

**THE SHERBROOKE GOLD DI
GINGS.**

to prevail. " a belief of your own."

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

LETTER SECOND.
To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

DEAR SIR:—At the time referred to in the close of my former letter, the entire management of the fund was under the control of the Council of King's College. It became very evident that the public endowment, designed for the whole people of Canada, was fast growing up into a grand monopoly, for the benefit of one church; and that the exclusive element was far too prominent in the management of the institution. A general burst of indignation showed how strongly the people felt on the subject at that time; many prominent members of the Church of England united with the Presbyterian, the Methodist and other churches in a loud protest against that monopoly, the result was a dispatch from the Home Government in 1828, suspending the charter and directing His Majesty's representative to consult the people through their representatives, on that question. In vain did Sir John Colborne urge the College Council to surrender the charter with a view of modifying it. In vain did the people petition for equal rights and privileges in the benefits arising from those lands. In vain did the speech from the throne recommend a liberal policy. In vain did the Home Government recommend the Parliament to a compliance with the wishes of the people. In 1829 a series of liberal resolutions were adopted by the House of Assembly only to be voted down in the Legislative Council, another unsuccessful attempt was made in 1831, the Earl of Gosford, Colonial Secretary, urged a surrender of the charter, but the College Council would not yield. A grant of \$4000 a year had been made to defray expenses until the lands became available, this grant was taken away until the charter was modified. In 1834 and 35, an act of the most liberal character was passed in the lower House by a vote of 33 to 5, but it was rejected by the upper House, this was the effort to bring that institution to a liberal course of action failed. Every man who sought a chair as a professor, must first sign certain articles of faith, which, however good in their place, were very objectionable at the door of a literary institution designed for all the people. No student could enter the halls of that college and bear away her honors without signing those Articles.

In 1837, the restrictive clauses were in part removed. The "Tests" for the admission of students were taken away, and such modifications granted as would have enabled a liberal hand to guide the machinery in harmony with the views and necessities of the country. A good body of administrators often defied the design of the law-maker—time proved that the reformation was more in name than in reality.

In 1844 the late Hon. R. Baldwin, then Attorney General, proposed a bill abolishing the divinity chair in King's College, and proposing that the other chartered colleges should unite under one university. Such a university to be independent of all the colleges, to be an examining body for all; granting to it alone the right of conferring degrees in arts, law and medicine, to sustain the same relation to the colleges as the University of London does to her 36 colleges; the colleges to be provided for on a just and equitable principle, the students to be all such as a plan in its general features resembles the scheme so long advocated by the leaders of the present agitation. The administration did not live to make it law.

In the meantime the endowment fund was greatly reduced, part of a college building called by some a "fragments" the cost of \$250,000 was lost. A loan of \$300,000 was made to Upper Canada College, then only a Grammar School; instead of refunding it, parliament was requested to cancel the claim, and it was done. A member of the Council borrowed from the fund ready for investment, a transaction which Lord Sydenham said would be visited in England with severity in a Court of Equity.

In 1847 the Hon. John A. McDonald, the present Attorney General, introduced into the House of Assembly a Partition Scheme for the settlement of this question. He proposed as follows briefly:—

1. The endowment to be vested in five trustees, one named by the Crown, one by King's, Queen's, Victoria and Reginald's Colleges. These trustees to be an incorporated body.
2. King's College to receive her charter making it a Church of England University as Oxford or Cambridge.
3. The income of the endowment having been estimated at from \$40,000 to \$60,000 annually to be divided as follows: To King's College, (Episcopalian) to have the buildings, grounds and \$12,000 a year. Victoria, (Methodist) \$6,000. Queen's, (Presbyterian) \$6,000. Reginald's, (B. Catholic) \$6,000. Grammar School, \$10,000. and the remaining \$15,000 or \$20,000 to be invested with the principal for those other institutions that may be established.

For reasons known to your well read politicians, this bill shared the fate of its predecessors. And again the Hon. R. Baldwin in 1849 tried a scheme known as the centralization scheme, which has been lost. By this bill King's College was transferred to other hands. Its name, character and constitution changed, and the University of Toronto established in its stead.

We are to give Lord Elgin the credit of a commission of enquiry to examine into the state of the fund and report. In that report it was shown that a Capital of \$1,248,000 had been realized in cash or secured balances—that \$8,000 acres of land remained unsold—that nearly one half the capital had been absorbed by "current expenditure", by gifts and losses—that long before the college was opened there was a large annual outlay—that during the seven years it had been in operation, the outlay had exceeded the income by \$75,000.

The unpopularity of the centralization scheme may be seen from the Preamble of the bill of 1853, it read thus:—

Whereas the enactments heretofore repealed have failed to effect the end proposed by the Legislature in passing them, inasmuch as no College or Educational Institution hath under the said enactments been affiliated to the University to which they relate; and many parents and others are deterred by the expense, and other causes, from sending the youth under their charge to be educated in a large city, distant, in many cases from their homes; and whereas from these and other causes, many youth are prevented and complete their studies in other institutions in various parts of the Province, to whom it is just and right to afford facilities for obtaining those scholastic honors and rewards which their diligence and proficiency may deserve, and thereby to encourage them and others to persevere in the pursuit of knowledge and sound learning: Be it enacted that the said University of Toronto, and the said endowment fund, shall constitute a fund, to be

from time to time, appropriated by Parliament for academic education in Upper Canada.

It is very evident that this bill contemplated the efficient maintenance of University and its college, and more, the maintenance, in part, at least, of three institutions from the surplus fund. There is no authority for turning the old Building into a Lunatic asylum or for erecting a new one—no authority for many of the expenditures of which I shall hereafter speak.

The Bureau reported in 1853 \$12,148, taken to the surplus fund; in 1854, \$12,475. Instead of increasing as the lands were sold and the money invested, it disappears, as the Rev. Dr. Leitch, President of Queen's College, said, "there was a growing confidence in their power of spending."

In 1855 there was \$27,091 in the surplus fund, which according to law should have been reported to Parliament, but in 1857 it was expended. The policy seemed to be as was instigated by a well paid Professor who said, "We shall see to it that there shall not be a surplus." The flagrant injustice done to other colleges in carrying out that determination, in one of the causes, at least, of the present agitation.

Yours ke.,
Nov. 21st 1861. W.

(To be continued.)

MINUTES OF RAMSAY COUNCIL.

Ramsay, 20th Nov. 1861.
The Council met this day in the Town Hall, pursuant to notice. Council all present. The Mayor presided.

Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed by the Mayor.

A communication from County Treasurer was read.

Report of commissioners appointed to examine the Bay Bridge was received and read. By Charles Belton, for plank furnished for bridges on 3rd Con. line.

Mr. Anderson moved, seconded by Mr. Coulter, That the By-law to repeal and amend By-law No. 49, providing for the payment of Councillors in the Township of Ramsay, be now brought up and read a first time. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Houston, That this Council do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider and report upon whatever business may come before it. Carried.

The Council in committee, Mr. Anderson in the Chair.

To whom was referred the two By-laws read a first time, and other documents, and report as follows:—The By-law for the payment of Township officers, your committee recommend the blanks to be filled up in the manner following:—1st, \$120; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$12; 5th, \$80; 6th, \$150; 7th, \$150.

Your committee recommend that the blank in the By-law for the payment of Councillors, be filled up with one dollar and fifty cents, and also that Charles Belton's account of \$8 be paid.

The Council resumed, the Mayor in the Chair.

Moved by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Houston, That the report of the Committee be now read and passed. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Houston, That the By-law to convey part of the original allowance of road between lots No. 10 and 11, to Daniel Galbraith, Esq., through whose land the new line of road was to be run, be now read a second time and passed. Carried.

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TREATMENT OF ENGLISHMEN AT WARSAW.

A letter from Warsaw of the 27th ult., says: "The English gentleman, who was severely beaten by the Cossacks, says that he cannot possibly assign any reason for the brutal assault of which he was the victim in the streets of Warsaw on the 14th instant. Aware that martial law had been proclaimed, he left his hotel about ten o'clock in the morning to see the physicians, and was walking on the footpath between the British Hotel, when a Cossack made at him and struck him a violent blow on the back of the neck with a knout. The Russian was striking a second blow, when Mr. Mitchell caught the lash and with a jerk dragged him from his horse, saying, 'I am an Englishman.' At the same moment two other Cossacks came up, and mistaking him for a German, they cried out, 'Ah, German pig,' and beat him unmercifully with the butt ends of their knouts. As the cannibals have great address in the use of that police arm, which is a disgrace to civilized Europe, Mr. Mitchell was soon flung to the ground. The Cossacks then left him, and he was borne to his hotel by the Rev. Mr. Otto, the Protestant clergyman, and another gentleman, who happened to pass by just when the scene was over.

Our consul, Col. Stanton, being informed of this unqualifiable insult, immediately went to the hotel, and thence after having heard the particulars, to the castle, to ask an explanation from Count Lambert. The count, he was told, was not then visible, indeed he was spending blood fearfully at the time; but it was said that an adjutant would be sent to the consul's residence on the course of the day. No adjutant arrived, so that Colonel Stanton sent a commissioner the next morning to England with an account of the proceedings. It is said he also sent Mr. Mitchell's coat, which was torn to pieces and covered with blood; this is not true. Two other Englishmen, Mr. James Murray and Mr. William Colman, were arrested for the first time, yet on leaving the church they were seized on as criminals and taken to prison. Nor was it till Col. Stanton went personally to the castle, on the 16th, and said that if they were not set at liberty he would feel himself obliged to quit the country, that the prison door was opened to let them out.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—The Rev. Dr. Baird, in a letter to the N. Y. Observer thus refers to the progress of Protestantism in some of the towns of France:—

"Whilst in Lyons I met several of the pastors and evangelists who are laboring in that city and its immediate environs. They are well as well as delighted with I find that there are now five chapels in that city, which have 620 communicants, nearly three thousand attendants and five Sunday schools that there are three suburban chapels, four ordained ministers, ten evangelists, (who visit from house to house, converse with the people, hold meetings, and distribute the Scriptures), and several school-teachers at all eight hundred laborers. One of the evangelists, who has almost exclusively looked after the thousands of troops which the French Government keeps here in camp, and in the twelve or fourteen forts which crown the many hills that overlook the city on the west and north, has distributed chiefly sold at low prices, fifty thousand copies of the Sacred Scriptures, mostly copies of the New Testament, during the last six years! And all this is going on in the second and most intensely Roman Catholic city in France, and under the eye of Monseigneur Bonald, the 'Primate of the Gauls.' Not less interesting is the progress of the gospel in Paris, where now is Christ preached in at least 32 churches, oratories, and chapels. And as it regards the empire of France entire, let me say that the very day I left it I attended a meeting of the Committee of the Central Evangelical Society of France, at which the Secretary pointed out to me on a map of that country, 121 places where during the last fifteen years the Committee has caused chapels to be opened, and 22 others where the way is prepared for their opening others as soon as they can have the means and the men."

In addition to Russia's troubles about her University of Petersburg and her Polish recalcitrants, there is on foot an agitation not only in her Baltic provinces of Finland, at Helsinki, Abo, Naa, Wiborg, &c., but all along the coast of Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia—German speaking provinces, full of commercial spirit, rich in agriculture and far more advanced than Masary proper in all that involves civilization. At Revel, at Riga, and Mitau, the demand for constitutional privileges and provincial assemblies is rife; and a letter from Stockholm, Oct. 24, in the Frankfort Journal, describes the movement as progressive. It was the mad Czar Paul I. who abolished these local immunities, and the present Russian governor, Istaski Sawarow, has reported on the necessity of restoring them.

The other night, a farmer named William Byrne, was returning to his home from the market at Rosera, accompanied by his wife and another woman, in a cart, when a shot was fired at them from behind a wall on the side of the road at Rosera, near Shinnore. Byrne and the woman named Rose, were both wounded in the head by small shot, but not dangerously. Byrne has resided about five years on his farm, from which several years ago a tenant was evicted after which it was taken by a person named Keeshan, who was murdered, having been shot dead, since which time several outrages have been committed in the latter. The police have apprehended three men on suspicion.

The Western Railroad Gazette says that from twelve to fifteen tons of raspberry jam, and from three to four hundred gallons of raspberry wine, are made annually on Sugar Island in the Sound St. Marie River. The raspberries are gathered by the Indians, and the jam is made by Mr. P. S. Church, who sends it to Chicago and other cities on the lakes.

The love of a shrewish woman, they say, is stronger than the love of any other female individual you can start. Like vinegar, the affections of a high-strung woman never spoil. It is the sweet wines that become acidulated, not the sour ones. Remember this, my dear readers, and court accordingly.

Pearls of considerable size and in large quantity have been discovered in the country of Annapolis, Nova Scotia. A quantity have been sent home to England, to ascertain their value.

The best cure for hard times, is to cheat the doctor by being temperate; the lawyer, by keeping out of debt; the demagogue, by voting for honest men; and poverty, by being industrious.

It is stated that the Great Eastern is to go to Liverpool next month to get ready for sailing in February.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Produce.—The season of navigation being near its close, our customary brisk trade attending the period, and all buyers for the lower ports having held off until the last moment in hopes of buying lower, we have a bare market in all grades of flour.—Immediately after last issue a feeling of timidity on the parts of one or two holders of flour induced large quantities to be suddenly thrown on the market, and the result was sales at all prices ranging from \$5.00 to \$5.25 for No. 1 Superfine; and on the same day, the highest figure was actually obtained for round lots, some hours after the lowest was quoted as market price. This groundless action had the effect of depressing prices, and since yesterday it has been difficult to make sales at over \$5.10 for No. 1 imported, and in store. The market is firm at \$5.20 in store.

Wheat is almost immovable at anything over a dollar for good Upper Canada Spring, and our recent receipts have been stored.—Ashes are dull and declining daily. Pork demand, and sales merely retail.

Our own impression from past experience is, that the present rally in prices of flour, will terminate in another week, with final close of navigation, and that No. 1 will approximate about \$5. Wheat, on the contrary, we think will remain when our arrivals, or our shipment via Portland are fairly made.

Flour.—The staple article is No. 1, Superfine, and our sales are heavy at \$5.12 1/2 to 5.15, delivered ex. car, and free of all charges, for cartage, storage, inspection and coopers. This is fully equal to an average price of \$5.10, where there are no extras, and our sales of No. 2 are at \$4.90 to 5.00. Fancy, 5.50. Extra, 5.75 to 5.80.

Bag.—In good demand, but fluctuating in price; sales at \$2.60 to \$2.75.

Wheat.—Our own sales have been of small lots at \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.05, on what and ex. cars, for Upper Canada Spring.

Peas.—Dull, at 55c to 70c per bush; ex. car, 55c to 60c. Nominal. Mince \$14 to 14.50; Prime mince 12; Prime 10 to 11.

Butter.—Our sales have been heavy at 11c for ordinary and store packed, and one lot 60c for 10c. This last is our lowest figure.—There is a little better demand at lower prices for good dairy and pure sales are 15c packages at 12 to 13c.

Owing to recent arrangements made by the Grand Trunk R. R., to relieve the pressure at Point St. Charles, consignees are under the necessity of making immediate sales of their goods, and are in consequence, on arrival and continued for every twenty-four hours additional, until fourth day, when a receipt is given entitling to storage for one month from day of arrival.

GROCERIES.—There has been very little doing since our last issue, all transactions being strictly of the last week of shipping, as steamers West are refusing freight, and the shipping for board is reduced to three or four vessels.

Tea.—Young Hyson, 60c to 75c for low grades; and 75c to 90c for better. Hyson, 67c to 87c. Imperial 65c to 85c. Gun powder, 75c to 90c for fine grades. Canton (Jampoon), 55c to 70c. Twankay, 60c to 75c. Japanese, uncolored, 55c to 70c Black Tea, 35c to 50c.

Sugars.—Porto Rico, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Barbados, \$7.75 to 8.25; at private sale 25c advance is asked.

Molasses.—Puncheon, 26c to 29c. Barrel, 26c to 33c.

Coffee.—\$2.00 to 4.20.

Currants.—3c to 9c for old; 10c to 11c for fresh.

Tobacco.—Still further advanced, 10's and 1 1/2 lbs. Plug, 30c to 40c; 1/2 lbs. Plugs are a little lower, for the same quality, 27c to 35c.

W. & T. LEEMING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
28 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, November 14th, 1861.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.
The Tribune's special despatch says:—Lord Lyons has not behaved like a diplomat. He has not been able to get the British flag out of the hands of the United States. He has not been able to get the British flag out of the hands of the United States.

The Herald's despatch says:—Within the last few days immense trains of loaded army wagons, ambulances, and artillery carriages have been going to Virginia.

Without waiting to ascertain how far the act of Capt. Wilkes, is justified by the acknowledged established principles of international law, some of the ministers from foreign parts have allowed themselves to be betrayed into expressions exhibiting inferiority of mind and prejudice, and judgment and diplomatic intelligence.

The representative of one power has openly declared that if Mason and Slidell had been taken from a Spanish ship he would immediately have demanded his passports.

Lord Lyons is said to have assumed a menacing tone and to have declared that the prisoners must be given up without any reservation to make for the dignity of the British crown. Nothing of this kind has been officially intimated, but in ordinary intercourse these expressions of disapprobation and hostility have been unguardedly made.

MURDER AT MILROD.—The Hamilton Spectator has received information of a murder in the village of Milrod, on Thursday last, and the facts reported are correct, it is one of the most horrible crimes. It appears that a family of the name of Keenan lived in the village, consisting of husband and wife and two sons. They were a miserable set—drunken and idle, quarrels and fights of frequent occurrence. The victim of this brutal crime was the mother, though how the deed was perpetrated we are at a loss to know. All we know is that on the evening of Thursday, Mrs. Keenan was found dead, her body a frightful mass of bruises and her face and head cut and disfigured in a shocking manner. An Inquest was held on the body, when it was clearly established, on the testimony of the neighbors, that death resulted from the injuries mentioned. The evidence adduced went to show that the older son was the murderer of his mother, and that the father and younger son conspired to screen the offender from the avenging hand of justice. A crime so horrible as the murder of a mother by her son, has of course, created a great sensation, and the neighbors of the town are all agog to know the result. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Nancy Keenan died from the effects of injuries received at the hands of her eldest son and that the father and younger brother were accessories after the fact. The three criminals were committed to take their trial at Spring assizes.

"AN IRISH 'HEMANT'" PARTIES.

Edward Toole, the "fool" of the Lesser Sugar Loaf, county Wicklow, was detected the other day in the act of stealing turnips in the neighbourhood of Bray. When taken to the police barracks, he was searched, and in one of the legs his trousers was found a massive gold hunting watch. This watch showed that a severe struggle must have taken place before it could be captured from its proprietor. The circular link of the shaft was broken off, and it bears general marks of having received hard usage. The prisoner was asked where he got the watch, and he stated that he had purchased it from a pedlar. For a considerable time the constabulary were much embarrassed by reports announcing the plunder of all kinds of property from places where it was supposed to have been most secure. Night after night policemen kept close eyes on suspected persons, but to no avail; the reports still poured in, and the offender was as far from being detected as ever. The fact of the gold watch having been found in possession of Toole, excited the suspicions of Head Constable Mercer, who proceeded to the house of the accused. This house is situated in a lonely and romantic place on one of the slopes of the Lesser Sugar Loaf Mountain; it is thatched, and bears no chimney on its gables. Far removed from the public thoroughfare, and with the inquisitive gaze of the lightkeeper or the tourist, it all but escaped public notice.—The door was to be seen nearly always locked, and the "reclus" was seldom to be found at home at night. The house on being searched, was found to contain an almost endless variety of useful and useless articles, such as turnips, potatoes, garden rakes, bird hooks, pruning knives, marquee, tents, spades, shovels, rabbit traps, ropes, fishermen's nets, blocks and pulleys, and a tub full of strong pickle, from which he had recently removed a considerable quantity of mutton of good quality. The trunks contained towels, stockings, handkerchiefs, gowns, children's frocks, a large quantity of salt, and a richly bound Bible, from which the clasp has been torn. A foot-bath, the property of Judge Keogh, was found in this strange collection, and also an ingeniously contrived ladder, by means of which a garden wall or out-house could be reached with the greatest facility. The "reclus" is about 40 years of age, but though born in Bray, very little of his antecedents are known, as he generally was only abroad nocturnally.—Freeman's Journal.

Arrival of the Asia.—To whom was referred the two By-laws read a first time, and other documents, and report as follows:—The By-law for the payment of Township officers, your committee recommend the blanks to be filled up in the manner following:—1st, \$120; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$12; 5th, \$80; 6th, \$150; 7th, \$150.

Your committee recommend that the blank in the By-law for the payment of Councillors, be filled up with one dollar and fifty cents, and also that Charles Belton's account of \$8 be paid.

The Council resumed, the Mayor in the Chair.

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To whom was referred the two By-laws read a first time, and other documents, and report as follows:—The By-law for the payment of Township officers, your committee recommend the blanks to be filled up in the manner following:—1st, \$120; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$5; 4th, \$12; 5th, \$80; 6th, \$150; 7th, \$150.

Your committee recommend that the blank in the By-law for the payment of Councillors, be filled up with one dollar and fifty cents, and also that Charles Belton's account of \$8 be paid.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.

Much speculation continues to be indulged in relation to the Mason and Slidell question. So far as can be ascertained the minister of Her Britannic Majesty's government has taken no action whatever on the subject, but will probably await instructions, nor has there been even an informal conversation between him and the proper department concerning it. Those who are intimately acquainted with Lord Lyons believe that in this as in other matters he has observed

