

the University as an infidel Institution by affiliated Colleges, which cannot from their nature and position have the smallest effect upon it—is vain. The monster only requires to be looked at to be seen in all its deformity—and soon very soon multitudes will rise to destroy it. It is not creditable that a Christian people will tolerate a seat of Satan in the midst of them, that having been taught themselves to worship God and to delight in Him as their chief good, that they will submit to have the very thought of Him banished from the minds of their children by a set of pigmy-brained infidels. In conclusion I would just say that I wish to respect you, but I cannot feel very high respect for any person who allows himself to be placed at the head of an Institution which lifts its proud head amid the clouds to bid defiance to the God of heaven.

I remain yours,
Norval, August 12, 1850. D. F.

[Our Correspondent is not quite correct in saying that "no religious Teacher can be a Professor or member of the Senate;" but it is quite correct to say that "no religious Teacher can be a government member of the Senate." The main argument is not much assisted by the alteration; but it is well to be strictly accurate.—Ed. CH.]

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Church.

MR. DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Having to leave town the day after the annual recitations and distribution of prizes at Upper Canada College, I have been unable till now to fulfil my intention of giving a short account of the proceedings of that day. As an old College boy I trust I may be forgiven if I still beg permission to occupy a portion of your columns. Perhaps what I write has been written before; I have not seen the papers; *n'impute*.

Notwithstanding a very heavy shower of rain, the Hall was at the appointed time graced with the presence of the fair. The Countess of Elgin was there, wearing the golden badge presented to Her Ladyship on a former occasion by the Boys of Upper Canada College. His Excellency was present also, and near him the judges, the Chancellor, the heads of the University, some of the members of both Houses, the leading members of the Cabinet, and a goodly assemblage of the citizens of Toronto,—and last not least many "old familiar faces" of "old College boys." It did me good to recall "memories long gone by"; it made us perceive that amid the hard features of the world there are traits of softer outline—that there are circumstances which can call up a generous feeling of ancient schoolboy warmth in those between whom the changes of the world have placed a cold and formal barrier. But to the point:

The recitations in German, French, English, Greek and Latin, were very creditable to all; but, to particularize, the part of Prince Arthur supplicating Hubert to spare his eyes was touchingly delivered by a very young boy, C. Foster; while the character of John was well sustained by a son of the Hon. Mr. Morris, to whom the Elocution prize was afterwards awarded. Much interest was excited by the concluding piece, in which some six or seven of the youngest boys were brought out; it deservedly received great applause. It is an admirable preparation for the important duties of public life, to be thus habituated from earliest years to speak before a large audience; and certainly it is of vast importance to the country to have an institution, in which this advantage is so strikingly offered to its youth.

During the distribution of the usual prizes, the Principal took occasion to address those assembled on various points connected with the College. He dwelt with much earnestness on the charge so falsely brought against the College, that nothing but classical subjects are attended to; and he showed by reference to a printed scheme of the work of the various forms that in the lower division a very large proportion of the whole time, and in the higher division a gradually decreasing yet still a large amount of time, is devoted to what are commonly called the English branches. He very justly remarked, that, in addition to this, every scholar would be ready to admit that it was the *Classical* part of a boy's education which gave him really a command of his own language, enabled him to explain intricacies of construction inexplicable by the mere English scholar, and placed in his hand a key to the arena of etymology and orthography, unknown to him who has not unlocked the word-repositories of Greece and Rome. As an illustration of the fact that a classical education is not only the best foundation for a polished English education, but that the employment of the mind on criticism and logical disquisition, so far from unfitting it for successfully contending with the students in the English department, renders it only the more vigorous to grasp and to retain, was shown in the result of the examination, in which almost without exception the highest boys in classics were highest also in the English subjects.

The examination, which had occupied a portion of the previous week, had shown the College to be as efficient as ever in all its parts. The Bible prizes, of which there were no less than five, were this year very closely contested. For the 2nd Scripture prize the contest was so sharp between Gilderaleve of the 5th, the successful competitor, and Cosens of the 6th, that the first Classical master gave an additional prize to the latter as a well deserved acknowledgment of his efforts. The Principal remarked "that these prizes refuted the reports as to the influence of the new Bill on Upper Canada College. The very same prayers are daily heard within its walls, the very same Scripture lessons said, and the same Scripture publicly read as formerly." "The effect of the new Bill has been to separate the College from the University, and to place the former under the management of a Council of its own, consisting of the Principal and certain Ex-pupils, than whom none can be supposed to take a more lively interest in its well-being, and who from their position in the country command the means of beneficially exciting that interest in its behalf. The new Council is now most happily constituted, and is working harmoniously and faithfully, to the discomfiture of the enemies of the Institution, and to the satisfaction of its well-wishers." The course of studies, which is now under the revision of this Council, is much superior to what it was in my time, "long, long ago." Upper Canada College was then thought a blessing to the country, and so it was; and so it is still, and will be more and more acknowledged to be so; for as the tongue of fictitious clamour grows still, and the perturbations of party-feeling which have so shaken our educational establishments subside, envy will shrink from the light of confessed merit, and Canadians will wonder that they have not before discovered the excellencies of an Institution that makes no loud boasting,

but silently works on, and is even now eloquently pointing to some of the leading men in Canada as the proof of the soundness and efficiency of its training. Well did the Principal apply to the people of the Province the quotation "*O fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint*."

After the distribution of prizes by the Principal, one elegant prize, which had been purposely reserved, still remained to be presented: this was the Governor General's. The successful candidate, the eldest son of Mr. Chancellor Blake, had the good fortune to receive it from His Excellency's hands, accompanied with a well-turned compliment to his industry and ability.—His Excellency extended his remark in an eloquent and judicious address to the boys. He enlarged on the advantage of a liberal education, its tending to elevate the mind, refine the thought, and communicate a taste for the beautiful in literature, in nature and in art. He said it bestowed, as it were another sense, giving its possessor an insight into treasures unseen; a delight in harmonious numbers, a relish for delicacies unappreciable by the common eye and ear and taste. His Excellency alluded with great force and beauty of language to the death of Sir Robert Peel, presenting the illustrious statesman as an instance of what industry will do for its possessor. Endowed with great natural talents, Sir Robert distinguished himself highly both at School and the University, but his eminent abilities (and such abilities fall to the lot of few), would have been of no avail without the persevering industry by which he so nobly illustrated the motto of his Arms—"Industria." Without his talents and advantages of fortune none may arrive at his pre-eminence; yet with his industry as a school-boy and a man, all may hope to emulate him in kind though not in degree.

The proceedings of the day terminated with the calling forward of the exhibitors for the present year, showing that in this respect too the College is the same as heretofore. The four were O'Brien, Raden-hurst, Francis and Ryan, all College boys; no competition from any of the District Schools this year presented themselves.

In the course of his remarks the Principal suggested that the want of a philosophical apparatus, which is more and more felt by the College, might be readily supplied if the ladies, who were then present and who showed by their presence the interest they took in the Institution, would exert their accomplishments in the cause. A bazaar would place in the possession of U. C. College, an apparatus commensurate with the importance of Natural Philosophy as a branch of education at the present day. The suggestion was heartily responded to, and will be energetically acted upon, if one may judge from the number of fair eyes that looked approvingly.

As an old College-boy I can myself speak feelingly of the want in my time of philosophical instruments, and of the disadvantage which one feels in going into a University lecture room without having previously had the benefit of such instruction as cannot be imparted by mere diagrams. I trust that U. C. College will not long be permitted to mourn over her dilapidated air-pump, the last remnant of her ancient scanty stock, but that possessed of a full apparatus she may become in time the proud mother of a Brewster, or a Herschel.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your most obedient servant,

AN OLD COLLEGE-BOY.

Toronto, Aug. 14, 1850.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1850:—G. Hullen, Esq., rem. vol. 14; A. S. Milne, Esq., rem. See Note; F. Griffin, Esq., rem. for Mrs. Porteous and self, vol. 14; P. Durnford, Esq., rem. vol. 14; S. Johns, Esq., rem. vol. 13; F. W. Stone, Esq., rem. vol. 14; A. K. Dawson, Esq., rem. vol. 14; Rev. N. Watkins, ad. sub. and rem. for Mr. J. Green and self, vol. 14; Rev. C. L. Ingles, rem. for Mrs. Murray and self, vol. 14; Rev. J. McMaster, rem. vols. 13 & 14; Rev. G. Milne, rem. vols. 13 & 14; Mr. W. Harvey, rem. vol. 14; Mr. J. Heywood, rem. vols. 12 & 13; H. Slate, Esq., rem. for H. Mittleberger, Esq., vols. 13 & 14; J. Jones, Sen. Esq., rem. See Note; J. Ballinger, Esq., rem. vol. 14; Rev. E. C. Bower, rem. vols. 13 & 14; Col. Dixon, rem. vol. 14; Thos. Saunders, Esq., rem. for Messrs. Watson & Parker, vol. 13, and Robt. White, Esq., vol. 14; Rev. Robt. Harding, rem. vol. 14.

NOTE.—Remittances will not be placed to the credit of vol. 14, unless the previous volume is paid.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1850.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the following parishes and stations in the Gore District, at the times undermentioned. The same course is recommended as at former visitations,—that the business of the meeting should be preceded by Morning or Evening Prayer:—

Mohawk	Friday	"	23, 10	A. M.
Brantford	"	"	23, 3	P. M.
St. George	"	"	23, 6	P. M.
St. George	Saturday	"	24, 11	A. M.
Galt	"	"	24, 6	P. M.
Beverley	Monday	"	26, 10	A. M.
Dundas	"	"	26, 6	P. M.
Ancaster	Tuesday	"	27, 10	A. M.
Hamilton	"	"	27, 7	P. M.
Wellington Square	Wednesday	"	28, 10	A. M.
Nelson	"	"	28, 3	P. M.
Palermo	Wednesday	"	28, 6	P. M.
Hornby	Thursday	"	29, 11	A. M.
Norval	"	"	29, 3	P. M.
Milton	Friday	"	30, 11	A. M.
Oakville	"	"	30, 6	P. M.

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

We have just received the "Aggregate return of the inhabitants of the several Townships in the County of York for 1850, and other statistical information obtained in pursuance of an Act intitled 'An Act for taking the Census of the Province, and obtaining statistical information therein,' and taken by the Examiners appointed under

the provisions of Bylaw No. 3 of the County Council." It is a great pity that when the Parliament passed the Act for obtaining the information thus given, and the County Council when they appointed their Enumerators, did not provide for its being published in some useful form which could be easily understood and referred to. The paper now before us is 62½ inches long, and so arranged that the eye must travel along a line of figures that distance to ascertain the number of children between 5 and 15 in any given Township.

There is in this return, as in those made in 1842 and 1848, a great many discrepancies which detract from its value most fearfully, in fact they are so great as to throw so much doubt upon its accuracy, that it can hardly be used as coming even to an approximation of the truth. The abstract of the population returns which we give below, and to which we have added the totals, will prove the truth of our assertion. Those however, who have had experience in obtaining information of this nature will not be surprised at these inaccuracies, especially if the blanks put into the hands of the Enumerators are any thing like the document before us. But at the same time we do not hesitate to say, that even taking into consideration the difficulty of obtaining skilful enumerators, if proper means were taken much better returns might be got than those now before us.

Taking the returns for 1848 and 1850 as they stand, we have the following proportionate results with respect to what are usually called the leading Religious denominations in this County:

For every 10,000 Inhabitants there were in 1848 & 1850		
Churchmen	2,350	2,808
Romanists	952	1,049
Presbyterians both Established and Free	1,642	1,742
Methodists both British and Canadian	1,319	1,050

Population of the County of York, from the aggregate return of the several Townships for 1850:—

Total residents when the Census was taken.	
Members of the Family	82,672
Not Members of the Family	5,169
Members of Family absent	1,351
	89,192

Occupations.	
Professions	353
Trade or Commerce	742
Agriculture	10,833
Labourers	3,309
Handicraft	2,920
Employed in Factories	159
Employed in Lumber Trade	182
Navigation of Fisheries	94
	28,592

Natives of	
England	12,774
Scotland	6,954
Ireland	15,083
Canada French	833
Canada British	43, 82
Germany or Holland	259
United States	2,828
Other Countries	296
	82,409

Religious Denominations.	
Church of England	21,319
Church of Scotland	7,493
Church of Rome	7,967
Free Presbyt'n. Ch. of Canada	5,736
United Presbyt'n. Ch. of Canada	3,093
Other Presbyterians	462
British Wesleyans	7,614
Canadian Wesleyans	360
Canadian Wesly'n New Con. Ch	820
Episcopal Methodists	3,045
Other Methodists	3,243
Baptists	2,273
Lutherans	381
Independents	826
Quakers	1,455
Universalists	91
Unitarians	576
Jews	68
Menonists	892
Other Denominations	2,304
No Creed or Denomination	5,909
	75,917

Population at different ages				
	Males.		Females.	
under 1 year	Mar.	Sing.	Mar.	Sing.
1 and under 2 years	1713	1768	1730	1776
2 " 3 "	4663	4663	4587	4587
3 " 4 "	6780	6780	6465	6465
4 " 5 "	4961	4961	4592	4592
5 " 6 "	138	3733		
6 " 7 "	146	2269	5124	6239
7 " 8 "	2994	3411		
8 " 9 "	4448	949	4149	542
9 " 10 "	4987	588	3612	563
10 " 11 "	1307	330	677	387
100 and upwards	9	88	9	13
Total Males Married	14,029			
do. Single	31,257			
Total Females Married	13,571			
do. Single	26,914			
			40,485	85,771

Births.				
Single	Males 1572.	Females 1390.		
Twins	do. 60.	do. 65.		
Total			3087.	
Marriages.				
Males	1,772			
Females	1,801			
Total			2,573	
Deaths.				
Under 5 years	Males 281	Females 226		
5 and under 10 "	41	36		
10 " 21 "	42	47		
Above 21 years	125	113		
Total			911.	

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBourg.

THE SCHOLARSHIPS annexed to this Institution, after Examination held in the several subjects advertised in this paper, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th August, was adjudged as follows,—the stipend attached to them bearing date from the 1st October next. We shall give the examination questions in our next:—

1. Barber, George Anthony
2. Leach, Thomas
3. Armstrong, John Gilbert
4. Gibson, Joseph Chambers
5. Lauder, John
6. Blakey, Robert

THE PRIZES for the three best Essays on the subject,—"Persons who were types of our Saviour under the Patriarchal and Mosaic Dispensations," were adjudged as follows:—

1. William Logan,—Kent Testimonial Prize.
2. William Bell,—Bishop's Prize.
3. Henry Hayward,—Principal's Prize.

Editorial Correspondence.

GLASGOW, August 2, 1850.

Earl St. Germain has withdrawn, for the present Session at least, the abominable "Marriage Bill," much to the satisfaction of the well-thinking portion of the community. The promoters of the untoward measure, however, have announced their determination to persevere, and fears are expressed that from the extensive influence which they can command, they may ultimately succeed, unless an energetic opposition be maintained by the friends of religion and decency. That notorious dissenting demagogue, Binney, has published an appeal to "the men of Glasgow," and "the women of Scotland," in which, with Jesuitical ingenuity, he strives to "make the worse appear the better cause." The general impression is, that Binney has been "retained" at no small cost in order to further the ends of the shameless socialists, who would fain rob our father land of its ancient reputation for domestic purity.

The House of Commons, as you will perceive by the papers of the day, is at present occupied with a discussion of the case of the Hebrew usurer, the (so called) Baron Rothschild. Sir Robert Henry Inglis has come forward with his usual uncompromising honesty to withstand the proposed unchristianizing of the Empire, which would be involved in the admission of one who regards the Saviour as a justly punished imposter, into the House of Commons. I much fear, however, that the infidel party will succeed in their unhallowed design—at least such is the opinion of the best informed persons I have conversed with on the subject.

I am glad to perceive that the labours of our beloved Diocesan, in reference to the Toronto University question, are beginning to tell. Wherever I go, I find parties, many of whom are profoundly ignorant of Canadian affairs in general, speaking with interest and intelligence on the subject. If the terms were any more propitious, I doubt not that a large sum might be raised in Scotland in aid of the cause of Christian education.

The great *Gorham meeting* has produced a marked effect upon the minds of sound-thinking Churchmen. An impression appears to be daily gaining ground that matters cannot continue long in their present most unsatisfactory position—and that the Church must be freed from the interference of the State, in questions purely theological. Measures have been adopted to indoctrinate the public in the merits of the case, by means of tracts and lectures—and if the great bulk of Churchmen are once fairly aroused, and enlisted on the side of truth and ecclesiastical independence, it is morally impossible that the desired result can fail of being reached.

The West of Scotland Agricultural show took place here yesterday. It was attended by an immense concourse of people from all quarters of the globe—and the display of live stock and implements was more brilliant than on any former occasion. I regret to state that a gloom was thrown over the proceedings of the day, by a frightful accident which took place on the Edinburgh Railroad, in the immediate vicinity of the city. Two trains came into violent collision, through gross carelessness, I fear, on the part of the conductors, and five persons were killed, almost on the spot—and many more are mortally injured. Several of the railway servants have been taken into custody by the authorities.

This is a dark, gloomy day, and makes me long for the bright, clear atmosphere of Canada. God willing, my desire will soon be gratified, as I sail on Thursday first for the *New World*, in that fine vessel, *The City of Glasgow*.

R. J. M.

On our first page, we have published the Third Report of the Canada Life Assurance Company, which will be interesting not only to those who have already secured for themselves the advantages which this Company offers, but also to those who intend to avail themselves of Life Assurance as a means of providing for their families, as well