The Daily News,

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 4.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON THE COLLEGE QUESTION.

Mr Clarke moved his resolution relative to collegiate education as follows:—"That in the opinion of this House it is necessary and expedient in the interest of collegiate education that some comprehensive scheme be devised and adopted for giving effect to the objects and for extending the operation of the Act 16 Vic, cap. 89 in the establishment of a Provincial University and the affiliation of colleges to be suppotred in connection therewith." In doing so, the honourable gentleman said he thought that in proposing to the House the adoption of this resolution, he was infringing no rule of parliamentary procedure. The vote itself did not provide for the expenditure of public money. The vote simply affirmed the desirability of a particular measure, as, if the Crown adopted the advice of Parliament, it might choose such ways and means for carrying out the measure as to its responsible advisers seemed expedient. To say that in everything involving expenditure they should propose nothing, initiate nothing, and that their functions should be limited to merely endorsing the recommendations of the Crown, would be to say that they should be reduced to a position of practical insignificance which the representatives of the people in this country would scarcely care to occupy. In asking the House to adopt the resolution, their intention was to initiate a movement which had for its object the improvement of our educational system, which they believed to be at present an imperfect and incomplete system, in so faras concerned that important part of it, the institutions for imparting collegiate instruction. It would scarcely do for any Legislature in this 19th century to declate that it did not recognize the necessity of keeping pace with the advancement of the age as regards the promotion of education This was not the time to stop short and say that in this country we should do no more for the cause of the education of the masses. But he had heard it said that the education of the masses was one thing, and collegiate education was another. Some said, let the wealthy who desire collegiate education pay for it. "Let us aid," they said, "the humble scholar in acquiring an ordinary education, and if he wishes to acquire more than that, let him pay for it himself," or what was the same thing to him, let him do without it. Those who took that view of the matter would just open the book of knowledge to the student, and when he has learned enough to give him a desire to learn more, would close it to him altogether. But it was not in the interests of the wealthy that any national instruction was established. The wealthy could always educate themselves. It was in order that poverty should be no bar to intellectual progress,—in order that where the aptitude for learning existed, there should spring up men sympathizing with and carrying with them the sympathies of the people, who would be qualified to take part in public affairs and in the most prominent avocation and pursuits of the country. If then it was desirable that the class of instructions referred to in the resolution should receive national support, we should see what has been done by us in this direction. We had a common school system, which he believed was rendering great and important services to the country; a grammar school system, imperfect perhaps in its details, but still very beneficial in its operation. We had Upper Canada College, an institution, but still scarcely a part of any system, and then our fine Provincial University. When he spoke of the University, he wished it to be understood that neither he nor any other of the honourable gentlemen who agreed with him in this matter had the least intention of trenching upon the endowment, the rank or the privileges of the University. The present scheme was a building up, a constructive, not a levelling measure. It professed to be one for the further development of our educational system. But between the University and the rest of our national educational institutions there existed a great chasm. Between the University on the one hand supplying the very highest kind of instruction, and our common and grammar school system on the other, which supplied a kind of instruction peculiar to them, there was a want, which had hitherto been in a great measure supplied by what was known as the denominational colleges. It would scarcely be contended that every student who wished to acquire a collegiate education should come to Toronto for the purpose. He did not think the capacities of the University and the Upper Canada College would admit of it, and even if it did, the consideration of expense would preclude by far the greater number. He did not think either that it was advisable that our entire collegiate system should be centralized in one locality. The example of other countries showed that all events there it had not been considered desirable. When he looked at England, and saw such places as Eton and Harrow and Rugby; and at Germany, and saw such places as Heidelberg and Bonn; and when we see such a large number of Colleges situate in small towns in the United States, we must perceive that in those countries it had not been deemed desirable to concentrate the academic system in the great centre of population. He thought that such a system, to be enjoyed by the whole country, ought to be diffused over the whole country. It would then be more accessible to the whole country, its benefits would be more generally felt, it would become cheaper; the money expended in maintaining it benefited more the whole country, and it was quite consistent with that diffusion of the system that there should be a centre to it, in the shape of a University, which would form the capital of the whole edifice. It was evidently with some such object as this in view that Parliament in 1853 passed the Act referred to in the resolution—the statute 16 Vic., chap. 89—known as the University Act of 1853. That, by sections 1 and 2, provided that there should be a corporation known as the University of Toronto. By section 3, that in effect that body should be a teaching and not an examining body. By section 4, that its board should be composed of the Chancellor, the Vice Chancellor, and the members of the Senate nominated by the Government. It was provided by the 25th section that the benefits of the University and the privilege of obtaining its degrees should be extended to the graduates of other colleges, and, by section 27, those colleges were declared to be the chartered collegiate institutions of the Province, which should affiliate with the University. By section 30, it was provided that the regulations of the senate, with respect to the literary and scientific attainment of persons obtaining degrees, and their examination, should, as far as circumstances would admit, be similar to those in force in the University of London. The plan of the University of London was well known. It consisted of a corporation which exercised the power of examining pupils in certain prescribed branches of study, and conferring degrees, honours and scholarships. The pupils examined received no part of their instruction from the University, but in different Colleges, lying in different parts of the country, and affiliated with the Universiy. The Act then went on, in sections from 39 to 54, to establish and define the functions of University College, which was to be a body quite distinct from the University, and of quite a different character. University College was to be a teaching body, a first-class College. Handsomely endowed, but having a seperate organization, and in no way connected with the University beyond what other Colleges might be, having the privilege of sending its students to the University and obtaining its degrees, just as other affiliated Colleges should have. As regards endowment, the House was aware that at an early period an appropriation was made of a quantity of the waste lands of the Crown for the advancement of academic instruction. By this Act the endowment was to provide two funds, to be called respectively the income fund and the permanent fund. The income fund was to be composed of all the interest on sales of land sold and not paid for, and of the interest on all moneys invested; and the permanent fund was to be composed of the purchase money of land sold, and of the principal of money invested. By the 78th section, the income fund was to be devoted (after paying charges of management) firstly, to defraying the expenses of the University; secondly, to defraying the expenses of University College; and by the 81st section, the surplus of the income fund was to be appropriated by Parliament from time to time to the advancement of academical education in Upper Canada. The permanent fund was to be kept intact, to produce a revenue in future years, excepting a part of it should be required for purposes of improvement. From this short review of the Act, it would appear that in addition to the object previously referred to, there had been in view as regards the endowment, three other objects, namely, to sustain the University, to sustain University College, and afterwards, so far as the income fund would allow, to sustain the other academic institutions of the country. Two of those objects had been attained. The two institutions at Toronto had been amply supported, but as regards the last object the Act had failed altogether. At the time the Act was passed, in 1853, there was an excess of revenue over the expenditure of the Toronto establishments of $13,148 from the income fund, so that the legislature very naturally supposed that about that sum would in each year be at the disposal of Parliament wherewith to aid the other colleges. But since about 1857, in consequence of the expensive buildings put up for the use of the University, not only had the income fund been all expended, but it had been found necessary to trench very deeply on the permanent fund. It was no part of his object to inquire how far this was judicious, nor how far it was legal to encroach upon the permanent fund He wishes merely to point out to the House that the other collegiate institutions, so far from receiving any aid from the income fund, had seen the permanent fund, the *corpus* of the endowment itself, very considerably diminished. The question might be asked why was it that the outlying colleges did not affiliate with the University. The answer to that was, that the defective character of the Act was not calculated to secure that object. The Act made no certain provision for any of the Colleges. They were only to have such portions of the income fund as the University and University College chose to leave, and as they chose to leave nothing, there was no inducement for the colleges to affiliate. In the next place, the constitution of the Senate was unfavourable to affiliation. Under the Act the members of the Senate were nominated by the Crown, and the affiliated colleges had no right as such to be represented in the Senate. A few of the professors in outlying colleges were appointed to Senatorships, but as a general thing the Senate was controlled by gentlemen interested in University College. Consequently the other colleges, finding that they would have no weight or influence in the board of the University, and practically speaking would have nothing to do with its management, refused to affiliate at all. Now, if those were the objects of the Act of 1853, and if they had been frustrated by the defective nature of the Act itself, he was proposing to the House no novelty when he said that we should make better provision for carrying out the intentions of that Act. We found a certain purpose declared on our statute book, and it was now proposed that that purpose should be carried out by some more effectual provision than that which now exists. The scheme which was foreshadowed in the resolution before the House, and which it was believed would answer the purpose, was a scheme for the promotion of academical instruction so comprehensive and provincial in its character that it should meet with general approval, and the basis of which was an affiliation of the local colleges with the university. In order to show that such a measure would meet with general approval, he would refer to the views of some public men, whose opinions were entitled to great weight. In 1861 there was issued a commission to inquire into the working of the University of Toronto. The commissioners were the Rev. James Patton, (then the vice-chancellor of the University,) Dr. Beatty, of Cobourg, and Mr John Paton, of Kingston. The report presented by those gentlemen was very valuable, and he would now refer to it. Under the head of suggestions, it was recommended that the Senate be reconstituted and consist of a fixed number, namely, the heads of the colleges, one member from each affiliated college, elected by its members, and the remaining third appointed by the Government; that the name be changed to the University of Upper Canada, and that the Senate should establish a common curriculum of education. It would be seen, also, by this report, that the authorities of the University themselves were in favour of some such measure as this. In answer to the inquiries of the commissioners, the Senate said, "that it was desirable that there should be one University Board for Upper Canada, to be designated the University of Upper Canada, to which certain colleges should be affiliated." The same views were expressed by the Principal of Queen's College, the Principal of Victoria College, the President of Regiopolis College, and nearly the same views by the Provost of Trinity College. Those were the opinions expressed on behalf both of the University and the colleges, and also by the commissioners appointed to examine specially into the matter. And as regards the opinions of the people at large, he ventured to say that these views would be endorsed, not only by a majority, but by a very large majority indeed of the people of Ontario. The numerous petitions presented to this House, now amounting to several hundreds and the character of the individuals signing those petitions, ought to be sufficient to convince this House that the great mass of the people of this Province were in favour of the promotion of higher education by some such measure as this. Who were

(Continued on First Page.)

WOMAN.

FEMALES, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contributes in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and, especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revels the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhœa, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known.

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LEAVE GANANOQUE.
On Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at 6 A.M.
For Freight or Passage apply to Captain on board, or to
G. M. KINGHORN.
Ferry Wharf, foot Brock Street.
Kingston, 24th Oct. 1868.

Kingston and Wolfe Island Ferry.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
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Leave Kingston daily,	Leave Wolfe Isl'd daily,
At 11:30 a.m.	At 9 a.m.
3:30 p.m.	1 p.m.

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8 a.m.	7:30 a.m.

ON MONDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
4 p.m.
SUNDAY TRIPS.

Leave Kingston,	Leave Wolfe Island,
9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
1:15 p.m.	3 p.m.

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A Surgeon from New York writes:—"I only requires to be known to be appreciated. I have no hesitation in characterising it (viz., Towle's Chlorodyne) as the most useful medicine that has appeared during the present century. In diarrhœa, colic, ague, spasms, I have found it to relieve more pain and cause more joy than any other article that can be named."
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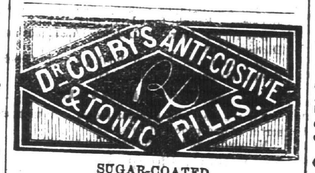

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