

ing lights in the Church, schooled as they have been in hardship and adversity. Nor would I despair entirely of Captain C. He is, certainly, very much set in his own opinion: he does not like to be found fault with: he is very unwilling to take advice from any one; but has great respect for his minister, who has always been very kind as well as faithful to him and his family; his wife has had more influence with him than any one else, except the vendors of "patent" articles; and now that he is pretty well tired of scheming, it is hoped that she may yet do great things for him, aided by God's grace, and thus will show that nothing is impossible, with God even though it seems to be beyond all human power. I fear that I have not done this a "little bundle," therefore, I shall not make it larger; but am, &c., &c.

Yours, Mr. Editor,

A. SPECTATOR.

Diocese of Toronto, Sept., 1851.

#### To the Editor of the Church.

Sir,—In your last issue "A Member of the Senate of the University of Toronto" took you to task for writing a well-merited stricture on the proceedings of the Government and their creedless college, permit me to offer a few remarks on this most Laodicean production. Your correspondent makes a confession of Church membership, &c., as a set off against the castigation subsequently inflicted; but whether he be really a Churchman or not it is difficult to discover, for with the tortuosity of a Gawthorn he first gives the officials of Trinity College a rap on the knuckles and as pugnaciously falls on his own colleagues and the Chief Superintendent of Schools; in short *The Senator* is evidently troubled in mind, uneasy, dissatisfied with his curious position. Highly disapproving of the hostility shown by the Government and by some parties in connexion with *The University* to Trinity College, he would have you to understand that one at least of the State Professors is friendly to the Church Institution, and that because there may be no minutes of proceedings in the Senate, hostile to Trinity College, that, therefore, they cannot be accused of improper conduct. Sir, I must differ from your correspondent on this point. His Chancellor acting in his capacity with waspish venom hunted and pursued the poor unfortunate supporters of Trinity College, they could not rest a moment for his incessant bragging, he always spoke as acting on his responsibility as Chancellor of the University, and in this he was never corrected, and we have yet to learn that the Senator called the Hon. Gentleman to account for his unauthorized proceedings. When it is stated that the Chancellor of a University is only to act as directed by the Senate I fancy that your friend must have borrowed this notion from Boston or some other portion of the Great Republic, for we were always informed that according to British usage the Chancellor was at all event not only the tongue but a portion of the brains of the Senatorial body. It may be, however, that the Senator is quizzing and wishes to hint that the body of his University is apaphous, and consequently deficient in brains. If you recollect rightly your contemporary, Mr. Punch, of London once engraved a highly interesting portrait of His Royal Highness Prince Albert as Chancellor of Cambridge University, encountering in battle the Undergraduates and Professors, in consequence of some reforms which he had introduced. Now, I was not aware that the guardian angel of *The University* was a lion-hearted person, indeed it was believed that he thought himself all important and that the Government and authorities honoured and regarded him very highly as an efficient officer—Oh no, Sir, the Senator is himself acting unauthorizedly in plucking the crown from his Master's head, and what is much worse, advocating rank rank republicanism. The Chancellor of the University did his work right well and fought hard although in a worthless cause and if all the Senators endorse the sentiments of your friend, all we can say is that poor Mr. De Blaquiere will be most ungratefully treated. The Senate of the University of Toronto have obeyed their Government masters and with their Chancellor have opposed Trinity College, and by many covert acts. Will the Senator inform us why these members and professors, being sons of the Church of England, and who profess "as they may [say] sincere attachment to that Church" were not permitted to attend the ceremony of laying the corner stone of Trinity College? The Senator lastly alludes to the authorities of Trinity College having used that style and title previous to their being a Chartered body, well Sir, was this an unauthorized assumption? Does Senator mean to assert that it was illegal? If it be so there are many colleges in England who are in that sad state, and which yet are recognized as such. The tyranny and grinding oppression of the Government is rapidly doing its work, and members of the Church of England begin to feel that their faith is a hindrance and a cause of reproach to them. They begin to feel that under Lord Elgin's Egyptian rule, their Creed is branded and spat upon, and that in Canada, the members of the Church of England and Ireland are the only class who are denied the right of educating their children as they please. Senator must not judge of others by himself. His position is a painful one and he has our fullest sympathy. But admitting as he does that shameful opposition has been given to the Church, he must or ought equally to admit that all that opposition has been given by the Government creators of Toronto University, and by the official and Legally Constituted Head of that Institution.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

T. C.

#### Colonial.

##### WATERTOWN RAILROAD CELEBRATION.

—The *Utica Morning Herald* of the 28th Sept., in giving an account of the celebration, alludes to the short address made by the Mayor of this city. We copy from the *Herald*:—"Mr. Hill, Mayor of Kingston, was then presented. He said:—"I have this moment returned from a greater scene than this, though of the same character—the Boston Jubilee. But I can truly say there was nothing in that magnificent festival gave me more pleasure than that in which we are now engaged. There I saw the President of the United States with his Cabinet standing side by side with the representatives of loyalty on this continent. That was the result of a railroad celebration. Railroads are to be the means to unite the feelings and the interests of the different sections of this vast country. When the gentleman who preceded me (Hon. John Clarke) spoke of the advantages of railroads in case of war, my eye caught at that moment the locomotive which had stopped upon the track directly under a triumphal arch, the emblem of peace. That engine, gentlemen, far more than Paixhan guns or Congreve rockets, is to be the future peacemaker.

To borrow an image which has been used before, it will pass to and fro your country and ours like a shuttle, never to be broken. I ought to make an apology for Kingston, and account for there not being a larger delegation here. The Provincial Fair, which commences to-day, calls many thither who would otherwise be present with you, and many of our citizens have been absent at Boston. I only stopped ten minutes at Kingston, as I returned from Boston; but I hastened to come to show the interest of Kingston in this great enterprise. We should be ungrateful if we did not state that the people of Canada are deeply indebted to the people of Jefferson and Watertown. We have watched the difficulties which fathers of enterprise have encountered. They will have done more, in the completion of this road, for this part of the country than all others in it. This line will be one of the most successful of those that connect the Lakes with the Ocean. Kingston is the nearest point to the Atlantic in Upper Canada. It is fifty miles nearer to the ocean by this Cape Vincent, Watertown and Rome Railroad than by any other route which has been or can be projected. Upper Canada is the garden and granary of British North America.—Great efforts are making to engage her attention. Portland, Boston and other American towns are striving to catch her favor, she stands like a coy and bashful maiden among her various suitors, but depend upon it, she will give her hand to her nearest friend and old neighbour, New York. (Cheers.) The trade of Canada with the United States is to find its outlet not in Boston, not in Portland, but in the city of New York. [Three cheers were then given for Mr. Hill.]—*Kingston News*.

**THE NEW MINISTRY.**—We understand that Messrs. Rolph and Cameron have not been included in the arrangements which were perfected—if so lame an affair can be called perfect—on Saturday. The following is the new ministry, according to general rumour:

Inspector General ..... Hon. F. Hincks.  
Commissioner of Crown Lands Hon. A. N. Morin.  
Provincial Secretary ..... Hon. J. Leslie.  
Receiver General ..... Hon. E. P. Tache.  
Postmaster General ..... Hon. J. Morris.  
President of the Council ..... Hon. Jos. Bourret.  
Attorney General East ..... Mr. Drummond.  
Attorney General West ..... Mr. Richards.  
Solicitor General West ..... Mr. J. S. McDonald.  
Solicitor General East ..... Mr. Cartier.

Mr. Price is thus excluded; Mr. Morin takes his place; and Messrs. Richards and Cartier fill up the vacancies occasioned by the retirement of Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin. It is evident that the new cabinet is a mere hash, intended like Yankee wooden nutmegs, more for show than use. Most of the above gentlemen from Eastern Canada have already left this city.

"How is Mr. Street on the Reserves and Rectories?"—*Globe*.—All right.

**THE SUBLIMITY OF IMPUDENCE.**—The *St. Catharines Journal*, one of the faintest and dimmest of Canadian luminaries—one of the weakest among the weak brethren, thus discourseth *avant* the Pope of Rome:—"We expect when this article meets the eye of the Prince of the Apostles, that he will reflect seriously on our statement, and put it in our power to challenge for his priests, in the British dominions, the same amount of toleration that he extends to the ministers of Protestant Christianity in Rome. We have been the inviolable advocate of full and equal liberty to all men; but the conduct of His Holiness, in not permitting decent, respectable people, who are obliged to live in his territories, the same privileges which he claims for his subjects, sticks in our gizzard, we can assure His Holiness." Of course His Holiness will immediately forward a satisfactory Bull, to the man what does the *Journal*.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Owing to a press of matter, we are compelled to postpone a notice of the Mechanics' Institute Exhibition.

Dr. Ryerson's letter was received too late for insertion in the present number, but shall appear next week.

A second letter from one of the Senate of the Toronto University is in the same predicament.

The concluding part of A VISIT TO THE SAULT, is unavoidably deferred this week.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

LETTERS received to Wednesday Oct. 15th, 1850:—Rev. T. Bousfield, Rector, rem., Y. C.; Rev. S. Armour, Cavan, rem., for Robert Long, R. McAnnis, and John Perrin.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY OCT. 16, 1851.

**THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO** will, with the Divine permission, hold his next GENERAL ORDINATION at Toronto on Sunday, the 26th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate without delay to the Rev. H. J. GRASETT, Examining Chaplain, their intention to offer themselves; and to be present for examination at the Rectory, Toronto, on the Wednesday previous to the day of Ordination, at Nine o'clock, A. M. They are required to be furnished with the usual testimonials, and the *Si Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

1st October, 1851.

#### TRINITY COLLEGE.

In resuming the consideration of the course which has been pursued by those whose enmity to the interests of the Church is evinced by the opposition offered to the Charter of Trinity College, we refer again to the officious and disingenuous conduct of Dr. Ryerson, in order to shew that the effect produced on the mind of His Excellency

the Governor General by the dispatch of Lord Grey, exposing the intriguing misrepresentations made to him on the subject of the cession of chartered rights by institutions which did not exist, was such as to elicit the following explanation:—"From the tenor of your Lordship's despatch, I am apprehensive that some misconception may exist in your mind respecting the proceedings which have taken place, with a view to the incorporation of Denominational Colleges with the University of Toronto, under the Provincial Act, 12 Vic., cap. 22; and I think it my duty to endeavour to remove it." With reference to Dr. Ryerson's statement, His Excellency says, "This view of the case is not, however, entirely accurate. Queen's College, Presbyterian; and Victoria College, Wesleyan; are the only denominational Colleges, on which the privilege in question has been conferred, and it has not been surrendered by either." This plain contradiction of Dr. Ryerson's implied cession of rights, must be extremely palatable to that gentleman, and we give it with great satisfaction, bearing as it does the stamp of official authority. Yet it does appear somewhat singular to read this passage in a despatch dated May, 1851, after Lord Grey's "misconception" had arisen from the correspondence which preceded it, and from Dr. Ryerson's statements, as His Excellency must have been equally well aware of the circumstance in February. When writing to the Colonial Office he states, "The Government still entertains the hope that the members of the Church, as well as of other denominations possessing Incorporated Colleges, will be induced to participate in the advantages offered by the Toronto University."

On the subject of the negotiations which are stated to have been instituted for the purpose of inducing the "other denominations possessing incorporated colleges," to affiliate, a few words appear to be necessary. That such negotiations, if they ever were entered upon with Queen's College, met with no encouragement, we have every reason to suppose, from the determined tone of the declaration made by that Institution at an early period of the agitation of this question, and already referred to by us; nor have we ever heard the slightest rumour that they wavered from their resolution. To Victoria College, report says, that there had been overtures made for the purchase of the buildings and the transfer of the charter; but whether the projected arrangements were frustrated by the insufficiency of the consideration, or whether the parties to the contemplated contract felt that the country would never countenance so glaring a job, is known only to those concerned. The fact alone is patent that in accordance with the views expressed by the Methodist body through their organ, on frequent occasions, "the advantages offered by the Toronto University" have been declined; and we are in charity bound to believe that that Institution has acted in this matter on the principles which it has recently avowed. Indeed we are at a loss to conceive upon what grounds these Institutions were solicited to make a sacrifice of their chartered rights, for if we translate the following bit of special pleading correctly, it never was the intention of the Toronto University to place them on the footing of affiliated Colleges, but simply to constitute them attachés for religious instruction.

"I have further to observe, that it is not strictly correct to state that Colleges incorporated with the University of Toronto will be placed under the arrangement now in contemplation, in relation to that Institution, precisely similar to that in which King's College and University College stand to the University of London. Looking to the very limited resources which are enjoyed by the Denominational Colleges hitherto established in Upper Canada, (for both Queen's and Victoria Colleges, it is to be remarked, are dependent, in a great measure, on annual grants of the Legislature, the continuance of which cannot be guaranteed)—it has not been deemed advisable to propose, that Students, attached to such Incorporated Colleges, should be relieved from the necessity of keeping terms at the University, and of attending University Lectures, in order to qualify them for University Degrees. It has been presumed that the resources of these Colleges will be most advantageously employed, if they are exclusively devoted to the object of providing Religious instruction for the youth of the communities to which they may respectively belong."

Most generous indeed is the intention which in its accomplishment brings good but to ourselves. Here we have the clearest revelation of the intention of the Government and its pet University, to monopolize, not the honour of conferring degrees, —not the glory of fostering literature and science, but the emoluments of tuition. Here was to be no great, liberal, comprehensive, decretal and honour-granting Institution, but a large educational establishment, to which every aspirant for literary distinction, or professional immunity, was to be compelled to repair!

Nor does the right to do all this legally exist. Mark what follows:—

"The clauses, however, of the Act establishing the University of Toronto, which relate to the Incorporation of Colleges, contain nothing imperative on this point. I apprehend, therefore, that if the persons interested in any Denominational Col-

lege, should signify a desire to affiliate it to the University of Toronto, in the way in which King's College, and University College are affiliated to the University of London, and should shew that the resources at their command, enable them to furnish sufficient instruction in all the necessary branches of learning, there would be no legal impediment to the consideration of such a proposition by the authorities of the University."

We do not clearly comprehend how, in the face of all this, His Excellency can persist in soliciting the Colonial Minister to withhold the charter from Trinity College, "while negotiations for the surrender of the Charters of Queen's and Victoria Colleges are still pending." Negotiations which have been futile, which were groundless at the time of their proposal, and the issue of which he was then as much in a position to declare as he now is. Nor are we surprised to find him declaring that "a decision which might have the effect of withdrawing the members of the Church of England generally, from all connection with the Provincial University, may be attended with serious consequences"—to the revenue of that Institution, certainly; to its character as a Christian establishment, undoubtedly: his own convictions on this point being most apparent, since he doubts whether it would prove conducive to the interests "of sound learning in the Province, that they should cease to exercise within it an influence proportioned to their numbers and weight in the community:" an influence which they are debarred from exercising, inasmuch as the Church and her discipline has been virtually excluded from it by the provisions of the creedless Charter.

It having been made evident, by the avowal of the Denominational Chartered Colleges, and the explicit declaration of a want of confidence in the system of education pursued at the Toronto University by the Roman Catholics, in the address published by their Institute recently established, we call upon His Excellency to ratify his pledge, as contained in a letter addressed by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Leslie, to the Bishop, that he "would consider, should no other alternative than this ultimately present itself, that it would be a lesser evil to multiply Colleges within the Provinces, authorised to confer degrees in Arts, than to subject the members of the Church of England to injustice." He cannot fail to be convinced, that the time has arrived when he must "abandon the hope that the members of the Church, as well as of other denominations possessing Incorporated Colleges, may yet be induced to participate in the advantages offered by the Toronto University." Nor will it be wise to reiterate his belief that the members of the Church are not "unanimously in favour of the establishment of a denominational University upon the principles embodied in the draft Charter" submitted by the Bishop to Earl Grey. A reference to our columns will afford a proof to the contrary in the address and resolutions presented to the Bishop by the Midland Clerical Association a document replete with Christian unity—an example which we are induced to believe will shortly be followed generally throughout the Diocese. It has been stated in the public prints that Lord Elgin's tenure of office is about shortly to cease. He has alluded to such a contingency in his reply to the address of the Corporation of Montreal; we counsel his advisers therefore not to permit him to depart from our shores under the stigma of an arbitrary and unjust exercise of executive authority towards the Church. In his capacity of administrator of the Government, he now stands between the Church and her rights and the Parent State. A straightforward confession of disappointment in the policy pursued by his local Ministry, will do him honour: let him cancel his objections to granting this boon, which to quote the Bishop's words "though in itself an act of simple justice, cannot fail to elicit the grateful acknowledgments of a large portion of the more respectable and influential inhabitants of the Province, a result of no small importance in the present state of things."

It must be evident that the members of the Church are determined to carry out to the fullest extent the laudable enterprise commenced by our venerable Diocesan with so much pious ardour and religious zeal, earnestly do we pray that God's blessing will crown the efforts of those who have been instrumental in accomplishing this work for His glory.

#### HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.

We stick by the "old style," and thus save ourselves much trouble in trying to discover the proper appellation, under recent legislation, of the place in which we live. This Court was opened on Monday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Sullivan, assisted by the Hon. James Gordon, Frederick Widder and James McCutcheon, Esqrs.—Foreman of the Grand Inquest, Thomas Cook, Esq., Vaughan.—We append the address of his lordship the presiding Judge, which our readers will find to be a most gratifying declaration of moral improvement in the County, as evinced by the lightness of the Calendar. Heartily do we respond to the hope expressed in this short but eloquent address, that "we may also be blessed by Divine Providence in the increase of religion, innocence and virtue."