

about £270,000, and producing some \$50,000 per annum and invest it in the new corporation; and this too, in defiance of the faith of the Crown expressed in the words of the three different Kings, namely, George III, George IV, and William IV, and with as much recklessness as if there had been no such pledges no such rights no co-operation, no moral tergite, in a proceeding which strikes at the security of all property in the Colony, and which has been declared by the highest legal authority to be unconstitutional and revolutionary.

Indeed such an interdiction of everything religious as this act seeks to establish, is without precedent among Christian nations, for it drives away all those, who, from their living faith, warmth of disposition, and sincerity of purpose are best qualified to train the young to all that is lovely and sublime in religion, pure in morals, and noble in science.

While the wishes and pledges of three sovereigns have thus been set at naught, Mr. Chairman, and the Church of England in the Diocese of Toronto plundered of her comparatively small endowment, 225,000 acres more than two millions of acres of land (2,125,179 acres) are carefully preserved by the same Legislature, for educational and charitable purposes in Lower Canada to the Roman Catholic Church, for the benefit of the French population. Thus the several Roman Catholic colleges, four in number, have their endowments preserved, and are well supported and cherished; but the single College of England's Church is violently suppressed, her property swept from her, and a goddess University established in its room.

It is in a few words, an act which evidently seeks to crush the Church of England, to peril her existence in Upper Canada, and to deprive her members of religious liberty.

Relying on the blessing of God and using our own most strenuous exertions, Trinity College has not only been founded, and partly built, but has its Professors appointed, and actually engaged in their respective duties.

Thus much has been accomplished by the liberal contributions made in England to our indefatigable Bishop and by collections throughout the Province of Canada West.

But much remains yet to be done, before the seminary can be placed in a position to carry out the important objects for which it is needed. The funds already collected are rapidly exhausting, as the buildings proceed, and require to be replenished as speedily as possible; and in order to accomplish this, it has been deemed advisable to make a second appeal, and that too within two years, to the members of the Church in the province, and which is now being made by two presbyters of the diocese, the Rev. Mr. Fuller, who takes the western half, and the Rev. Mr. Givins the eastern half, and who will visit and solicit assistance in every parish, in every town and hamlet, thus showing that every effort is being made in the diocese, before looking for aid from abroad.—The Archdeacon of York has lately sailed for England upon the same mission; where also within two years, a second appeal will be made; and the authorities of Trinity College, have thought that this appeal might be extended with good hope to their brethren in the United States, especially as it is the first general appeal which the mother Church has made, and they cannot doubt that many will rejoice in the opportunity of acknowledging the generous and brotherly assistance which some of the Bishops, and other distinguished clergymen of the Church in the United States have from time to time received in England to promote their pious designs. We therefore rely with fraternal confidence upon the religious zeal and ardent sympathy, and the generous benevolence of our fellow-churchmen in this favoured land, to assist us in establishing upon a sound and a liberal scale, a seat of learning which political agitation shall have no pretence to meddle, and which will assuredly prove a blessing, not only to the church at large, but also to all who take a share in it, as wisely and firmly carried out, the result will be of estimable value, both in time and through eternity.

In view of the above facts, we trust that the churchmen of this city will come forward with a liberality worthy of them, to aid our brethren in Canada. Wherever Doctor McMurray has been in this state he met with that sympathy and encouragement which his mission deserves. We hope our own citizens will not be backward on this occasion.

We subjoin a few extracts from the secular papers. The *Rochester Daily American* says:—

The Rev. gentlemen come among us on a mission from our neighbors in the Canadas, in behalf of the cause of Education, and with special reference to the Institution named above. Trinity College, Toronto, owes its existence to the voluntary gifts of its friends, upon which it must depend for its completion and perpetuity. It is designed to take the place of what was the Protestant Episcopal College of Canada—King's College, as it was called,—founded and endowed by Royal Charter. From this last Institution both charter and endowment have been wrested by the Colonial Legislature, by an act transferring its funds and buildings to what is now called the University of Toronto, and which is divested entirely of its religious character—in manifest violation and disregard of vested rights. The political movement by which this result was effected, met with the decided protest and opposition, not only of Episcopalians, but of three great denominations of their fellow Protestants.

The further history of the subject, will, doubtless, be unfolded by the Rev. gentleman.

The *Washington National Intelligencer* says:—
“We observed, in the public papers, some time

ago, notices of a very high handed act of the Canadian Legislature, in suppressing the Royal Charter of what was King's College, now Toronto University, so far at least as to divest the Institution of the religious faculty which formed a part of its constitution, and compelling these friends and associates of the University who deem it essential to combine religious with literary and scientific education to resort to the establishment of another collegiate institution at the same place, of the character of the original one chartered and endowed by the Crown, but now, by an arbitrary act of the colonial authority subverted in its most cherished purpose and function. We make these remarks prefatory to the annexed paragraph from the *New York Evening Post*, and to say the Rev. Dr. McMurray has arrived in this city on the interesting errand mentioned by the *Post*. It is an object which commends itself to the friends of religion of all denominations as well as to the eminently respectable body of christians to whom it is more especially addressed, and we trust that in contributing to it liberally our people may repay some of the many acts of kindness which we have received from our kindred in Canada, as well as in the mother country.

The *N. Y. Evening Post* says also:—
The Rev. Dr. McMurray, with whom general readers are already favorably acquainted through the frequent recurrence of his name in Mrs. Jameson's “Winter Studies, and Summer Rambles,” is now in New York soliciting aid for an Episcopal College, which has already been founded and partly built at Toronto, and has professors already engaged in their duties. The object of Dr. McMurray's visit is to obtain from churchmen in the United States additional funds to complete the edifice of Trinity College, and carry out the plan of its founders. The application we can have no doubt, will be successful.

It may be proper to add, that at a meeting of the Episcopal Clergy, generally, in the city of New York, recently held, the Rev. Dr. Tyng presiding, it was

“Resolved, That the meeting has read with deep interest, the statement of the Rev. Dr. McMurray, respecting the origin, progress, and present prospects of Trinity College, Toronto; that its founders be assured of our warm sympathy in their efforts to found a Seminary of Learning, in which the principles and doctrines of the Gospel of Jesus Christ shall have their legitimate influence.”

United States.

The Buffalo papers give a number of disasters which occurred on Lake Erie last week.

The Steamer *Queen City* in a dense fog last night, grounded about eight miles from Erie, and is considered in a precarious situation. Two steamers are gone to her assistance. After considerable exertion she was got off with the loss of her entire cargo, all of which was cast overboard. She was towed into Dunkirk Harbour where she at present lies with four feet of water in her hold.

The three-masted schooner *Montreal* of Malden went ashore on the Eastern Sister, and was stove to pieces, in the gale of Tuesday.

The *Detroit Advertiser* of Thursday morning says, “Captain Andrews, of the *Iroquois*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, informs us that he passed a schooner the night before ashore at the point Aux-Vies, where she was fast going to pieces. The sea was beating over her in waves that reached clear to her cross-trees, Capt. Andrews said he did not think she would last long and he is inclined to think that the crew could not be saved. The fog was so heavy that the *Iroquois* had a very narrow escape from going ashore at the same place, being within but a few lengths of the point before it was known where she was.”

The fine Schooner *Juninta Patton*, Captain Spencer, with a full cargo of merchandize and railroad iron, went ashore in the gale of Tuesday morning about daylight, and lies in a good position, bearing very little, between the piers at Milwaukee. The sea ran so high that it was impossible for the light keeper on the government piers to get out the beacon. The schooner was misled by the lights inside. The steamer *Baltic* and propeller *Forest City* came near sharing the same fate, but received timely warning by the schooner's mishap, and worked off the shore.

It was thought that the *Patton* would be got off without much damage when the sea went down. She had over 100 tons of merchandize on board, which must have received much injury. The *Patton* is insured in the Merchant's Mutual, of Milwaukee.

The *Toledo Blade* says the steamer *Southerner* broke the piston, off the West Sister, on her way down, Tuesday night, and was obliged to return the next morning. Her passengers were taken off by the *Troy*.

Colonial.

From the *British Canadian*.

AGAIN is the evil genius of the *Patrot* prompting it to fresh attempts to decry the Conservative body and damage the Conservative cause—again are we told that the Conservative body is without unity—without leaders—without a policy—but it is not yet asserted that it is without principle, and even if the three former were wanting, the possession of the latter would compensate for all. That the Conservative pulse does not beat in unison with this Conservative censor is true, but this is not evidence of the ab-

sence of Conservative unity. That the Conservative body have not accepted the proffered leadership of the same party is also true, but this is not evidence of the want of a leader—and that the Conservative body have repudiated the policy urged by the same party is equally true, and yet even this is not evidence of the absence of a Conservative policy.

The various members of the Conservative party now in Parliament obtained their seats not on the faith of any clap-trap platform—not on any political pledges proffered to, or exacted by their constituents, but they obtained them for their known integrity of character and attachment to those Conservative principles which others would subvert. Some may think it the essence of good generalship to tell the enemy at what point they mean to assail him—where the rampart shall be scaled—or where the attack shall be made. It was not thus that Wellington won his victories, nor is it thus the Conservatives would hope to achieve success. When the time for Conservative action and the Conservative advance comes, then will the Conservative body be found to possess unity in Council, vigour in Leadership, and a bold but comprehensive and liberal policy in which they will be sustained by both French and British Canadians, and under which the union of the Provinces, instead of being as hitherto barren of good legislation, statesmanship, and political morality, but fruitful of party alliances for personal ends, will become as it ought to be a union for the welfare of all classes of her Majesty's Canadian subjects.

It is asserted that the Conservative members in voting with the Government for the South Shore Railroad have ensured the hostility of the representatives of the North Shore country, and so raised an impediment to their accession to office. Now if the Conservatives believed that it would not be beneficial to the country to build a line at the north side, which must compete with a line in course of construction at the south side, and if they consider that the advantages expected to arise from opening the country on the north shore were not likely to be such as would compensate the double expense, they acted on principle, though we believe erroneously in voting for the south shore line.—For this vote on principle we think better of the north shore representatives than to suppose they would go dead against the Conservatives, or that it would cause more than a temporary chagrin; actuated by an honorable principle in their own vote, they can appreciate honorable principles in others, and such elements cannot fail to combine in time.

On this particular question the Conservative votes have clashed with the votes of French Canadian members, and these latter have assumed a position of hostility to the ministry, yet the Conservatives are reproached with being “waiters upon the French instead of the architects of their own political fortunes”—with having allowed “the pool to become stagnant around the vessel of Conservatism, whilst it has been waiting for French influence to waft it into power.” Now the whole weight of testimony is against this assertion. If the aim of the Conservative body were the attainment of political power, not the promotion of the public good, combinations might have been long since formed which would have placed the seals of office in their hands—nay, even at this moment such might be effected. But the goal of office if thus won could not be long retained, as it would need the great element of ministerial strength—the countenance and support of the people. The French Canadians have as clear a perception of this as we have, and join with us in thinking that until the Conservative principle triumphs, as soon it must in the popular mind, and carries the Conservative representatives into office, better—far better that they should continue as they are on the opposition benches, even though there exposed to the blighting taunts of professing friends.

When that day arrives they will enter office unfettered by any political combination or personal compact, and when in, their principles and their policy will be such as high-minded and honourable French Canadians will fearlessly and confidently identify themselves with, and cordially sustain, fully certain that thereby the union of the Provinces will be cemented, and the welfare and prosperity of the people truly cared for.

A very absurd and ridiculous version has been given by one or two of our local contemporaries of an occurrence which took place in the House, in reference to the melancholy death of Mr. Terril, and which our contemporaries have copied from the Government organs, the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* and the *Toronto North American*.—These journals, the latter in particular, give a graphic account of an alleged scene in

the House between Mr. Boulton and Dr. Rolph, at the close of which it is asserted they embraced each other. The whole story is a gross exaggeration of a very commonplace occurrence. What really did occur has been detailed to us by an eye witness.

When the announcement of the very sudden death of Mr. Terril was made in the House, Mr. Boulton said that he thanked God that Mr. Terril had not been thus called from amongst us with one unkind word said against him, that had Dr. Rolph been as suddenly removed after the severe remarks which he, Mr. Boulton had made upon his conduct the previous night, he could never have ceased to reproach himself, and it showed him how careful we should be in indulging in personalities, when the object of attack might be called to account at a moment's notice. He expressed his regret that he had, though under great provocation from Dr. Rolph, used language hurtful to his feelings. Dr. Rolph on this observed, that he thought he ought to apologise, not Mr. Boulton, whose remarks he had caused by attacking him personally in a way that was not justified, and that he regretted he had used the language.” This took place with closed doors, so that the reports in the papers give a glowing description of the occurrence at second hand. Nothing more took place save that Mr. Drummond from the Government benches crossed over and shook hands with Mr. Boulton, and several members of his own side of the house did the same, and expressed their pleasure at what occurred.—*lb.*

It will be seen on reference to our parliamentary intelligence that in consequence of the prevalence of cholera in Quebec, the House has come to the determination to adjourn on Wednesday next to the 14th of February. This will be a very timely relief to ministers who will thus obtain a short renewal of their term of office, but their fate is not the less certain because deferred.—*lb.*

Our private letters from the Seat of Government state that the belief is that cholera is within the Parliament building itself, four deaths out of eight which took place in the city within two days being within its walls, namely, one member, two messengers, and Sir Allan McNab's servant, who was in waiting for him at eleven o'clock at night and was dead before morning. The death of Colonel Antrobus was by apoplexy, not cholera.—*lb.*

Since our last, we have the result of the Presidential Election in the adjacent States, namely the return of General Pierce, by the large majority of 149, so far as the returns had then come in, but there was not likely to be any to change the position of the candidates. Mr. King comes in as Vice-President. Thus the triumph of the democratic party is complete.—*lb.*

The commercial policy of this country is yet undecided, Mr. Young's resolutions being undisposed of. Some of our local contemporaries laud the speech delivered by Mr. Gamble on this debate. It has been published by them at length, the space at our disposal compels us to condense it. Whilst we concur in Mr. Gamble's protectionist principles, we must pronounce his speech to contain fifty times more “annexation” tendencies than any thing uttered by Mr. Boulton on a former occasion, for which some cried him down so much. There is another objection which we have to Mr. Gamble's speech which certainly did not apply to Mr. Boulton's, and that is the speech of Mr. Gamble is decidedly anti-British.—*lb.*

It will be in the recollection of the Public, that from one Assizes to another, during the last two years, the Government have postponed the trial of the Messrs. McDonnell, on the charges brought against them and others, known as the Indian Riots, and at the Spring Assizes, all but stated that the charges were abandoned. When the present Assizes began it was known that one of the accused was absent in Quebec on public business, and could not appear, whereupon in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner, and although there was not the slightest intention of proceeding with the case, the accused were called on their recognizances, and those of one of the Messrs. McDonald estreated. Their extension to the next Assizes would have answered all purposes of justice, and how this arbitrary act may be excused, we know not.—*lb.*

Our City Fathers at their last meeting read a second time a bill to repeal the existing tariff of tolls and to substitute the following:

“For every load of hay brought into the public market for sale, the sum of 7½d, and if weighed the sum of 9d, if half a ton and under; the sum of 1s for any quantity from half a ton to fifteen hundred, and the sum of 1s 3d for any quantity over fifteen hundred; for every load of straw brought into the public market for sale 4d, and if weighed, the sum of 7½d for half a ton and under; the sum of 9d for any quantity, from half a ton to fifteen hundred, and the sum of 1s for any quantity over fifteen hundred; for the weighing of any animal, article of produce or merchandize, if under