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ment matured the plans which finally led to the issue of the first Royal Charter under the Great Seal, and provided the requisite funds for the immediate organization of a College for Upper Canada, with the style and privileges of a University, for the education of the youth of the Province in the higher branches of learning.

Accordingly, in the year 1827, a Charter was granted by His Majesty George IV., for the establishment of a University at York (now Toronto), under the designation of "King's College," and in the following year, the Institution was endowed by patent with a portion of the lands which had previously been set apart by His Majesty George III., for educational purposes. By this Charter it was provided that the chancellor, president, and seven professors, who were to constitute the College Council, should all be members of the Church of England, and give proof thereof, previous to their admission to the Council, by signing the Thirty-nine Articles as set forth in the English Book of Common Prayer. On this principle, therefore, the College Council was formed; but, owing to the diversity of religious opinions in the Province, and the mixed character of the population derived from England, Scotland, Ireland, and also from the Lower provinces, including many loyalists from the States, the exclusive character of the Royal Charter gave great offence to many; and an amendment in regard to the enforcement of exclusive religious tests was loudly called for, these being looked upon as unsuited to the state of the Province, and inconsistent with the original design of the endowment. This effectually prevented any practical steps being taken for carrying out the educational objects of the Charter, and at length, His Excellency, under instructions from the Imperial government, obtained its surrender, so as to admit of its modification by legislative enactment.

EDUCATION.

THE COLLEGES OF CANADA (1).

III.

The University of Toronto.

(Continued from our last.)

The first idea of the establishment of a provincial university originated with General Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, so early as 1792, and within six years thereafter, the Executive Council, with the Judges and Law officers of the Crown, unanimously reported to the Imperial government in favour of a large appropriation of lands, partly for the establishment of grammar-schools, and partly for the endowment of a university. The immediate result of this was the establishment of grammar-schools at Kingston and Newark, and ultimately in various other important centres of the province; but it was not till 1825 that the country was really felt to have arrived at that stage of development when the grammar-schools could no longer supply the demands of the people for higher education; and, accordingly, in that year, His Excellency Sir Peregrine Maitland, in a series of despatches to the Imperial govern-

(1) For an account of the Laval University see the first volume of our Journal, numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and for a history of the McGill University see second volume, numbers 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7.

In 1837, the Royal Charter was amended by a Statute, passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, with the object of removing the unpopular restrictions; but in consequence