

If I understand this article correctly, you first charge the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere with hostility to, and jealousy of Trinity College. You then charge "the other constituted authorities" of the Toronto University with not having given "explanation or contradiction" to the denunciations of the Chancellor, and by implication you presume that these "other constituted authorities" became parties to the language and proceedings of the Chancellor. You next relieve the Hon. Gentleman from the dilemma of his own folly, and presuming that he is "the exponent of the views" of the University, throw the whole blame on the Senate of the University whom you attack in no very measured terms.

Again in the following sentence: "And still the University is at work—every means overt and covert are being employed to frustrate the wishes of the Church, the efforts of her people"—your words seem to imply that the Senate of the University, as the great governing power in that institution, was or is at work, employing such means.

I will trespass upon you for a few minutes to observe upon each of these counts, but must be permitted to make two prior observations. The employment of the name "University of Toronto" seems to displease you, and you allude to it in the following terms:—"What we see now very significantly styled in the official announcements, *par excellence*, THE UNIVERSITY of Toronto,"—as if the "constituted authorities" had any choice on this point. Had you, Sir, taken the precaution to enquire, as I humbly conceive was your duty, before you made this serious attack, you must have learned that the Act of Parliament which is now the Law both for the University and the Public, imposes this name on this particular institution. As well might the authorities of Trinity College, or of the Church Society, be taken to task for employing these names in their official announcements, as the authorities of the "Toronto University" for using the *only* name by which they are legally known. Do not forget that the name "Trinity College" was used in official documents, by various parties when such an institution was *not* in existence, except as a private voluntary association—i. e., when it had no legal existence.

But to return to the more important matters. Your great error has arisen from confounding the individual, spontaneous, unauthorized acts of the Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere, Chancellor of the Toronto University, with the actual proceedings of the Senate. These being premised, I proceed:

1st.—The Hon. Mr. de Blaquiere is fairly chargeable with all which you have set down against him—and further, with having stepped out of his place to say and do on the part of the University, what he had no authority whatever for, and to fancy himself the brains and heart of the senate, when in point of fact he ought only to be the chairman, and the mouth piece when authorized on particular occasions. But that he is or ever has been the exponent of the wishes or views of the University, unless when he has been so authorized by the Senate, I most emphatically and pointedly deny; and if such an assertion be repeated I shall call for such a reference to the minutes or other authorized documents and proceedings of the Senate, as shall prove or disprove it. Meanwhile by this denial I only mean to transfer to the Hon. Chancellor the blame or credit of his own individual acts; and I call upon you, Sir, to accept what I now say as truth, unless you are prepared to prove the contrary.

2nd.—The other constituted authorities" of the Toronto University are not to be blamed for not having taken action—either by "explanation or contradiction"—on what never came before them officially. The Senate as a body had no power to call the Chancellor to account before them for sayings or writings over which they had no control. They as a body could give neither "explanation nor contradiction" to the individual follies of any one of their members, unless brought officially before them. But, Sir, I will tell you what they did.—They refused to support or follow up these unauthorized proceedings of the Chancellor; both in Senate and in Committee, they gave the go-by to the propositions on this subject brought before them by the Chancellor; and I assert that on their minutes there will not be found one solitary paragraph by which your insinuations and assertions—that in these proceedings the Chancellor was "the exponent of the views" of the University—that "the other constituted authorities" coincided with or supported him in these proceedings—or that "THE UNIVERSITY shrunk from admitting so open, so noble a rivalry in the field of educational labour"—can be supported. In the Senate there may perchance be individuals who hold such ideas, but there are also others totally opposed to them—and therefore we are to judge of "the views of the Corporation" and the proceedings of the "constituted authorities," not from individual expressions of feeling, but from the authenticated proceedings of the body.

3rd.—You either directly charge or covertly insinuate that "the University," i. e. the authorities of the University, has used "every means overt and covert, to frustrate the wishes of the Church, and the efforts of her people"; and you "warn the friends of that institution (i. e. the Toronto University) that this factious opposition will be in vain."

If your crimination had any rational foundation, your warning might have been well given, but with the failure of the former, the latter is but ridiculous.

If however the grave charge of factious opposition is made against the Senate, or any other constituted authority of the Toronto University, I must pronounce it groundless, baseless, and in every way untrue. If it be made against one or more individuals, it is, I have no doubt, grounded on fact. I have no doubt that the Senate contains one or more individuals who would gladly see the Church of England prostrate in the dust, and for aught I know there may be some one individual who would promote any opposition, however factious, which "could frustrate the wishes of her people." Jealousy of a rival school may exist in the minds of some, but until we see these various feelings displayed, until they are brought home to the Senate by some overt or covert act of that body, no one has any right to charge the faults of a paltry minority on the whole. Constituted as the Senate now is, we may expect the most vigorous opposition to the Church of England; but the new Crown members have hitherto had no opportunity for "factious opposition"; what they may choose to do in future, time only can tell, but in the meanwhile the accusation made is utterly untrue. If you accuse any of the Professors of being guilty of such disgraceful conduct, I totally disbelieve it. If any aggression have taken place, it has not been on the part of the Toronto University.

You will not, I am sure, imagine for one moment, that I could seek even to palliate the several very unjustifiable attempts which have been made to interfere with the establishment of a Church of England University. I consider, as I have always, the proceedings in regard to King's College—much as that institution needed reform—as most nefarious; but these facts, undeniable as they are, must not be taken as affording any

justification for charges against the "constituted authorities" of the University, in themselves untrue.

I beg you will observe, that I have hitherto confined myself to a denial of certain charges against the "constituted authorities" of the Toronto University, as the honourable Chancellor is to be looked upon as an "authority" only when he is authorized by the Senate on any particular point; for unless he have this authorization, he is as decidedly a mere individual, as you or I on the present occasion. You close your article with a well-turned sentence, well adapted for the round-mouthed Graii, but ill suited to the promotion of truth. Where is your justification for styling "the senate of that corporation," the "despised of all denominations"? Whether your amplification be intended to apply to the senate or the corporation, signifies not; the epithet is equally magniloquent and unjust, and unworthy of both you and it.

To differ from the Editor of *The Church* in important matters, is to me always painful, because it involves serious misgivings as to my own judgment; therefore it is some consolation to feel that I cannot close this letter without heartily joining in your exposition of the "gross and wilful misrepresentations" made by the opponents of the Trinity College Charter. From first to last nothing could have been more atrocious; nothing more at variance with those first principles of common honesty and liberality which we expect to find in the breast of every man; and in this exposition nothing is more painful than the statement of the part taken by Dr. Ryerson. But, Sir, should not this have rendered you more cautious in your assertions? Few can distinguish between incautious error, and gratuitous falsehood.

Trusting that you will, either in your own words or in mine, make this refutation as public as the article to which it has reference, i. e. through the columns of your estimable and well-conducted journal;

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

ONE OF THE SENATE
OF THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Church.

THE "CITY OF TORONTO."

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I beg to call your attention to the fact that the above steamer is the only one, so far as my knowledge and recollection serve, on either Lake, that refuses to the Clergy the accustomed courtesy of reducing the fares in their favour. It is worthy of remark, however, that she does make this reduction to University Students, thus in singular accordance with the arrogant and really unphilosophical views of a certain portion of the community, distinctly exalting the intellectual above the sacred.

I am, yours faithfully,

A PRIEST.

September, 1851.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

STEAM BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL.—The new steam-ship *S. S. Lewis*, destined to be the pioneer of the first American and Liverpool steam-ship line from Boston, is now nearly completed, having been built entirely under the superintendence of Captain R. F. Loper, of Philadelphia, whose important improvements in construction are generally recognized on the other side of the water. The machinery of the new steamer has been tried with perfect success, the experiments warranting the expectation that she will accomplish upwards of twelve knots an hour. The keel of the vessel is 210 feet in length, the extreme length is 232 feet, with 32 feet breadth of beam and 26 feet depth of hold. She has a capacity of 1,850 tons, and it is calculated that she will carry 1,000 tons measurement of goods, 300 tons of dead weight, and she will accommodate 100 first-class passengers, exclusive of fuel and stores. With only her lower hold stowed with cargo, it is thought she would carry 1,000 passengers, as the space between decks would be so great. The frame of the steamer is entirely of white oak, and her floor timbers are a solid bed of oak from the sternpost to midships, each piece being bolted horizontally and vertically through the timbers. The model is fine; the stern almost upright, and the bow well formed, as it swells into the fullness of the upperworks with lines slightly concave. She has on deck a house 190 feet in length, the top of which forms a spacious promenade. The main saloon contains thirty state rooms, and is elaborately and beautifully fitted. The forepart of the maindeck is designed for second cabin passengers, and both are admirably contrived. The hull of the vessel was built by Messrs. Birley and Sons, and the machinery constructed by Messrs. James F. Sutton and Co. The ribs of the *Lewis* is similar to that of the Cunard steam-ships.—*Liverpool Times*.

OPEN AIR PREACHING.—The Rev. J. K. Marsh, minister of Brimington, has lately commenced preaching on Brimington Common, and other places in his parish. The same practice is followed by the Clergy in other parts of the county, being the only means they have of addressing such of their parishioners as absent themselves from Church on the Lord's Day. The neglect of public worship is said to be very general in the mining districts, whilst beer-houses are increasing, and desecration of the Sabbath becomes fearfully prevalent amongst the working classes.

CONVERT TO PROTESTANTISM.—A gentleman named Alfred Clarke, a resident of Taunton, and for many years a staunch adherent to the Roman Catholic Church, has publicly renounced that communion, and been openly received into the fellowship of the Church of England. The ceremony of renunciation was celebrated at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton, the officiating minister being the Rev. Temple West. At the conclusion of the service, Mr. West presented the convert with an elegantly bound Prayerbook of the Reformed Church.

A RIGHT PATRIOTIC SPEECH.—A correspondent of the *Times* states that having seen about 2,000 persons, chiefly mechanics, listening with great delight a few days ago to the music of a military band, sent by order of the Government to play twice a week in Victoria Park, he heard one of a group of weavers make the following remark:—"Foreigners may boast of their liberty, equality, and fraternity—but is not this something like fair play and equality? The Government send one band to play to the nobles in Kensington Gardens, and they send another band to play to us here."

CASHMERE.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer just returned from Cashmere:—"It is one of the worst acts of our government to give it up to Gholab Singh. By doing so they sold a whole nation into slavery. The people are most discontented and wretched. It is most distressing to see them in such a state. They are much worse off than when I was there last year. I will give you some idea of a piece of op-

pression: Gholab Singh has just had occasion to send an army to the frontier, and to carry their baggage 8,000 men were required to accompany them. These men were seized in and about the city of Cashmere by the soldiers, and marched off to the army. They may be absent four, or five, or six months, and while they are away they receive no pay, and only one pound of flour a day. A man in this country is supposed to require two pounds a-day, but they are only to have just enough to keep them alive. While they are absent no provision is made for their families, and how they are to live no one can imagine. This act of atrocity was committed while I was in the city."

It is stated that the Committee of the proposed Roman Catholic University in Ireland have offered to Dr. Newman the presidency of that institution, and that he is likely to accept the office.

The railway from Petersburg to Moscow has been opened, in the presence of the Emperor of Russia, who travelled over the entire line, between 400 and 500 miles.

OXFORD, SEPT. 17.—DEATH OF THE REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE.—Died this morning, at his residence in St. Giles's-street, after a few hours' illness, John Kidd, D.M., of Christchurch, Regius Professor of Medicine, Tomline's Praelector of Anatomy, Aldrichian Professor of Anatomy, and Radcliffe's Librarian. Dr. Kidd was highly esteemed and respected both in the University and City of Oxford. In 1800, being then a Student of Christ Church, Mr. Kidd took the degree of M.A. In 1801 that of Bachelor of Medicine, and in 1804 he proceeded to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1822 Dr. Kidd succeeded Sir Christopher Pegge, Bart., in the office of Regius Professor of Medicine, to which is annexed Tomline's Praelectorship of Anatomy, and the Aldrichian Professorship of Anatomy, and in 1834 he succeeded Dr. Williams as Radcliffe's Librarian. The Election of a successor to the latter office rests with the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Chancellor of the University, the Bishops of London and Westminster, the two principal Secretaries of State, the two Chief Justices, and the Master of the Rolls.

Quakerism or a History of my Life in Dublin and the Provinces, which has made such a noise, was written by Mrs. Thomas Grier, formerly Miss Strangman, of Waterford.—*Morning Post*.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.—The Right Rev. Prelate is said to be engaged on a tour of observation in Switzerland, visiting alternately the Protestant and Roman Catholic Cantons, and taking personal notes of their relative social condition, with the intention of using his information during the next session of Parliament. His Lordship also intends to carry his researches through the Papal States, as a supplementary confirming evidence of the Gladstone Letters.

THE QUEEN IN DANGER.—We have just received the following communication, on which the utmost reliance may be placed, from a gentleman who travelled by the Royal train:—"The journey of her Majesty to the North was nearly being attended with consequences fearful to contemplate, owing to the velocity with which the Royal train was driven over the Newcastle and Berwick portion of the route. As those who remember who have approached the town of Newcastle over the stupendous bridge and viaduct which crosses the Tyne, there is a curve of very small radius at the southern entrance which is continued so far as to form the quarter circumference of a circle. Of course great caution should be observed in traversing this portion of the line on all occasions, but with such a responsibility as that which devolved on the driver in charge of the Royal train, no care and attention, as regards not only the safety, but the feelings of the illustrious passengers, could have been excessive or overcharged. The situation is quite enough to excite one's nervous sensibilities when passing the bridge, with all leisure, looking down on the dark waters of the Tyne, with the shipping and house-tops far underneath. What must have been the sensations of the Royal party, when the whole train dashed at great speed upon this narrow curve, and immediately received three successive shocks, which were felt distinctly from one end of the train to the other? The shocks were caused by the impetus of the train running against the sides of the rails in going so rapidly along the curve. The consequences of a carriage getting off the line are too horrible to think of. Surely it should be enough to make the engine driver careful, even if he were as rigid as the engine he drove, to reflect that to him were intrusted the lives of the Queen of England, of the Prince, of the heir to the Throne, of the Princess Royal, of her brother, and of the Prime Minister, and that he was the guardian for the time of the present happiness and of the hopes of the nation.—*Glasgow Constitutional*.

THE SEIZURE OF THE "LEVENSHIDE" BY MILITARY OFFICERS.—From letters received by the owner of this ship, it appears Captain Campbell has obtained a verdict against Captain Vesey, with £200 damages.

THE CHARACTER OF PARISIAN PUBLIC EDIFICES.—Why should the name of Republic be ever heard in the mouth of a Frenchman? All the objects of his glory in the capital of which he glories, everything that he can show to the stranger—everything that he recounts, standing on tiptoe and looking down on the world besides—is the work of monarchy! The grand Republic left nothing behind but the guillotine. The Bourbons and Buonapartes were the creators of all to which he points, with an exultation that throws earth into the shade, from the Alps to the Andes. The Louvre, the Madeleine, the Tuileries, the Hotel de Ville (now magnified and renovated into the most stately of town-houses); the Hotel des Invalides, Notre Dame, &c., &c., all are the work of kings.—*Blackwood*.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, October 8th, 1851			
	s.	d.	q.
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	3	2	3
Spring do.	2	9	3
Oats, per 34 lbs.	1	0	1
Barley	2	3	2
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	20	0	00
Do. fine (in Bags)	18	9	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	17	0	13
Do. (in Bags)	15	0	17
Oatmeal, per barrel	16	3	18
Beet, per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
Do. per 100 lbs.	20	0	22
Bacon	30	0	37
Hams, per cwt.	40	0	45
Hay per ton	35	0	56
Straw per ton	27	6	35
Bread	9	4	0
Eggs per dozen	0	6	0
Cheese, per lb.	0	3	0
Turkeys, each	12	6	2
Geese, do.	2	0	2
Fowls	1	8	2
Fire Wood per cord	12	6	13
Coal per ton	27	6	42
Mutton per lb.	0	2	0
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	8	0

Western Clerical Society of the Diocese of Toronto.

The Western Clerical Society will hold its next meeting (D. V.) at the Rectory, Woodstock, on Wednesday the 15th October, at 10 o'clock, a.m. The presence of the Clergy is requested on Tuesday evening. Divine service at seven o'clock, p.m.—The sermon by the Rev. B. Cronyn, M.A., Rector of London. Subject:—*The prevailing irreligion of the young—its causes, and suggestions for its remedy.*

W.M. BETTRIDGE, B. D., Secretary.

New Advertisements.

R. SCORE,

Merchant Tailor and Habit Maker,

KING STREET WEST, TORONTO;

BEGS respectfully to acquaint the Gentry of Toronto and Canada West, and his friends generally, that his extensive and choice Stock of WINTER GOODS have come to hand, consisting of

West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, Heavy Beavers, Doeskins, Tweeds, Whitties, Frieze, Winter Vestings, &c., &c.

N. B.—Clergymen, Judges, Queen's Counsels and Barristers' Robes, (also University Robes and Caps,) made on the most correct principles, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Toronto, Oct. 6, 1851. 10-1f.

NORFOLK COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

GENTLEMEN who may wish to become Candidates for the office of Principal in this Institution, (vacant by the resignation of the Rev. GEORGE SALMON,) will send their testimonials (if by letter, post-paid), to the Rev. F. EVANS, Rector of Woodhouse, on or before Tuesday, November 18th, and will also present themselves for examination at the Grammar School-house, in the Town of Simcoe, on the above-named day, at 10 A. M. The emoluments are £100 a-year, with fees.

The Rectory, Woodhouse,

Simcoe, Oct. 4th, 1851.

10-6in.

WANTED,

A MASTER for the Grammar School at Bond Head, in the County of Simcoe. Candidates will please forward their testimonials (post paid) to the Rev. S. B. ARDAGH, Barrie, before the Sixth day of November, on which day they will be required to attend for examination at the Grammar School, Barrie.

S. B. ARDAGH,

Chairman of Simcoe Grammar School.

Barrie, October 8th, 1851.

10-4in

The Patriot, Colonist and Globe, will please copy until the 6th of November.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers beg to announce to their Correspondents and the Mercantile Public generally, that they are now receiving their usual Fall Importations of Genuine Drugs and Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Oils, Paints and Colours, Dye Stuffs, and cloths materials, &c., &c., which they are prepared to dispose of at the lowest prices and on the most favourable terms.

The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully invited.

LYMAN BROTHERS & Co.,

St. Lawrence Buildings.

Toronto, October 1st, 1851.

10-2in

EDUCATION.

MR. ALEXANDER STAFFORD, of Belfast College, Ireland, respectfully intimates that he will shortly open a SCHOOL for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in the usual branches of a

Classical Mathematical, and Commercial Education.

Mr. STAFFORD's system of Education is directed to draw forth the powers of the mind by awakening curiosity—desire of information—and by a healthy and judicious management to invigorate the reasoning, as well as strengthen the retentive faculties; thus securing a well-balanced development between the mental and physical qualities of his Pupils.

TERMS:

Per quarter £2 10 0

Preparatory Class 1 10 0

Hours of attendance from Nine o'clock, A.M., to Twelve Noon, and from Two P.M., to Four in Winter, with an additional hour in Summer. There will be ten minutes of relaxation every morning at eleven, which may be spent in play.

The School will be under the superintendence of the Rev. R. MITCHELL, M.A., who has kindly offered a room for the purpose during the ensuing Winter, and will weekly deliver Lectures to the Pupils on religious subjects.

For further particulars, address Mr. Alexander Stafford, care of the Rev. R. MITCHELL, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Toronto, or Mr. Thomas Champion, at the Church Society's House.

Toronto, 1st October, 1851.

9-1f.

PRIVATE TUITION.

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

AN English lady, wife of a Medical Practitioner, is desirous of receiving into her family six young ladies, who will be educated in all the usual branches of a finished English Education. The accomplishments taught by persons highly competent.

The extreme salubrity of the Western part of the Province would render the above advantageous for young ladies in delicate health.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Thos. Champion, Toronto.

September, 1851.

7-1f.

OYSTERS!!

L. LEWIS, in returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Toronto and the public generally, for their liberal patronage; begs leave to intimate that he has received and will keep on hand, a fresh supply of

KEGS, CANS, AND SHELL OYSTERS,

three times a-week while the season lasts. He will also have a variety of GAME, Salt-water FISH, and PRAIRIE HENS as soon as the weather will permit.

110, King-street West,

Toronto, September 25, 1851.

9-1f

The Churchman's Almanac, FOR 1852.

THIS ALMANAC, containing besides the Calendar, entire corrected lists of the Clergy of the Dioceses of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Prince Rupert's Land. Lists of Bishops of the Church in England, Ireland, Scotland, the Colonies, and the United States. Lists of the Lay Delegates who attended the Convention of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the Lord Bishop of Quebec on the secular state of the Church in those Dioceses. The Church Temporalities Act of the Diocese of Toronto, an abstract of the expenditure of the Clergy Reserve Fund, General Statistics of the Church in the Diocese of Toronto; a list of Agents for Issuing Marriage Licenses; a list of Crown and County Officers; a list of Custom House Officers and ports of entry; Banking and other Institutions, will be published in a few days.

The trade are requested to send in their orders as early as possible to ensure a supply.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Parties desirous of taking advantage of this excellent medium of Advertising, are requested to forward their Advertisements without delay, as it is the intention of the Publisher to have it printed and the country trade supplied by the middle of next month.

TERM FOR ADVERTISING:

Per Page - - - - - £1 0 0

A. F. PLEES, Publisher.

Toronto, September 10th, 1851.

6-1f