

forth to minister the word and ordinances in destitute settlements; and give willingly of your substance for the support of Missionaries, according as the Lord has bestowed on yourselves temporal abundance, and spiritual privileges. The liberality of the Church at home, in sending forth Missionaries, and in contributing to the aid of our feeble congregations, should encourage you to make increased exertions and sacrifices for the same objects. It is confessedly "the day of small things with us": yet, we rejoice to announce to you, that a scheme for the education and training of pious youths for the Ministry, is now under our consideration, soon we trust to be submitted to you, for your concurrence and support.

But we must close this epistle, and though we are not without a suspicion that it is somewhat desultory, and may also be chargeable with omissions, we do yet call on you to receive it, in so far as it brings to you "the words of soberness and truth." And, BELOVED BRETHREN, we do earnestly pray that we may be approved of God, and accepted of you, as wise and faithful in the ministry of the word and ordinances with which we have been severally entrusted; for then, indeed, shall you and we be made to rejoice together in the great salvation, and promote the glory of God. And now, heartily commending you all unto His Grace, we bid you FAREWELL.

In name,

And by appointment of the Synod,  
At Kingston,

Dict VI. Session VI. Year 1838.

WILLIAM RINTOUL,

Moderator.

VISIT TO THE ICE SPRING, IN CLINTON,  
NIAGARA DISTRICT.

*My Dear Sir*—Since I had the pleasure of seeing you, I have made another visit to what is called the Ice Spring, and am now able to give you an account of it.

You are aware that what is thus designated, is a rude natural cave, in the Township of Clinton, about half way between this and Niagara, which has obtained considerable celebrity in the neighbourhood, as a natural curiosity. Its claims to this distinction, according to common report, and, as I am told also, to some statements that have been published, rest on its temperature being in constant and extreme opposition to that of the season. In winter, it is said to be warm, as warm as if heated by a stove; in summer so cold as to generate ice in quantity. So constant too is this contrariety said to be, that, although in winter and spring you in vain look for ice, you are sure of seeing some trace of it the first warm day that occurs; and, as the weather gets hotter, it forms in greater and greater quantity. No sooner, however, does autumn begin to moderate the heat, than the ice also begins to diminish, so that, when winter sets in, it has entirely disappeared.

I confess, when I first heard of this phenomenon, I was very sceptical as to the facts, and was inclined to imagine that the marvellous in them was to be traced to popular exaggeration, a thing of no very unusual occurrence. I imagined, in short, that here, as occurs sometimes in other localities where the winters are severe, a repository of snow and ice was formed during the cold season,