

portunity, draws around its possessor patronage, and support, makes him a sure and easy way to wealth, to honour and to happiness.

Selections.

THE MONK MINISTER.—Rev. Mr. Apollos is a man prepossessing in his personal appearance, lofty in stature, symmetrical in form, and faultless in feature. His mental powers quite equal his external attractions; for to the closest reasoning and the soundest judgment he adds the most "flowery" diction and the most overpowering strains of eloquence. Rev. Mr. Apollos is contented with the smallest salary that will support life; yet out of this he has the extraordinary faculty of contributing largely to every call for benevolence, educating his family, and also laying by a sufficient sum for the days of old age and inactivity, so that he will never be a burden to his people.

Mr. Apollos is very well informed upon the topics of the day and discoveries of the age, which is more remarkable, as he has no library to which he can refer,—the Bible and Messenger being deemed sufficient for all sources of information. The whole week is required in the study for preparation for three discourses upon the Sabbath, a weekly lecture, Bible-class, and four evening meetings; Mr. Apollos yet is expected to visit every family in his parish once a week, besides additional calls upon the sick and afflicted,—take an interest in the public schools, and preside at the "Young Men's Lyceum."

Rev. Mr. Apollos never finds it necessary or agreeable to "exhort" or preach an old sermon, not being subject to headache, lassitude, or "bronchitis,"—if he is interrupted during the week, he devotes Saturday night to supplying the deficiency. Mr. Apollos is very acceptable to his people,—so reserved and discreet, the most fastidious cannot complain; so social and familiar, the most exacting ask no more. Rev. Mr. Apollos is particularly blessed in his domestic relations,—his wife, whose house-keeping is daily inspected, combines high intellectual attainments with her culinary skill, lavish profuseness with rigid economy; while the younger members of the family are neither subject to wilfulness of childhood nor the caprices of youth. In a word, Rev. Mr. Apollos is so cheerful, amusing, and agreeable, that his religion does not interfere with the gaiety of the world, while he is so consistent, devout, and heavenly-minded, his church regard him far above Baxter or "Harlan Page."

It is needless to add that Rev. Mr. Apollos is no "creature of mortal mould," but a freak of the imagination suggested by the exorbitant demands and contradictory requisitions of that exacting community called a "parish."

THE EYE.—Of all the complicated structures in the mechanism of man, what organ is there connected with it that commands more of our wonder and admiration than the eye? I need hardly remind you of its extreme delicacy, of its exquisite beauty, or of its transcendent and wonderful powers. There is no one organ in the body which evinces more stronger evidences of a great First Cause.

Let us examine for a moment, if you please, the various textures which enter into its composition. But first of all look at the deep bony cavern in which it is lodged; see the care with which the God of nature has protected it on all sides, like a sentinel who is shielded from danger by the impenetrable walls of his fort, on the approach of an enemy. A poet refers to these ghastly recesses when he says:

"BENEATH this mouldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye.
But start not at the dismal void!
If pious love that eye employ'd.
If with no lawless fire it gleam'd.
But through the dew of kindness beam'd.
That eye shall be forever bright
When suns and stars have lost their light."

How admirably are its appendages (the lids) adjusted to defend it from injuries, extraneous bodies, and excesses of light! so nicely and exactly are its refractive media arranged in consecutive laminae, that it has very justly been pronounced the most perfect of all optical instruments. Who can watch the involuntary movement of the iris in the act of defending the retina from the too sudden, intense, and paralyzing influence of light, and not see the strongest evidence of design?

Owing to the numerous tissues composing the eye, there are, as a matter of course, a great variety of diseases to which it is subject, all of which should be understood by the accomplished and well-educated physician upon the healthy action and proper balance of exceedingly delicate muscles, which in their abnormal

condition, require surgical interference. Its *viscous and glandular tissues*, so well designed to lubricate the eye, and facilitate its countless movements, are exceedingly prone to inflammation and functional derangements. Then, again, the *nervous fibres*, or tunics of the eye, like a harp of a thousand strings, may cease to vibrate. Its transparent window, the *cornea*,—its *aqueous, lenticular, and vitreous fluids*, more pellucid than a dew-drop, and more clear than a diamond, may lose their sparkling lustre and their transcendent brilliance. The iris, like a guardian angel, may withdraw its watchful care. The *serous membranes* may forget their individuality, and in their amativecess, may form undue attachments for each other, resulting in annexation either in the anterior or posterior chambers. The *circulating fluids*, like so many meandering streams vivifying and invigorating everything in their onward career, are too often turned out of their legitimate channels, or are obstructed in their course.—*Dr. M. Stephenson.*

HOW TO DRESS.—A friend of ours, says the *Portland Transcript*, who had long been absent, returned recently, and called upon two beautiful young ladies of his acquaintance. One came quickly to greet him in the neat, yet not precise attire, in which she was performing her household duties. The other, after the lapse of half an hour, made her stately entrance, in all the pride and primness of starch and ribbons, with which, on the announcement of his entrance, she had hastened to bedeck herself. Our friend, who had long been hesitating in his choice between the two, now hesitated no longer. The cordiality with which the first hastened to greet him, and the charming carelessness of her attire, entirely won his heart. She is now his wife.

Young ladies, take warning from the above, and never refuse to see a friend because you may have on a wash-gown. Be assured the true gentleman will not think less of you because he finds you in the performance of your duties, and not ashamed to let it be known. Besides, there may positively be a grace, a witching wildness, about everyday dress, that adds to every charm of form and feature. Old Herrick expresses this "delight in disorder," far better than we can;—

"A SWEET disorder in the dress,
[A happy kind of carelessness:]
A lawn about the shoulders thrown,
Into a fine distraction;
An erring lace, which here and there
Entrails the crimson stomacher,
A cuff neglectful, and thereby
Ribbands that flow confusedly;
A winning wave, deserving note,
In the tempestuous petticoat;
A careless shoe-string, in whose tie
I see a wild civility;
Do more bewitch me than where art
Is too precise in every part."

Correspondence.

SONGS OF THE CHURCH.

No. 35.

EASTER WEEK.

"For ye are dead, and your life is hid with Christ in God. When Christ who is our life shall appear then shall ye also appear with Him in glory."—Colos. iii. 3, 4.

O God of glory and of Grace,
Look down on our apostate race,
And cause the rays of light divine,
On our benighted state to shine.

Lift up our thoughts to things above,
And fill our hearts with light and love;
Our souls reclothe, our minds renew,
And all their powers create anew.

Released from sin, relieved from pain,
The Sons of God shall shout again;
And with the morning stars shall sing,
The song of joy to Christ our King.

O hasten Lord the glorious day,
When heav'n and earth shall flee away,
When all thy waiting saints are seal'd,
And all their hidden life reveal'd.

When gladden'd by thy welcome voice,
The dead and living shall rejoice;
In one long, loud harmonious strain,
"The Christ is come to earth again."

W. B.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

REV. SIR,—

Permit me through your kind intervention to offer some observations upon a subject which, more especially at the present time, must be interesting to the majority

of your readers, I mean the prosperity of our University at Windsor.

Now that so material a change has taken place in the government of the College, now that Alma Mater is to be sustained by none other than her own sons, it follows that now also should the most strenuous exertions be made to establish and confirm her hard earned celebrity. It is our duty, then, to consider whether there are any means as yet unimproved which would tend towards raising the standard of proficiency and increasing the advantages of those who have entered upon an Academical course.—I must confess that one great obstacle to the attainment of excellence appears to me to consist in the imperfect preparation evinced by too many of the Candidates for Matriculation.

And here I wish to be rightly understood: I do not mean to say that the few Odes of Horace and the Book of Homer, which generally comprise the whole literary stock of the youthful student, may not be tolerably well drilled into him, (and sometimes even this cannot be said,) but I do mean that the course of Preparation is of too limited and confined a nature to enable the schoolboy to hide his round jacket under a Commoner's gown.

At present, the boy who is "preparing for College" has not an idea beyond his Homer and Horace, and a few subordinate authors, and looks with almost superstitious awe upon "College Books" as on things utterly beyond his comprehension: the consequence is that, upon commencing residence he finds himself suddenly put into a book quite new to him; he is bewildered by the unaccustomed quantity he has to prepare, and consequently must devote all his time to acquiring merely the translation of that in which he can see little meaning, still less sense and no beauty—would it not be preferable, if the Course of preparing boys for attending College classes were more extended in its nature? Would it not be more satisfactory in its results?

I have alluded hitherto only to the Classical part of a preparation for Matriculation, the deficiency in Mathematical attainments is still more apparent: a boy who can get through a sum in simple Proportion without much difficulty, is sent up to join a class which in a few terms more will be expected to admire and appreciate the theories of attraction and gravitation, and enter into the very spirit of Newton's Principia.

In mentioning these circumstances, believe me I am actuated by no *quieta movere* principles, nor do I wish to reflect in any manner upon the system pursued by the present learned Professor of King's College, indeed, it is the knowledge that their labors would be rendered more agreeable as well as more beneficial if they received more advanced and better prepared pupils, that has made me anxious to call this subject to the attention of those whose occupation it may be to qualify young men for entering College. The consequences of the present system are obvious: the first year of the students' Classical and Mathematical studies is completely taken up in accomplishing what is perfectly familiar to boys on the higher forms in the public schools at home, long before they have commenced a special preparation for the Universities: the Professors are repeatedly checked and thrown back in the course of their lectures by the deficiency of their pupils in the first rudiments: the superstructure of the edifice is delayed and left unfinished, that the imperfect and tottering foundation may be repaired or propped up.

That there are many bright exceptions to the general rule, I am happy to say, is most true, but it will generally be found that those who have obtained the higher honors at the end of their course have also manifested a superior proficiency at their Matriculation.

The importance of this subject alone authorises me to suggest that perhaps it would be advisable for those to whom the Matriculation of Candidates is entrusted should occasionally publish a paper stating definitely the least amount of preparation which can be received as satisfactory: that it should be indispensable for the Candidates not only to be thoroughly grounded in the simplest rudiments of a Classical and Mathematical Education, but that they should at least display a slight acquaintance with some of the higher authors, with the customs and history of the persons and events mentioned therein, and be tolerably well versed in the principal Greek and Latin metres. In the Mathematical department, I must say I think it would be an improvement if the first book of Euclid and the Fundamental Operations of Algebra were rapidly run through as a matter of form, than that they should form an object of serious and prolonged study. Especially in the case of those intended for what are styled the Learned Professions, I think it would be desirable if a little more time were occupied in laying a foundation to which the structure erected upon it is generally found to be proportional: at present a stranger coming to the Province must be deeply impressed with the advanced intellectual powers of our Youth, when he contemplates the juvenile countenances of the majority of undergraduates.

I shall exercise the patience of your readers no further save to repeat that I have been induced to touch upon this subject solely with a view to promote an improvement, the means for which are so entirely, in the hands of the powers that be, and to establish the wide distinctions which should always exist between the Tasks of the Schoolmaster and the Lectures of the Professor.

I am, Rev. Sir,

Your obd't. humble servant,

BACCALAUREUS IN ARTIBUS.

April 12, 1853.