

Toronto University.
For the Carleton-Place Herald.
MR. EDITOR,—As the question of the restoration of the faculties of Law and Medicine in our Provincial University, is one which is now exciting a good deal of interest, and which affects the Province, both intellectually and financially, perhaps a few remarks on the subject may not be uninteresting to your readers.

It will be remembered that these departments were abolished during the Union.

Rolph administration, during the recesses of the Legislature, for the ostensible reason that they had failed in the object for which they were conducted — namely, the education of Physicians and Lawyers. A writer, deeply saturated with this idea, has recently issued a pamphlet from the *Christian Guardian* office, the burden of which is, the enormous expenditure of ten thousand pounds in the education of only twenty-eight students.

Who can fail to see in this abortive working of our Provincial University, the ruinous effect of the legislative tampering of interested and unscrupulous politicians!

We recommend the anonymous pamphleteer alluded to, and others of his class, to ponder well the present condition of that institution as compared with what it was during the last year of its existence, before the changes al-

added to, when, instead of only twenty-eight students, as he (Mr.) attending the college, there were upwards of SEVENTY in one department alone!

Your readers have, doubtless, read the resolutions to be proposed by Mr. Foley, on this question, in reply to the Government measure. The last clause of the third declares:—

"That in Canada, as in Great Britain and the United States, all that has been poetically recorded in teaching Museum, in the form of apparatus, Museum and Library, has been, and still is, collected and supplied by the same supporting institutions."

To this declaration we must make exceptions. We have reason to know, that in some of these institutions alluded to there is *neither library, apparatus nor museum*; and if *eminent lawyers and physicians* have been given to the world," through such institutions that position of eminence has been gained by their own untiring and unwearied

The fourth Resolution states that a state-paid faculty would necessarily be composed of non-practical men, would be engaged in teaching a science they no longer practiced. This objection is entirely worthless, and is alike unfounded in the past or unwarranted in the future. An evil of a much more serious nature is found to exist, where the professor is depending upon his practice for a living; in which case the unavoidable calls of that practice frequently engross the hours which should be devoted to his students. Indeed this evil is one which is severely felt in those institutions alluded to, and which leads to frequent disappointment and the loss of much valuable time on the part of the students.

Let the Canadian public look at the facts, the consequences as they exist. These demonstrations, national institutions have not the means to support. Our young country is unable to afford the pecuniary aid to endow sufficiently or to institutions, so as to enable them to supply themselves with the necessary apparatus and means of illustration which justice to the student requires.

Again—the fees of self-supporting institutions will necessarily be such, (in the higher departments at least) that in addition to a list of their unavoidable expenses, the poor student, however talented, will be debarred from advantage, which will be available only to the rich and opulent.

Let us then have one great Provincial University, complete in every part, and not as now clipped of its wings and its usefulness by the want of the aid of the uncouth legislator, or the disinterested philanthropist, and interested politician. Let entrance be free, and not mere gold, be the shibboleth which will open its portals and unfold its lofty honors to all who have the will and the power to grasp them. In a word let it be an institution, not a money bag. Canada, and whose honor it will be their highest glory to have been found worthy.

Yours,
S.

Hillside, June 26th, 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE C. P. HERALD.

Having had my house, and a considerable portion of my furniture, destroyed by fire, on the 18th March last, and being insured in the St. Lawrence County Mutual Insurance Company, and having received the amount of my claim, that this method of informing the public of their promptness in payment thereof through the medium of your widely circulated journal.

Yours, &c., MICHAEL HOURIGAN.

TERRIBLE STORM.

On Monday last week a storm tormented the coast, and the morning stars of Vermont and the eastern portion of the State of New York. Early in the morning dark clouds were observed to be forming in the west; they continued to grow darker till the entire sky was black, and there was a constant falling of thunder. About half past ten the rain came down in torrents, and then began to fall, which was of an immense size, some weighing about an ounce; one of these struck me here in a yard in Rouse's Point and killed me instantly. The storm came from the south-west, and no building, facing in that direction escaped without broken windows. In the village of Rouse's Point above one thousand panes of glass were broken, but this is a small loss compared with the destruction of crops and garden vegetables. In the garden of the Editor of the Rouse's Point Advertiser, and many others, no building, left above the ground. Tomatoes, melons, and cucumber vines, onions, &c. are among the things that were, the vines in particular being stripped of all their leaves, and cut off close to the ground. But one house in the village escaped, while the rest were either killed, or totally demolished. Barns, sheds, and outbuildings were scattered like chaff in every direction. Scarcely a tree or a fence on a track of the road escaped. The village of Cathlamet was totally destroyed, and lay flat with the ground. Heavy green diamonds six feet long and one thick, were taken up and carried a long distance. The track of the tempest is about two miles in width, and its length is several miles. The storm was accompanied by a heavy hail, which was the cause of the destruction of the crops.