' they replied, 'we cannot