

The Secretary of the Medical Faculty of Trinity College, Church University, has to acknowledge the following handsome donation of valuable works presented to the Medical Department of the Library, by W. A. JOHNSON, Esq.:

"*Requardt's Universal Botany*," 3 vols. folio, plates.
 "Michaux's *Flora Boreali Americana*," 2 vols. quarto, plates.
 "Linne's *System of Nature*," 7 vols. quarto.
 "Parkinson's *Organic Remains of a former World*," 3 vols. imp. quarto, coloured plates.
 "Miller's *Linnaeus Folio Illustrations*," and also from Mrs. MELACH of Port Maitland, "Churchill & Stephenson's *Medical Botany*," 4 vols. quarto, coloured plates.

Trinity College, April, 5, 1851.

YORK AND SCARBORO' PLANK ROAD.—A meeting of the subscribers to the above contemplated Plank Road, was held at Smith's Inn, Kennedy Road, on Friday the 4th instant, for the purpose of determining the line of Road and electing Directors, &c., when the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the current year:—Mr. John Wheeler, Mr. William March, Mr. John Palmer, Mr. Joseph H. Smith, and Mr. Joseph Pilkie, Mr. Archibald Glendinning, Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. John Wheeler, President. The above Road commences at the Four Mile Tree on the Kingston Road, along the Town Line to the 1st Concession of Scarborough, near St. Jude's Church, thence along said 1st Concession to its junction with the Danforth Road. A large amount of Stock was subscribed at the meeting, and committees appointed to receive further subscriptions.

FIRE.—At half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night a fire broke out in a stable belonging to R. C. McMullen, Esq., on Queen Street, near Nelson Street, in consequence of a candle having been incautiously left burning. The stable was consumed, but owing to the promptitude with which the Fire Brigade were on the ground, no further damage was done.—*Patriot*.

FIRE.—On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. William Gardener, bricklayer, in Streetsville, and though every exertion was made to arrest the progress of the devouring element, the greater portion of the building was speedily reduced to ashes. We are happy to add, however, that most of the furniture and other articles were saved.

It is contemplated to run a steamer between St. Catharines and Toronto during the ensuing summer.

The Directors of the Great Western Railway, with Messrs. Shade and Elliott, yesterday proceeded to stake out and purchase the right of way for the Railway from Galt to the main trunk of the Great Western line. We trust they will be met with the utmost liberality on the part of the landowners on the line.

The Assizes for the united counties of Lincoln and Welland, terminated on the evening of the 2nd inst. The *Niagara Chronicle* gives the following list of convictions:—

William Hodge, convicted of larceny, three years' hard labour in the Provincial Penitentiary.

George Smith, larceny, six months' imprisonment in gaol.

Matthew Hart, larceny, six months' do.

Nelson Sheldersburgh, bigamy, to three years' hard labour in the Penitentiary.—*Patriot*.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last Mr. John Hayes, 7th Concession, Township of London, left home with a waggon heavily laden with grain, on his way to a new farm which he was clearing up in the Township of Blanshard. It appears that night overtook him by the way, and when within about half a mile of his farm, on going down a hill, the waggon was accidentally overturned and as to relate, the unfortunate man was found next morning quite dead, with his body under the waggon, having apparently been instantly killed. He has left a wife and large family to mourn their loss.

HALDIMAND NOMINATIONS.—The nomination of candidates to represent this county took place on Saturday last when the following persons were proposed:—viz., Wm. Leon Mackenzie, Geo. Brown, Randall McKinnon, and Horatio Case. After the propositions had taken place the several Candidates addressed the meeting, but as it rained incessantly all the time, they had to cut their speeches short. The Returning officer having asked for a show of hands for the several parties proposed, declared Mr. Case to have the majority, it being between Messrs. McKinnon and Case that the meeting were divided. Some five or six held up their hands in favour of Mackenzie, and not more than twelve or thirteen for the Ministerial nominee, Mr. Brown. Mr. McKinnon will doubtless be returned by an overwhelming majority. A poll having been demanded the Returning officer appointed Monday and Tuesday next, the 14th and 15th instant, for the polling in the several townships.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

It is said that Jenny Lind will take Toronto on her route from the Mississippi to New York, via the Lakes—provided always, that Mr. Barnum is secured in a suitable amount beforehand.—*Patriot*.

LORD METCALFE.—Although we are not very likely to agree with Mr. George Thompson in his opinion of the conduct of the British Government in India generally, yet with one expression that fell from him on Friday we heartily concur. In the early part of his lecture he casually mentioned the name of that lamented nobleman—so deservedly dear to the hearts of all the British Canadians, the late Lord Metcalfe,—upon which a loud and prolonged cheer rang through the Hall, and the lecturer said that he was glad to find the best of Indian Governors so highly appreciated in Canada. Had he known from whom the one or two hisses that accompanied the cheer proceeded, he possibly might not have been so warm in his acknowledgments.—*Patriot*.

Our harbour is beginning once more to present a very animated appearance; several of the Steamers have already commenced their summer trips, and others will be ready to follow in a few days. Besides the steamers already announced, the *Magnet* commenced on Thursday last, *Pasport* leaves Kingston to day, and the *Mazzeppa* will be on the route between Toronto and St. Catharines on the 15th inst.—*Id.*

The Suspension Bridge at the Falls, has been declared a port of entry, by the name of Port Stamford.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY CADDY, recently appointed Traveling Agent for this paper, left Toronto yesterday morning on a tour eastward; we hope our subscribers will make it convenient to pay him their respective accounts.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, April 9th, 1851:—Rev. H. E. Pless, rem.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1851.

PASTORAL LETTER.

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto.

MY DEAR BRETHREN,—Having been prevented, by necessary absence in England, from holding the Triennial Visitation of my clergy last summer, I have appointed Thursday, the first day of May next, the Festival of St. Philip and St. James, (God willing), for the discharge of this important duty.

My clergy will, therefore, be pleased to assemble in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in their full robes, on that day.

The Service to commence at 11, a.m.

It has been suggested, and even pressed upon me, by many of the most pious and respectable members of our communion, both lay and clerical, that the Church, now so numerous in Canada West, ought to express her opinion, as a body, on the posture of her secular affairs, when an attempt is again making by her enemies to despoil her of the small remainder of her property, which has been set apart and devoted to sacred purposes during sixty years; and that it is not only her duty to protest against such a manifest breach of public faith, but to take such steps as may seem just and reasonable to avert the same.

Having taken this suggestion into serious consideration, and believing it not only founded in wisdom, but, in the present crisis of the Temporalities of the Church, absolutely necessary, I hereby request every clergyman in my Diocese to invite the members of his mission or congregation, being regular communicants, to select one or two of their number, to accompany him to the Visitation.

For the sake of order, it is requested that such lay members be furnished with certificates, from their minister or churchwardens, that they have been duly appointed, to entitle them to take part in the proceedings which may take place subsequent to the Visitation.

It is expected that such missions or congregations as accede to this invitation, will take measures to defray the necessary expenses incurred by their clergymen and representatives in their attendance on this duty, which will be strictly confined to the consideration of the temporal affairs and position of the Church.

I remain, my dear Brethren,

Your affectionate Diocesan,

JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1851.

THE ENSUING VISITATION.

We are authorized to state, in reference to the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, dated 2nd April, 1851, that the laymen who are to accompany each clergyman are to represent the mission, and not the particular congregation to which they may belong.

According to the Pastoral, the regular communicants in the mission are to be the electors, and the gentlemen chosen must belong to their own number.

The certificate required is simply to the effect, that the representatives attending the Visitation have been chosen in conformity with the directions of the Pastoral Letter, and may be couched in the following terms:

"This is to certify that at a meeting of the communicants of the mission of _____ held on the _____ day of _____ 1851,

were elected lay representatives to accompany the Rev.

Incumbent of the said mission, to the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to be held on the 1st day of May, the Festival of St. Philip and St. James, 1851.

Churchwardens, or Incumbent (as the case may be)."

We are also authorized to state, that it will be agreeable to the Lord Bishop, that the clergy should wear their gowns during their continuance in the city of Toronto.

A Registry Book will be kept at the Church Society's House, and it is requested that the clergy and laity attending the Visitation enter therein their addresses in the city.

CANADIAN ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION.

The *Patriot* and the *British Colonist* have anticipated us in much of what we had purposed saying in reference to the Anti-Slavery meetings recently held in Toronto. Fully do we agree with our contemporaries that Canadians have no title to mix themselves up with the serf question which is agitating the neighbouring republic—that their interference is far more likely to be productive of harm than good—and that under any circumstances the formation of an emancipation society in our Province is utterly uncalled for.

Mr. Thompson and his confrères insinuated, or rather broadly affirmed, that we were bound to record our detestation of the system of compulsory labour in the United States, arguing that the moral weight of our protest was necessary, in order to secure its speedy abolishment.

Now we contend that the simple fact that the instant a human CHATTLE touches the soil of Canada, the shackles drop from his wrists, and he becomes "every inch" a MAN—is the strongest, the most emphatic protest which by human possibility could be entered against non-criminal bondage! It eloquently demonstrates that slavery is a monster so foul and so polluted, that its native exhalations are necessary for its very existence!—The incubus cannot breathe the free, bracing air of Great Britain, and live!

So far as the Southern States are concerned, the moral effect of this silent, standing protest, cannot fail to be signally weakened by the violent and outrageous declamations enunciated in Toronto last week.

Is it at all conceivable that the slave-owner will be induced to emancipate his bondsmen, by the remonstrances of a junto of foreigners who brand him as an insatiable blood-hound—and who in the presence of approving preachers of the Gospel, unhesitatingly recommend that he should be dealt with as a beast of prey, and done to death like a wolf? By such anti-Christian ravings, Britannia, from the calm and majestic personification of virtuous liberty, is metamorphosed into a savage gore-clothed Thug! Alas! for the hapless Ethiopian, whose fondly cherished prospects are thus hampered and retarded by such an unhallowed line of advocacy. Jehovah, who abhors the "blood-thirsty man," can never sanction, or give his effectual blessing to a cause, which recognizes murder as a legitimate instrument wherewithal to secure its success!

What a hideous pandemonium would our world soon become, if the reasoning of the Toronto emancipationists should be carried out to its legitimate extent! Whenever an enthusiast wrought himself up to the conviction that any existing state of things was contrary to the will of God and the laws of nature, he would have recourse to the poniard as the speediest and most potent method of redressing the grievance. The civil magistrate would thus be rendered a mere nonentity—the statute book be converted into so much waste paper—and Government, however popular or modified, at once cease to exist! Not a passing week but would witness enactment of crimes similar to that of the cold-blooded and most craven murder of *Magus Moor*, when an aged Prelate was cut in pieces by a band of crazy ruffians, who, in their infernal delirium thought they were doing God service! Most strange—and pitiable as strange, that in the nineteenth century, men, whose assumed function it is to teach that "the powers that be are ordained of God" should fraternize with the assassin—urge him on to the damnable sin of murder, and consecrate (if we so prostitute the word) his weapon with their Moloch prayers! The OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN, would be a fitting Moderator for such a ghastly convulse!

We repeat it advisedly that the slave who languishes in republican America, has substantially, no sterner enemies than the parties, whose proceedings have called forth these strictures. Worse advisers, assuredly, he could not well find. For instance, a certain Reverend gentleman, addressing, on Thursday last, the coloured fugitives who have recently obtained shelter in our Province asserted, that though they had escaped from the miseries of compulsory servitude, they had many troubles still to anticipate. Law, he assured them, was a treacherous, partial thing—a notorious respecter of person. It might be likened, he said, to a net which whilst it permitted the great fish to escape scot free, retained the small ones within its partial meshes!

Now, was this fitting language to use to a convocation of poor half-taught creatures, bewildered and intoxicated with their newly acquired freedom? Was it calculated to sober them down into loyal, obedient, and jets of the august power under whose fostering wing they had come to brood? Would it not rather have the effect of calling into play all the baser passions of their semi-barbarous nature, and rendering them feverishly suspicious of their rulers, and their superiors on the social ladder?—Most assuredly! No sane, sound-thinking man

could hesitate for a moment in answering the question, and that most emphatically, in the affirmative!

Right happy are we to say, that the demagogue who thus libelled our administration of justice was not a Canadian! We are thankful that it was a Unitarian teacher of the United States, and not a British subject, who so unblushingly strove to cast mud upon the brightest gem which sparkles in the diadem of our revered monarchy. Fearlessly do we tell Mr. May, (that is the name we believe of the republican 'chartist in question,) that *with us* there is, thank God! but one law for the rich and for the poor! If ever the scales of justice are held with a partial or biased hand, the bias, uniformly is in favour of the mean, the unprotected, and the friendless! Should a Peer be convicted of murder to-morrow, his chances of escaping the penalty of death, would not be greater than if he belonged to the ranks of the Free-trade impoverished peasantry? If anything they would be less. The public would regard his case with a more severe eye, on account of his exalted rank, and the constitutional advisers of our Queen would weigh anxiously and scrupulously the pleas urged in extenuation of his offence. This fact must be familiar to the Reverend gentlemen, who crowded the platform from which May declaimed,—why then had not one of them the spirit, and the moral courage, to give the slanderer the lie direct? It is an ill bird that foul's its own nest,—or passively permits the outrage to be committed by another!

Let us strain every nerve to ameliorate the lot of the fugitives from bondage who seek refuge in our Colony—let us strive to provide them with employment, and study to promote their spiritual welfare. But let us avoid all interference with the legislative arrangements of a foreign country—a country prone to look upon us with feelings of jealousy and irritation!

If we must identify ourselves with the question, let it be (as suggested by the *Patriot*) in the shape of originating a fund to remunerate the Southern Planter for the slaves which he holds, and whose emancipation we all long for;—slaves which were acquired under the sanction of existing and deliberately framed laws. Much do we fear, however, that this proposition is too Utopian for realization. The liberal philanthropist finds it much more economical to expend his *breath* than his *cash*! He can say with unctuous fervour "be thou *unruffled* and be thou *clothed*!"—but when fuel and raiment are required to be forthcoming, he buttons up his pocket, and sardonically tells the shivering wretch, to win these necessities for himself, with a "STRONG ARM AND A SHARP BLADE!"

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

On the occasion of laying the foundation stone of this University, on Wednesday, the 30th, there will be Divine Service at St. George's church previously; when all those who may be desirous of giving further or original subscriptions, either in land or money, will have an opportunity of doing so at the offertory.

THE SUPPRESSION OF RELIGION—THE FEELING IN THE PROVINCE.

It is gratifying to perceive from the Provincial Journals daily coming to hand, that in every direction the public are averse to the iniquity of this threatened measure, and determined not only to resist it, but if the settlement of 1840 be disturbed at all, then to assail the citadels of the present aggressors. Some of our adversaries admit that "in the Backwoods, where the Clergy Reserves were intended chiefly to operate, the loss will be severely felt—but there a generation or so will be deprived of religious instruction," but, THAT IS NOTHING to the success of a political cry!!!

On the other side the *Hamilton Spectator* says: "nothing can be more certain than that, if the Reserves are alienated from the purposes intended by the Royal donor, the Jesuits Estates will be dealt with as the property of the people of both Provinces." The *Brockville Statesman* say: "All Christian Bodies, Roman Catholic as well as Protestant are in favour of religious education, and that a fair and equitable division should be made according to numbers; each church can support its own ministers or educate its own people, or otherwise apply its proportion as may best suit their own principles and wishes." The *Quebec Mercury* says: "We do not charge the Roman Catholic members of the Assembly with having introduced the measure to wrest the Reserves from their legitimate purpose. It was introduced by those who appear to be indifferent to all Churches—but certainly it would have been fitting in the Roman Catholic members to have strongly opposed the measure, considering how their own church is favored and its liability on a change of a majority to similar treatment.—If the Voluntary System be so decidedly beneficial, why not apply it to the case of the Schoolmaster as well as that of the Clergyman? * * But we sincerely trust that the members of the Church of England will, together with others interested, make a firm and determined stand upon the question, for is it thing they may rely, if such a measure as this is suffered to be quietly carried, it is impossible to say to what aggression, or what