

I would wish to add, that since the presentation of this document, I have received a communication from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, Monsiegnr Le Comte de Charbonnel, stating that he had carefully looked over the Act under which the University of Toronto is established; that in his opinion they are fully calculated to meet the reasonable wishes and expectations of the whole community of Upper Canada; and announcing his intention on behalf of his people, to become affiliated with the University, charging himself with their religious instruction.

Your second condition, to furnish you with an "authenticated copy of the violent and abusive speech which I was pleased to introduce into the Senate," I cannot comply with, because no such speech was made, nor do I believe I am capable of making such. I distinctly stated in the Senate, that it was for the purpose of avoiding making a verbal declaration, I had thought it best to put all I wished to say in writing.

The document in question was drawn up for the purpose of repeating the same, and it now remains to be determined, here, and in Great Britain, on whom this accusation will rest. I appeal from your Lordship to the public, and I reiterate my request, having complied as far as lies in my power, with your conditions, that you will furnish me with an authority to have a copy taken of your intended Charter.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your obedient and humble servant,
P. B. DELAQUIERE.

No. 4.—COPY LETTER—THE BISHOP TO MR. DELAQUIERE.

Toronto, 11th Jan. 1851.

Sir,—Having received the copy of the letter addressed to yourself, which you laid before me, I must decline any further correspondence with you after the business which this letter relates to is closed, as it would appear to be a matter of record with your sense of the respect which a gentleman owes to himself, and to others, to apply such language, as you have applied in that paper, to a person whose name is the Bishop of your Diocese, your senior in age. But you preferred, for reasons not difficult to be understood, to abstain from applying the same insulting and offensive language to the same statements publicly made by others, who professed to speak, as you well know, the sentiments of whole religious communities, who looked upon the gross character of the Toronto University in no other light than I did, and described it in no other terms.

It may accord with your sense of candor, as well as gentlemanly dealing, to describe, in a paper written in November, the Charter of the Toronto University as deserving of the character which I had ascribed to it in the month of June preceding, and to found upon the same a charge of falsehood against the Bishop of your Diocese, when you know well, that it required the special aid of an Act of the Legislature, in the month of August, to give it the least countenance, to relieve it from the character, which, in common with thousands, I had given of it, and which you could not be ignorant was true before that date, and which was not hoped would in any measure remove the reproach.

The unfairness, however, was too glaring, not to be at once exposed, and I must allow myself to say, that the honor of your attack upon me is as little to be excused, as the course of it is to be admired. You have disowned having introduced the paper which I was referring to, and I lag towards me, by observations which were equally offensive.

If I am to credit this statement I must discredit the accounts which I have received of your veracity; you would not go so far as to impeach; you can hardly be at a loss to know some of those to whom, from long personal acquaintance, I most mean to refer, and who have heard your remarks to confirm your disavowal. I should at once direct a copy of the paper you desire to be sent to you,—but this I take to be impossible.

In the meantime, as I have requested Mr. Champion to allow any contributor to the Church University, and to publish the same, I leave, though you may not be yourself of the number, and may have no other concern with the object, than to sit up, and to find fault with those who are trying themselves to please it,—you can surely not find it difficult to obtain a knowledge of its contents.

Your obedient servant,
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The principal reasons assigned, are, that the University of Toronto, as now established by Parliamentary enactment, "expressly excluding from the University religious instruction according to any form of doctrine whatever; prohibiting any form of prayer, or any act of public worship; and disqualifying any graduate of the University, who may have taken Holy Orders from admission into, or any vote in the Senate." And the institution is designated as "anti-Christian" and "impious."

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at the time of his application, he a student in any of the different Colleges which shall be so far affiliated with said University as to be entitled to appoint a member to the Senate thereof, shall be received as a student or admitted to a Degree in the said University, without possessing such religious qualifications as may be prescribed by the constituted authorities of the College to which he belongs, and which, according to his standing in such affiliated College, he shall by the rules thereof be required to possess." (Vide 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 49.)

The Senate respectfully appeals to your Excellency, under whose immediate auspices the Statutes of the University of Toronto have been passed, whether their essential principle, as sanctioned by Her Majesty, is not to endeavour to invite all classes to take advantage of a National endowment fully equal to carry out the highest Academic education in this Province, (and which, if Toronto, would be useless to any) combined with Religious instruction in such a manner as may suit all denominations of Christians, without offence to conscientious scruples; and that this principle has never been executed and deliberate approbation of the people of Upper Canada (through their Representatives), for whose benefit the same is intended.

The Senate further respectfully represents to your Excellency that it is highly injurious to the great interests in this question, and which embrace the present as well as raising generations to come, to have the people of this Province, wholly exclusive in its nature, and therefore unavailing to the well-being of this Province, and which is intended to withdraw from the University of Toronto, large and important portions of the community, many of whom are actually reaping great benefits from this Institution, and others preparing to enter it when sufficient to carry out the present and future objects of being able to provide for the education of the inhabitants of high Academic education that is recklessly intended to be thrown aside; not only the evil rest here, for the tendency of such an Institution is unquestionably to revive those religious prejudices from which the Province has already so deeply suffered, and which every friend of peace and good order deprecates as fraught with calamity to all.

Your Excellency, as Visitor of this University, and in that capacity, the delegated guardian of its rights and privileges, cannot but be aware of its fitness and adaptation to the wants and wishes, as well as the best interests of the Province. Your Excellency knows that much has been done to carry out the objects of the University in no other light than I did, and described it in no other terms.

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HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY JANUARY 30, 1851.

THE DEAD WEIGHT.

Of the ten thousand schemes and frauds that have been practiced on the great, simple and unsuspecting public, by their Rulers, the pension system stands conspicuous for total destitution of principle, bare-faced injustice and unmitigated absurdity. It is the king sham of the great sham system, which enables idleness to stick the spur into the galloping side of honest, sweating industry—and in the great jumble of intrigue, knavery, blockheadism, tinkering, tailoring, and taking down, that forms the common fare of Legislation, the Pension system appears as a bold caricature of obsolete ridiculousness.

A man of ordinary intellect, who had never heard of the Pension system (if there is such a man) might be made to understand why an enterprising agriculturist or mechanic who had made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, or who had discovered or invented some mode of lessening human labor and increasing human enjoyment, might be entitled to a Pension, as a public acknowledgment of the good he had done. But no man could be made to understand why a person who had for many years received wages equal to the value of twenty workmen's labor, for doing certain little, trifling things which never benefited the public one sixpence, should receive a pension or an annual salary from the public funds, merely for ceasing to do the little trifling things which he had been formerly doing! Such, however, is the principle of the Pension system peculiar to Britain and her Colonies. The man who discovers, invents, works and benefits his race, till by toiling and studying, he brings on premature old age and decrepitude, may draw out—the evening of a laborious and useful life, in pain and poverty—As a working man. But the idle man—the man who has filled an office, or worn a title, who has done something or said something which the public never saw or heard, and who for the doing or saying of that useless something has feasted and fattened on the fruits of the working man's toil, must be allowed to retire from his office on a pension equal to the income of a dozen of working men! He is a gentleman! We do not remember of ever having seen an attempt to justify this nefarious imposition, and we regret to say that we cannot recollect of one single public attempt to get rid of it.

It would seem that the multitude who pay these pensions, have become callous to the gross inequity of the principle, or have, long since, included it among the aristocratic prerogatives of those who govern, and from which there is little hope of deliverance.

Perhaps the chief cause of public apathy on this subject is the fact, that it is seldom brought forward in that form in which it ought to be examined. For instance, Vice-Chancellor Jameson has lately been thrown aside with a pension, for life, of seven hundred and fifty pounds a year! This is a serious outrage on the industrious population of Canada; and in so far as we have observed, it has not been exposed in the manner best calculated to excite public indignation, or to ensure the destruction of the iniquitous principle. Like most other questions in Canada, it has been viewed through the misty medium of party feeling, and discussed and condemned on the score of party tactics. Mr. Jameson, it is said, is a Tory of the old school—a member of the old Family Compact, and should not, on that account, receive a pension. This is a mere matter of opinion, and, no doubt, many believe that the fact of Mr. Jameson's Toryism is the very best apology for pensioning him. It is further said that a Radical Government in pensioning a Tory, is insulting the whole Reform party, and is therefore, no longer entitled to the confidence of Reformers. We have already said that the pensioning of Mr. Jameson is an outrage committed on the industrious people of Canada. But the inquiry would not be diminished by supposing a change in Mr. Jameson's political creed—neither is the outrage aggravated or palliated by the fact that it has been perpetrated by a Reform Government. The inquiry is in the principle, apart from all party feelings and considerations. And, in order to bring it fairly before the public, we should endeavor to forget that Mr. Jameson had ever been a member of any political party, and should make no allusion to the political creed of those who have given him the pension.

It appears that Mr. Jameson has for many years past, been receiving twelve hundred, or twelve hundred and fifty pounds a year of the public money, as the salary attached to the Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery. It is alleged that he was a very inefficient Vice-Chancellor—that is, that many of his decisions were erroneous, and that even supposing that ex-Vice-Chancellors were entitled to pensions, Mr. Jameson had forfeited his claim by his inefficiency. It is not necessary to enter into the question of efficiency or inefficiency, as it may at once be assumed that Mr. Jameson's services in this office, during the whole period of his incumbency, was not worth twelve hundred pounds or twelve hundred pence to the Canadian public. If he rendered services to the unfortunate in-

dividuals who lost their estates in Chancery, these individuals should have paid for the services. But to expose the public to pay twelve hundred and fifty pounds a year to the chief agent in a system of litigation, in which not one in five thousand have the slightest interest, and which uniformly ends in the total ruin of the few who are interested, is an act of flagrant injustice, only surpassed by the act that gives a pension of seven hundred and fifty pounds a year to the same individual, simply as a premium for having received the unholy twelve hundred and fifty! It is probable that Mr. Jameson may live to receive the pension for at least as many years as he received the salary, and in that case, his Vice-Chancellorship will have cost the country exactly two thousand pounds a year! Now, supposing the office to be one which is useful, it would be much better to fix the salary at two thousand pounds, and have no pension attached to it. The people would then understand that two thousand pounds a year was the most that the office would cost them. But by fixing the salary at twelve hundred and fifty, and allowing the incumbents to retire on a pension of seven hundred and fifty, it is possible that a whole host of pensioned Mr. Jamesons may be brought forth, and thus lay the foundation of a pauper aristocracy in Canada, similar to that which is the curse and shame of Great Britain. But the office is not useful, and, in so far as the public is concerned, it never will be useful. If people will run into the ruin of the Court of Chancery, let them be at the whole expense of their own folly, but let not the innocent public be thus wantonly taxed for the extravagance of a few. The inhabitants of Toronto have been a thousand fold more benefited by the services of the man who lights the street lamps, than they have ever been by the Chancery services of Mr. Jameson. The lamp-lighter does not receive twelve hundred and fifty pounds a year for his services—perhaps he scarcely receives a scanty subsistence; and yet, if in the performance of his duty, he should happen to get disabled, and unfit for service, it is probable that he might be allowed to become a pauper, but it is not probable that he would become a pensioned pauper. He is a working man.

It is likely that the Government was bound to give Mr. Jameson a pension.—Some other person had received a pension for similar services—a pension is the legal consequence or the prerogative of the office, the Tories, if in office, could not have refused him a pension. We have such an unqualified contempt for this precedent legislation that we consider it unworthy of discussion. It is, certainly, so much of an apology for our Canadian Government, that we regret to say that we cannot recollect of one single public attempt to get rid of it.

It would seem that the multitude who pay these pensions, have become callous to the gross inequity of the principle, or have, long since, included it among the aristocratic prerogatives of those who govern, and from which there is little hope of deliverance.

Perhaps the chief cause of public apathy on this subject is the fact, that it is seldom brought forward in that form in which it ought to be examined. For instance, Vice-Chancellor Jameson has lately been thrown aside with a pension, for life, of seven hundred and fifty pounds a year! This is a serious outrage on the industrious population of Canada; and in so far as we have observed, it has not been exposed in the manner best calculated to excite public indignation, or to ensure the destruction of the iniquitous principle. Like most other questions in Canada, it has been viewed through the misty medium of party feeling, and discussed and condemned on the score of party tactics. Mr. Jameson, it is said, is a Tory of the old school—a member of the old Family Compact, and should not, on that account, receive a pension. This is a mere matter of opinion, and, no doubt, many believe that the fact of Mr. Jameson's Toryism is the very best apology for pensioning him. It is further said that a Radical Government in pensioning a Tory, is insulting the whole Reform party, and is therefore, no longer entitled to the confidence of Reformers. We have already said that the pensioning of Mr. Jameson is an outrage committed on the industrious people of Canada. But the inquiry would not be diminished by supposing a change in Mr. Jameson's political creed—neither is the outrage aggravated or palliated by the fact that it has been perpetrated by a Reform Government. The inquiry is in the principle, apart from all party feelings and considerations. And, in order to bring it fairly before the public, we should endeavor to forget that Mr. Jameson had ever been a member of any political party, and should make no allusion to the political creed of those who have given him the pension.

It appears that Mr. Jameson has for many years past, been receiving twelve hundred, or twelve hundred and fifty pounds a year of the public money, as the salary attached to the Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery. It is alleged that he was a very inefficient Vice-Chancellor—that is, that many of his decisions were erroneous, and that even supposing that ex-Vice-Chancellors were entitled to pensions, Mr. Jameson had forfeited his claim by his inefficiency. It is not necessary to enter into the question of efficiency or inefficiency, as it may at once be assumed that Mr. Jameson's services in this office, during the whole period of his incumbency, was not worth twelve hundred pounds or twelve hundred pence to the Canadian public. If he rendered services to the unfortunate in-

dividuals who lost their estates in Chancery, these individuals should have paid for the services. But to expose the public to pay twelve hundred and fifty pounds a year to the chief agent in a system of litigation, in which not one in five thousand have the slightest interest, and which uniformly ends in the total ruin of the few who are interested, is an act of flagrant injustice, only surpassed by the act that gives a pension of seven hundred and fifty pounds a year to the same individual, simply as a premium for having received the unholy twelve hundred and fifty! It is probable that Mr. Jameson may live to receive the pension for at least as many years as he received the salary, and in that case, his Vice-Chancellorship will have cost the country exactly two thousand pounds a year! Now, supposing the office to be one which is useful, it would be much better to fix the salary at two thousand pounds, and have no pension attached to it. The people would then understand that two thousand pounds a year was the most that the office would cost them. But by fixing the salary at twelve hundred and fifty, and allowing the incumbents to retire on a pension of seven hundred and fifty, it is possible that a whole host of pensioned Mr. Jamesons may be brought forth, and thus lay the foundation of a pauper aristocracy in Canada, similar to that which is the curse and shame of Great Britain. But the office is not useful, and, in so far as the public is concerned, it never will be useful. If people will run into the ruin of the Court of Chancery, let them be at the whole expense of their own folly, but let not the innocent public be thus wantonly taxed for the extravagance of a few. The inhabitants of Toronto have been a thousand fold more benefited by the services of the man who lights the street lamps, than they have ever been by the Chancery services of Mr. Jameson. The lamp-lighter does not receive twelve hundred and fifty pounds a year for his services—perhaps he scarcely receives a scanty subsistence; and yet, if in the performance of his duty, he should happen to get disabled, and unfit for service, it is probable that he might be allowed to become a pauper, but it is not probable that he would become a pensioned pauper. He is a working man.

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