

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.

From the *British Colonist*.

NORFOLK.—Dr. Rolph has been nominated for this county, and not for Simcoe, as stated in our last.

STONMONT.—The *Constitutional* says, "Dr. Grant, we understand, is in the field for Stormont, but there is little danger of any Conservative swallowing the Doctor's compound of Clear Griticism and Radicalism."

GRENVILLE.—The *Kingston Daily News* says,—"The Radicals have dropped Mr. Burritt, and chosen Wm. Patrick, of Prescott, a Baldwinite. The Conservatives are to have a Convention; Alfred Hooker, of Prescott, Francis Jones, of Kemptville, and others are spoken of with unanimity. Grenville will unquestionably return a Conservative."

BYTOWN.—The *Gazette* says,—"A Conservative Candidate has been nominated, William Stewart, Esq. The Radicals have not yet united upon a nomination; Joseph Amund, Daniel McLachlin, and other are spoken of."

WENTWORTH.—The *Hamilton Journal & Express* says the friends of Mr. Christie at Brantford are displeased with the choice of the Convention, and have commenced to canvass in his favour; and that this if persevered in, must throw the county into the hands of the Tories.

BRANTFORD.—A meeting of the Conservatives has been held here, which has approved of the nomination of the Convention.

WATERLOO.—Mr. A. Fergusson, the present candidate, has been nominated by a Reform Convention. He will be opposed by Mr. Wight, in the Conservative interest.

LONDON.—A correspondent writes as follows:—"Mr. Dixon is coming out for London, in answer to a unanimous call of the Conservatives, with every chance of success. There is no division in the camp. Mr. Dixon is a man of sound and well known views, and the Conservatives of London are able to appreciate unswerving integrity of character and principle, especially in these days of political dishonesty, and intend to prevent political mountebanks from having a seat in the Legislature through their influence."

KENT AND LAMBTON.—The same correspondent writes, that "here, on the Conservative interest, Mr. Edwin Larwell has acceded to the request of a large number of the electors of Chatham and the surrounding Townships. Mr. L. comes out as one of the people and a working man shrewd and intelligent. Messrs. Rankin and George Brown are both out on the liberal or Radical interest. How Mr. Rankin (lately a high Tory) will wear his new plumes, which a few days since he had dyed chameleon colour, it is impossible to say; but it appears no one envies him, and few are likely to support him. Mr. George Brown's chances of being Member for Kent and Lambton are very slender."

OXFORD.—Mr. Hincks' nomination to this County is fettered by the following conditions:—1. Secularization of the Reserves by Bill; 2. Abolition of the Rectories by Bill; 3. Abolition of all existing Ecclesiastical Corporations, and placing them under one general Act; 4. Abolition of the Sectarian clauses of the School Bill; 5. Codification of the Laws; 6. Extension of the Elective Franchise—increase of representation based on population; 7. No appropriation of money, without a special Act of Parliament; 8. Popular Election to all County offices; 9. Vote by ballot; 10. Retrenchment in public expenditure. The convention adopted the preceding "platform" on a vote of 25 to 16; and should Mr. Hincks refuse to accede to it, his nomination will be null. Such was the kind of confidence reposed by the convention in this gentleman, that a resolution was carried, to the effect that his answer should be in writing. We fancy that the nomination will have to be null, for after Mr. Hincks' career during the past session, we can never believe that even his inconsistency is such, as that he will swallow such a pill—Should he do so, it would indeed be a political degradation.

The Welland Canal is full of vessels— from four to six lying between each flat awaiting their turn of lockage—it is thought that at least 100 vessels are now on its waters. It is estimated that the Tolls of the canal this year will realize upwards of £50,000. —*St. Catharines Const.*

The Middlesex Annual Agricultural Exhibition, the *Prototype* says, was decidedly superior to anything of the kind that ever took place in the Country, and perhaps not at all inferior to the best displays of the same description in Canada.

NORWEGIAN DRESS IN CANADA.—A crowd of the curious assembled on the wharf to witness the departure of Norwegian immigrants, who wore the costume of their native land, and a curious one it appeared in contrast with our own; the men wearing little jackets, of various colours, which scarcely descended half way to their loins, and the women a kerchief as head gear, bodice, ornamented with trinkets, and petticoats reaching only to the knee. Their attire would rather astonish even the "Bloomers," although it certainly enables all the freedom of motion advocated by those lady Reformers. —*Quebec Mercury.*

Four hundred and thirty-four vessels passed through the Welland Canal, during the month of September, of which two hundred and eighty-four were American.

Mr. Buchanan, for many years British Consul at New York, died suddenly in Montreal, on the 12th inst., aged about 81. This gentleman has been long known on the Continent of America, and will be much regretted by a wide circle of friends and relatives.

Mr. Capreol has ceased to fill the offices of Manager and Treasurer of the Ontario, Simcoe, and Huron Railroad; Union Company. John Fiskin, Esq., is Treasurer of the Company, *pro tem.*

THE STEAMER "Maple Leaf."—The following sketch of this new and elegant steamer, was given in the *Patriot*, of Saturday.—The length of the *Maple Leaf* is 181 feet over all—breadth of beam, 26½ feet; depth of hold, 11 feet.—"Like most of the newer lake-boats, she has a saloon on the upper deck, 130 feet in length, with a row of state rooms on each side, and a dining table capable of accommodating 100 guests, besides the ordinary cabin dining table. Of the state rooms, 12 are most comfortably fitted up with French bedsteads, and the remainder, 22 in all, have two berths in each. Every thing is new and good. The saloon and the ladies' cabin beneath are richly decorated with white and gold cornices and paneling, the chairs and settees cushioned with crimson plush, and curtains of crimson and gold damask.—Owing to the anxiety of the proprietors to place the new boat on the Ogdensburg route immediately, the carpenters and painters' work is scarcely finished as yet, but we saw quite enough to convince us, that nothing will be left undone

to complete the elegance of her finish. We were particularly pleased with the profusion of stained glass, tastefully and elaborately painted by our friend, Mr. E. C. Bull, whose skill has covered every glass door and window with pretty little sketches, entwined with maple-leaves, which would form quite a study for the youthful artist."

A short time since an American family who had been staying some weeks at the southern side of the Falls, took it into their heads to cross over for the purpose of having it to say that they had "stood on British ground." They remained a day or two at the Clifton House, enjoying themselves, and were preparing to return, when one of the party, a slave girl of about 18 or 20 years of age, demurred to returning, saying that she was "in a free country now, and would prefer to remain." Every persuasion was tried to induce her to change her mind, but without avail; and the family were compelled to depart *minus their slave!* —*Patriot.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The third communication of "One of the Senate of the Toronto University," is unavoidably postponed till next week.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY OCT. 23, 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.

THE TWO LETTERS.

We publish according to promise Dr. Ryerson's letter on the remarks made by us three weeks ago on Trinity College, and the conspicuous part he played in producing a false impression on Lord Grey's mind, with respect to the position of the Toronto University and the other Institutions possessing Charters. We must confess that we regard Dr. Ryerson's explanation as most unsatisfactory, and not altogether free from disingenuous special pleading. We had no other evidence on which to found our opinion, and express our judgment than the following passage in Lord Grey's despatch to the Governor General:—"It is not distinctly stated in your Lordship's Despatch, but it has been so explained to me by Dr. Ryerson, that this policy of confining the power of granting degrees in arts, to the University of Toronto, has been obstructed by the existence of Denominational Colleges, having the power, under old Charters, of giving degrees in arts, but that the Provincial Government has been negotiating with these bodies for the surrender of their privilege, which has been obtained, except in two cases, referred to in the correspondence"—nor have we seen any thing since to induce us to alter that opinion and judgment—indeed they are rather strengthened and confirmed by Lord Elgin's answer to which our attention was directed last week.

With reference to Dr. Ryerson's assertion, that the Wesleyan Body approve of the *Christian principles* on which the Toronto University is founded; all we can say is, that if they really do entertain such sentiments, we have entirely misconstrued their language, and misunderstood their views, and we regret to find that we are deceived—however we require something more than the Doctor's *ipse dixit* to convince us of the fact.

The attempt to justify this approval of the Christian principles of the Toronto University, on the ground that the amended charter of that Institution impresses a religious and christian character on it, is truly absurd. Does Dr. Ryerson really believe this?—Does any other person think so?—We venture to assert that no man, except he be blinded by the sophistry of the infidelity which conceived and carried out the present constitution of that University or entrained by the chains of political partizanship, will affirm that a mere explanatory Act of Parliament will confer upon any Institution such a high reputation in the absence of all the elements which constitute it.

Dr. Ryerson has in a most unbecoming manner mixed up his own private feelings against the Bishop with the matter under consideration; but the attempt to lead the attention of the reader away from his own unenviable position, by ungenerous recrimination will utterly fail. Until he can remove the effect of Lord Grey's despatch and Lord Elgin's explanation, he must be content to remain under the stigma of officious interference and wilful misrepresentation.

As for our pugnacious "Senator" whose second letter is also given, we have this to say:—

Until he can show that the Chancellor is *not part and parcel* of the University, and that every thing he says in his official capacity must be re-

ceived as bearing the stamp of authority from the Institution over which he presides—we shall maintain our position.

Until he shows that he (One of the Senate) is authorized to make the sweeping assertions he does with reference to the Chancellor, and the other constituted authorities of THE UNIVERSITY, we must receive his statements as the expression of mere individual opinion—in this case our position is unaffected.

We have ascertained by careful inquiry that the Medical Faculty of Trinity College, most scrupulously adhered to the rate of fees charged by the Toronto University during their last session, and that the difference of TWO DOLLARS which "Senator" so exultingly declares to have existed between the two schools, arose from the circumstance that the lectures at Trinity College did not commence for nearly five weeks after those of THE UNIVERSITY, and this allowance was considered only just and reasonable.

The absolute reduction of TEN DOLLARS a course was not the first overt act of the Toronto University, but is one quite unjustifiable on any other ground than that of jealous apprehension of the success of a rival school. Trinity College has followed the lead, and will not be outbid; from any other consequence of antagonism it has no cause of fear or alarm.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S LETTER

The excitement and discussion occasioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury's letter to Gawthorn, appears to undergo no abatement. Many meetings have been held in London and the Provinces on the subject, and the *Liverpool Standard* asserts that "already nearly ten thousand Clergy have desired some means of having the doctrine of Episcopal ordination peremptorily declared by the Church."

One portion, at least of the Archbishops singularly ill-judged epistle, (to employ no stronger term,) has met with a prompt and decided refutation. His Grace, it will be remembered asserted that "not more than two Bishops," held the necessity of Episcopal ordination. This assertion has been repudiated (says the *Morning Advertiser*) "by the Bishops of London, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Lichfield, Lincoln, Oxford, Rochester, Salisbury and St. Asaph." We are likewise informed that the Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church have without exception disowned the opinions of the Primate, as have also the leading dignitaries of the Church in Ireland.

From the *Guardian*, we learn that "the Primate in the meantime is busy with a book which is to form his declaration of belief upon the vital subject which has been so strongly brought before the public. Gawthorn's dishonest trick will thus end in good instead of evil to the Church, as every thing must which tends to the ascertaining of uniformity."

A postscript of the same paper contains the following correspondence:—

Whitchurch Canonorum, Sept. 17, 1851.

My Lord Archbishop:—Having seen in the public journals a letter addressed by your Grace to Mr. Gawthorn, and being under the impression that the purpose and meaning of that communication have been in some degree misunderstood, I venture most respectfully to inquire of your Grace—first, whether the letter in question is to be considered as an official and authoritative document, or as an informal expression of private opinion; and, secondly, whether it was your Grace's intention, in that letter, to state that the Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England are generally of opinion that Episcopal ordination is simply non-essential to the validity of orders, in which case it might be dispensed with amongst ourselves; or whether your Grace meant to include in the majority of which you spoke, those who would be reluctant to pronounce positively on the invalidity of all ordinations to the ministry performed in foreign parts, where Episcopal ordinations could not be obtained, though they would not consent that such ordinations should be introduced into the Church of England, or recognized as conveying power to officiate in that Church! I have the honour to be, my Lord Archbishop, your humble servant in Christ,

WILLIAM PALMER.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

Addington, September 19, 1851.

Reverend Sir:—A letter addressed to me in a spirit of Christian candor would be entitled to attention, independently of the advantage which it derives when contrasted with other notices which have been taken of the communication fraudulently obtained from me by Mr. Gawthorn.

In regard to that communication I take the opportunity of mentioning that it is not unusual for me to receive inquiries from persons unknown to me, respecting matters connected with the Church; to which I consider myself bound to reply, when there appears no ground for suspecting the motive of the writer. Mr. Gawthorn's letter came to me as one of these; and whether concocted by himself, or with the assistance of others, I cannot think that it was otherwise than cleverly composed or contained anything to excite suspicion.

My answer was expressed in a manner which I certainly would not have adopted, "in an authoritative or official document," or if I had believed that I was writing any other than a private letter. Still, inferences have been drawn from it for which it furnishes no ground whatever. Otherwise you could not have asked me whether it was my intention to state that I myself, or the majority of our Clergy, look upon Episcopal ordination as non-essential to the validity of orders, so that it might be dispensed with among ourselves; and so that any others than those Episcopally ordained could "have power to officiate in our Church." This was no part of Mr. Gawthorn's inquiry. His inquiry was, whether in "my opinion, or that of the majority of my brethren, these foreign clergymen were not truly pas-

sors of the Church of Christ, but were to be considered as mere laymen." This I thought equivalent to the question whether we hold that no person, in any country, or under any circumstances, will be entitled to minister in the Church of Christ except through the imposition of Episcopal hands.

I replied that I imagined this to be as far as possible for the general opinion, either among our Bishops or Clergy. I know that neither our articles nor our formularies justified such an opinion. I knew that many of our ancient divines had disclaimed such an opinion; and I knew that such an opinion would amount to declaring that no valid sacrament or other ministerial act had ever been performed except under an Episcopal Government. And therefore I could not believe, and I still do not believe, that many of our Clergy would venture seriously to maintain such an opinion.

To be convinced that Episcopal Government, and therefore that Episcopal ordination, is most agreeable to Scripture, most in accordance with primitive practice and is in itself the "more excellent way," is perfectly consistent with the judgment of Hooker, that "the lineal descent of power by apostolical succession is not, in certain cases, to be urged absolutely, and without any possible exception."

Unable as I am to account for the misrepresentations to which I have been subjected, I am glad to find so proper an opportunity of correcting them as your letter affords, and I remain, Rev. Sir, your faithful servant.

J. B. CANTUAR.

Rev. William Palmer.

THE BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

His Lordship the Bishop of Newfoundland, whose arrival in our city we mentioned last week, preached an able, interesting, and exceedingly practical discourse, in the Church of the Holy Trinity on Sunday forenoon. On Tuesday morning His Lordship, accompanied by our Venerable Diocesan, left Toronto by the *City of Toronto* for Buffalo, in order to be present at the consecration of St. Paul's Church, yesterday. We trust to be able to give an account of this interesting solemnity in our next.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

About eight o'clock, A.M., on Saturday morning, when some of the good citizens were enjoying the matutinal repast, and many more were variously employed in preparing for the duties of the day—guns from the Garrison announced that the representative of Royalty was quietly stealing away from the farewell salutations of those who had a right to evince their loyalty as is customary on similar occasions.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

The exhibition of this meritorious Institute closes, we believe, this evening, and we congratulate the Committee upon the success which has attended their exertions.

We had contemplated entering at some length upon the more prominent articles exhibited, but circumstances unfortunately prevent us from carrying our intentions into effect. This much we feel bound to say, that Toronto may well be proud of the proofs of the advancement of her sons in the mechanical and fine arts afforded by the exhibition of 1851. The display would have done credit to older communities, and cannot fail to create a spirit of emulation amongst our ingenious youth, productive of the happiest results.—A series of short popular lectures delivered to the visitors in the evenings, added much to the pleasure and profit of the exhibition.

JENNY LIND.

This distinguished and really wonderful Songstress has given two Concerts to delighted audiences. It is certainly impossible to convey any just idea of her vocal powers by the best description—she *must* be heard, to be fully appreciated. The choice selection of music, and the admirable manner in which every one of her party sustain their respective parts, add, if possible, to the attraction of these entertainments. We understand that those who have been previously disappointed will have another opportunity of satisfying their curiosity and their love of music this evening, it being Miss Lind's intention to give another and final concert.

We cannot close our brief notice of this lady without remarking upon what is, to us particularly, an exceedingly gratifying circumstance—we allude to the benevolent and generous appropriation of the proceeds of the first night to the charitable institutions of the city. We have not yet heard the amount realized—nor is the manner of appropriation yet known—but we have no doubt that this part of the charitable work will be performed with the good sense which has controlled her in similar instances elsewhere.

Further Extracts from our English Files.

LONDON CHURCH UNION.

1, Lancaster Place, Sept. 30, 1851.

SIR.—I am directed by the Committee of the London Union on Church Matters to forward to you for publication the enclosed correspondence. I regret that it was impossible to publish it earlier, but the Committee of the Union did not meet till this afternoon.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
W. T. YOUNG.

[Copy.] (11.)

1, Lancaster Place, 23rd Sept., 1851.

"My Lord,—I have been requested by the Committee of the London Union on Church Matters, at a meeting over which I was unexpectedly called to preside