

# The Church.

"Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein and ye shall find rest for your souls."—JEREMIAH VI. 16.

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TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

[WHOLE NUMBER, DCLX.]

## Poetry.

### THE DAILY LIFE OF THE CHRISTIAN CHILD.

Come hither, little Christian,  
And listen unto me,  
I'll teach thee what the duty is  
Of a Christian child should be.

When a Christian child awakes,  
He should think of God in Heaven;  
And only say, I thank Thee, Lord,  
For the sleep which Thou hast given.

He must say, when he awakes,  
From evil and from harm,  
Dreaded Thy little child, O Lord,  
With These revolving arms.

The water that he needs  
Thou hast sent him of the day,  
When baptismal waters cleansed him,  
And washed his sin away.

And in his love, and grace,  
He must say, "Thy day renew,  
O loving Father, of my baptismal day."

Then, dressing very quietly,  
The Christian child should say,  
With Thy gentle, fatherly blessing,  
Lord, cloak my soul, I pray.

He reverently kneels,  
To pray his sins be hid—  
With both eyes and both hands,  
His body prostrate is hid.

And, as he thus approaches  
The God of Heaven above,  
He looks down, and smiles on  
This little child in love.

He goes to his chamber,  
To his work, as to his play,  
But the prayer that he has prayed,  
He must keep in mind all day.

He hath said to be obedient,  
And so he must abide,  
His parents' bidding cheerfully,  
With a glad mind and will.

In all his daily duties,  
He diligent must be,  
And say, "What I do, O Lord,  
I do it unto Thee."

When the little Christian prays,  
He must not be in haste,  
For his little father, Christian,  
Are members of the Faith.

If a playmate take his playthings,  
He must not rub his eyes,  
To snatch them back, but softly ask,  
Or meekly pass them by.

He hath said to be meek and lowly,  
So he must be in all things,  
To yield his will to others' will,  
His way to others' way.

No greedy thoughts dishonour  
The Christian child at school;  
He ought that God giveth him,  
And ever thankful feel.

When the Cross he sees with  
Its symbol, church, or tower,  
In human form, in wood, or field,  
In insect, tree, or flower.

To his crucified Redeemer,  
He must not hide his shame,  
Repentance and Confession  
Must yield their healing pain.

He must know that in his chamber,  
Content when he is alone,  
And ask to be forgiven  
For the sake of God's dear Son.

Angels, when evening comes,  
The Christian child should see,  
And praise the Lord for blessings given  
To him throughout the day.

Then, his soul to God committing,  
He quietly must lie,  
God, and his body asleep,  
Will watch around him here.

God bless thee, little Christian,  
Be holy, humble, mild,  
Obedient, truthful, diligent,  
A truly Christian child.

God bless thee, little Christian,  
And bid thee God bless me!  
I've taught thee what the daily life  
Of a Christian child should be.

His death commemorated in the holy Eucharist, we most present our bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, mortified to all the sinful lusts of the flesh, all carnal affections dying in us, and all things belonging to the spirit living and growing in us.

Great is the debt that we put upon ourselves, if we hope to be saved while we hold any fellowship with the works of darkness. Awakened from the sleep of sin and sloth, we must walk and work as children of the light and of the day, under the rays of the Sun of Righteousness, that we may obtain the light of everlasting life.

Our Divine Redeemer, the light of the world, who came to destroy the works of the devil, the prince of darkness, showed His power, as we read in the Gospel, by taking from him the dominion he had usurped over the bodies as well as the souls of his slaves, and by curing the diseases which he was permitted to inflict; in which miracles the finger of God most plainly appeared. We are, therefore, filled with horror at the obstinate unbelief of those who ungratefully blasphemed the work of God and the operation of the Divine Spirit, by calling it, with the greatest degree of malice, the work of the evil spirit, the devil. This was the greatest and most desperate degree of malicious wickedness, and shows how far the indulgence of evil passions in the heart may at length lead us. And therefore "take heed, brethren," as the Holy Ghost warns by the Apostle, "lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief in departing from the living God. But exhort one another daily, while it is called to-day, lest any of you be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin" (Hebrews iii. 12, 13).

To keep far away from such danger, earnestly and with the care of our heart, let us hear the work of God, and keep it firmly fixed, true, fruitful in good thoughts, words, and deeds. "Blessed are they that [thus] hear the word of God and keep it."

In this warfare against flesh and blood, as well as against all the powers of darkness, the Morning Lesson encourages us, by the glorious conquest of the youthful Joseph in a most dangerous combat against the "lusts of the flesh" and the devil. He was firm, sheltered by the divine strength of his heart, which led him to say, "How can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God?"

In the Evening Lesson, we read of his advancement to the government of Egypt, after his suffering and humiliation. This is a lively type of our Saviour's exaltation to the right hand of the Father, in that human nature which was laid so low in death and the grave, taken from prison, and raised to be a Prince and a Saviour, the Governor and support of the whole world; to whom alone we must go for spiritual food, that our souls flourish not, that we may live and not die. He is Himself the bread of life, and gives us Himself in a mystery of love, to be our spiritual food and support, even in that divine institution in which we plead His death for our spiritual life, and bringing repentance to us, receive in it remission of sin. "Take, eat," He graciously said; "drink ye all of this." His body and blood, bread and wine, filled with divine virtue, strengthening and refreshing our souls, as by their natural virtue, they strengthen and refresh our bodies. Lord, evermore give us this bread, the meat that never perishes, but endureth unto everlasting life. Here make Thyself known to us, as Joseph made himself known unto his brethren: pardon our sins, and receive us in mercy.

### CONVERSIONS FROM DISSENT TO THE CHURCH.

REASONS FOR RECORDING AND CONTINUING A SERIES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(By a Correspondent of The Church Magazine.)

1st.—Because, I know of no Church that holds the great leading truths of the Gospel more simply, more fully, or more clearly than the Church of England. 2d.—Because the Liturgy is so plain, so full, so fervent, and so Scriptural, that I find nothing like it for public worship. 3d.—Because the Scripture tells us to fear God, and honour the Queen, and that Kings are to be serving fathers, and Queens nursing mothers, of the Church; and that I am to be subject to the powers that be, and to submit myself to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake. 4th.—Because I find that the Church of England was a protesting Church above twelve hundred years ago; for when the Romish monk, Augustine, commanded the British Bishops to obey him, they protested against him, and showed their independence. 5th.—Because neither the Bishops nor the Clergy receive one farthing from the taxes of the country. The Bishops and the Clergy are supported from lands left by private individuals for the maintenance and support of the Ministers of Christ's Church Established in this realm. 6th.—Because it is the only place of stated religious instruction to which the poor man can resort, without being obliged to pay for it.

it were, with the voice of God, from amidst heaps of the dying and the dead.

We have the opportunity of realizing to a great extent in our cities, towns, villages, and residences, the dreams of many a philosopher in times past, who sketched plans of model towns and communities—utopian schemes, which the difficulties, the tameness, and prejudices, the contracted spaces and past mistakes, of old countries and old cities rendered impossible almost to be attempted. But here in our young and beautiful country, we start free in this matter, with the advantage of having all the experience of the past at our service; with our eyes open to the errors, the astounding and incomprehensible errors, of our forefathers, who, in the arrangement of cities, towns and dwellings, appear to have had but an indistinct regard to their wholesome when a dense population should spring up. We, profiting by their mistakes, might, if we chose, with comparative ease, have all things around us in our cities and towns arranged in accordance with sound reason and philosophy. We might not perchance secure a complete exemption from the influence of the mysterious visitant, from whose presence this day reminds us we have lately escaped alive, but we should present to the poster less to feed on when he comes.

It is probable that so long as large portions of the old populous cities of Europe and Asia remain as they are now—close, pent-up, irregular, ill-drained, full of rottenness and decay (and it would seem impossible, without, in many instances, actual demolition and rebuilding, that they should ever be thoroughly otherwise than they are)—it is probable, I may, while this remains the case, that there will every year be wasted from them hitherwards, on the wings of the wind, more or less of subtle poison, to which we shall be exposed; whilst the marshes of the Ganges, where the malaria of the cholera appears first to have originated, and which are well known to be as malignantly active as ever, throw off into the atmosphere, year after year, as from powerful centres of force and motion, fresh waves of pestilential exhalation, each destined ultimately to be felt on the farthest coasts of the East and the West, and administer ever new impulses and energy to an evil which otherwise perchance might die out and disappear.

We may therefore expect to experience, more or less, at intervals, in future times, the influence of this invisible spirit of evil, from which we have recently escaped. But if the knowledge of this possibility shall, among other good results, establish, where they are needed, new habits of personal and domestic cleanliness, and fixed habits of attention to the wholesome-ness of houses and localities,—then in the increased amount of health and happiness and longevity, which will be the result, will not evil in this instance, as in so many others in this world, be turned into good? And, if so, may we not conclude and believe that this is one use which Almighty God desires us to make of the circumstances in which we find ourselves? May we not believe that in the permission of this evil to a city or community, "He hath done it," in order that men might so exert and use their faculties and powers of self-protection, as to convert the curse into a blessing?

And be assured that these physical and bodily uses which I desire you to make of the existence of the pestilence of cholera, are not unconnected with spiritual benefits which will accrue to the community at the same time. Were all our houses clean and well-ventilated,—were all our inmates personally and thoroughly neat and clean and orderly,—a great step would be gained towards the enlightenment, within those houses and by those inmates, of religious hopes and religious habits.

Such a thing as a truly religious man living voluntarily in filthy habits, in a filthy house, cannot be imagined; and in reality could not be. When, then, we have once secured neatness, cleanliness, wholesome-ness, and order, in houses, we have done something towards securing the further and nearly allied blessings of religion and religious influences and habits there; we have done something towards the introduction of true happiness and content to the families and friends of many, who now, immersed in squalor and misery, are almost ignorant of and utterly indifferent to, the concerns of their souls and of eternity.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

### CLEANLINESS AKIN TO GODLINESS.

(From the Rev. H. Scadding's Thanksgiving Sermon, 1850, on Amos iii. 4.)

The good which I wish especially to point out to you, as derivable from the reflections connected with the observance of this day, is perhaps more of a physical and bodily nature than spiritual,—though I think it will be found that spiritual good is also in an important degree connected with it.

It has been observed in all parts of the world, that in the visitations of the pestilence from which we have but lately escaped, its ravages were the greatest wherever the personal habits of the individuals attacked were uncleanly and otherwise degraded;—wherever there were, about houses and localities, accumulations of filth and stagnant water; wherever there was no sufficient drainage to the houses; wherever there was no free circulation to the pure and purifying air of heaven within the rooms of the houses and in the yards and enclosures around the houses; wherever the houses were in a decayed and rotting state. These things seemed to hold out points of attraction to the deadly visitant.

Now, with a knowledge of these facts existing within our minds, what does reason dictate to us? Surely that these are matters which every man should turn his attention to. It dictates that a strict eye should be kept by the public authorities, and by every one of us individually, on the general cleanliness of all localities,—on the wholesome ventilation of every house, and of the yards and enclosures round every house; and that this should be done not merely once, just at the moment of the first terror at the approach of the evil, but that a steady and well-continued vigilance in the matter should be kept up year after year.

What beautiful scenes of cleanliness and order might not our cities and towns and villages and residences present!—with everything within them and about them arranged with a view to the health, the happiness, and the long life of even the poorest and humblest of the inhabitants; with every improvement adopted,—open squares secured,—bread and regular streets laid out, with well-arranged and well-working sewerage, embracing the obscurest as well as the most conspicuous premises!

We, in this young country, have in our hands the easy possibility of effecting all this, more or less, if the attention be kept constantly turned to the point, so as gradually from the outset of our towns and residences to be introducing and acting upon improved plans of building and arranging, and not neglecting the work, until some mighty evil arises, speaking, as

it were, with the voice of God, from amidst heaps of the dying and the dead.

We have the opportunity of realizing to a great extent in our cities, towns, villages, and residences, the dreams of many a philosopher in times past, who sketched plans of model towns and communities—utopian schemes, which the difficulties, the tameness, and prejudices, the contracted spaces and past mistakes, of old countries and old cities rendered impossible almost to be attempted. But here in our young and beautiful country, we start free in this matter, with the advantage of having all the experience of the past at our service; with our eyes open to the errors, the astounding and incomprehensible errors, of our forefathers, who, in the arrangement of cities, towns and dwellings, appear to have had but an indistinct regard to their wholesome when a dense population should spring up. We, profiting by their mistakes, might, if we chose, with comparative ease, have all things around us in our cities and towns arranged in accordance with sound reason and philosophy. We might not perchance secure a complete exemption from the influence of the mysterious visitant, from whose presence this day reminds us we have lately escaped alive, but we should present to the poster less to feed on when he comes.

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### THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

### UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

Toronto, 2nd November, 1848.

Sir,—Permit me to draw your Excellency's attention to the Memorial enclosed, which I find it to be my duty to present to the different branches of the Provincial Parliament, respecting the Bill now before the Legislative House of Assembly, on the subject of the University of King's College.

I dare not conceal from your Excellency the great alarm which I, and every right-minded person in the Colony, feel, in finding that such a measure has been introduced by an Officer so high in the Government as Her Majesty's Attorney-General, and not, it is natural to presume, without the knowledge of your Excellency.

When I first heard a rumour that the Provincial Legislature was likely to interfere with the University of King's College, I gave it no credit; for although a few individuals had endeavoured to raise a cry against that institution, their selfish views and want of principle were so glaring, that the press and public opinion were evidently against them: Nor did I believe it possible for any Government to lend itself to a movement whose objects were so unjust.

Had their unrighteous appeal been in any degree responded to, I would have naturally relied upon your Excellency as our shield of protection to prevent any step from being taken against the University of King's College, in the writers of which so great a portion of Her Majesty's subjects are concerned, till after reference had to the authorities of the Institution, and full enquiry and deliberation on the part of your Excellency.

It was therefore with sorrow and mortification that I learned, during my visit through the lower Districts of my Diocese, that a measure had been brought into the lower branch of the Legislature, without the slightest reference to me or the College Council, to cancel our Royal Charter, and to confiscate our endowment, the gift of our late Sovereign King George the Fourth.

Still I cannot bring myself to believe that your Excellency was made fully aware of its withering provisions, before its introduction, so respectful to every principle of justice and good government, and so hostile to the National Faith; nor can I think that your Excellency has yet been made acquainted with its sweeping and revolutionary character.

That I have reason to cherish this belief will appear from the fact that the Governor for the time being was made Chancellor, in order to protect the University from unnecessary molestation and attack; and in accordance with this, I have no grounds for believing that any one of the Chancellors of the University have hitherto consulted their Executive Coun-

ils respecting it, or permitted them to interfere in any manner with its objects or interests. Even at the time that amendments were made by the Legislature to the original Charter, the consent of the Crown was first obtained for their introduction. On the present occasion, no such consent has either been sought or obtained from the Sovereign; nor has any reference been made to the President and College Council; nor any opportunity afforded them to defend their vested rights from unjust aggression.

Had this been done, I feel persuaded that your Excellency, as Chancellor, and the appointed guardian and protector of the Institution, would have felt it your first duty to withhold your concurrence from the revoking changes which the Bill contemplates; and which, in my humble opinion, involve in their tendency the safety of the Colony and its dependence on the Crown.

It places in peril the whole property of the Province,—temporal, ecclesiastical,—and infringes our rights, spiritual and temporal.

From our present Chancellor, as from his predecessor, we have a right to expect aid and protection; and as the respective Ministers of the Crown, and as the holder of the control of any power in the colony, that he will guard King's College like the apple of his eye, and deem any invasion of its rights an invasion of the Prerogative of the Crown.

It seems to me that before the Governor of any Colony sanctions measures involving the rights of established institutions, such as respect the education of the population and the undoubted privileges of the United Church of England and Ireland, it is his bounden duty to be satisfied that they are just and constitutional. To admit of enactments of a different character, would expose him to the charge of departing from his high station, and of compromising the Royal Prerogative. And he is sworn to maintain and not to hazard the safety of the Colony.

And indeed one of the great evils of which we have to complain, since the unhappy perpetration of the Union, is that neither the general influence of the Crown, nor its firm support of constitutional principles, have been felt, if they have been exercised.

In all Colonies, the Governor must be answerable to the Imperial Government, and not to any within the Colony; otherwise, it loses its dependence as a Colony, and becomes an independent State.

The condition of that Colony would indeed be deplorable, in which it should be found that the Governor or Administrator, whether from indifference, a deficiency of moral courage, or the desire of popularity, has ceased to exercise, in the spirit of firmness and justice, the high functions with which he is entrusted as the Representative of his Sovereign.

Permit me, in conclusion, to implore your Excellency, as you value your well-earned reputation, and the connexion of this noble Colony with the Crown, to protect our University, as all the Chancellors at home do theirs, from threatened destruction. It is the only Royal Institution of Canada West which promises to pursue the glorious path and earn the reputation of Oxford and Cambridge, which have, for more than a thousand years, been the eyes of the British Empire.

I remain, Sir, with great respect,  
Your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,  
JOHN TORONTO.

### Extract of a Dispatch from the Duke of Portland to Mr. President Russell, dated Whitehall, 4th November, 1797.

His Majesty has taken into His Royal consideration the petition of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, humbly imploring "His Majesty that he would be graciously pleased to direct His Government in this Province to appropriate a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown as a fund for the establishment and support of a respectable Grammar School in each district thereof, and also of a College or University for the instruction of youth in the different branches of liberal knowledge, and being always ready to show his parental regard for the welfare of his subjects in the furtherance of so important an object as the instruction of youth, and to assist and encourage the exertions of his province in laying the foundation for promoting sound learning and a religious education, he has condescended to express his most gracious intention to comply with the wishes of the Legislature of his Province of Upper Canada in such manner as shall be judged to be most effectual.

First, by the establishment of Free Grammar Schools in those districts in which they are called for, and in due process of time by establishing other seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature for the promotion of religious and moral learning and the study of the arts and sciences. With this view, I am to direct you to consult the members of His Majesty's Executive Council, and the Judges and Law Officers of the Crown in Upper Canada, and report to me, in what manner and to what extent a portion of the Crown Lands may be appropriated and rendered productive towards the formation of a fund for the above purposes, out of which His Majesty may according to his pleasure allot such salaries as he shall judge proper for the school-masters of such free schools, who are to be appointed by His Majesty's Governor, or the person administering His Majesty's Government within the Province for the time being, subject to His Majesty's approbation, signified through one of his principal secretaries of state.

(C-97)

Council Chamber, 6th November, 1798.

Sir,—Having received directions from the Duke of Portland, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to consult the members of His Majesty's Executive Council, and the Judges and Law Officers of the Crown in Upper Canada, and report to His Majesty in what manner, and to what extent, a portion of the waste lands of the Crown may be appropriated and rendered productive towards the formation of a fund for the establishment of free Grammar Schools in those districts in which they are called for, and in due process of time by establishing seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature for the promotion of religion and moral learning, and the study of the arts and sciences; out of which His Majesty may, according to his pleasure, allot such salaries as he shall judge proper for the school-masters of such free schools, who are to be appointed by His Majesty's Governor, or the person administering His Majesty's Government within the Province for the time being, subject to His Majesty's approbation, signified through one of his principal secretaries of state.

I am to request you will be pleased to meet the Chief Justice and the members of His Majesty's Executive Council, at the Council Chamber, on Friday the 9th instant, for the purpose of taking the above subject into your consideration, and reporting to me your opinions thereon, that I may transmit them to the Duke of Portland for His Majesty's information.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
(Signed) PETER RUSSELL.

The Report of His Majesty's Executive Council and the Judges and Law Officers of the Crown.

Council Chamber, 1st Dec., 1798.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that in obedience to your order of the 6th ultimo, the mem-

bers of His Majesty's Executive Council, the Judges and the Law Officers of the Crown, met together in this place on the nineteenth ultimo, and on several occasions since, and took into their consideration the letter of His Grace the Duke of Portland on the establishment of Grammar Schools and other places of Education in the Province. It is not to be expected that on a subject of such extent, the opinions of so many persons as were assembled to consider of it, should exactly coincide; I have, however, the satisfaction to say, that in our general views of the system to be adopted we are nearly agreed, and that the difference with respect to the mode in which it is to be carried into effect, is not very considerable.

As it was your honour's pleasure that the chairman should collect the opinions of the several members of the Board, and digest them into one report, I took the liberty of distributing the subject into the following heads, and of requesting their thoughts on each, viz.

1st. The sum to be raised. 2nd. The number of acres to be appropriated. 3rd. The purposes to which the fund is to be appropriated. 4th. The number of Schools and the places where they are to be erected. 5th. The number now necessary.

It is now my duty to state to your honour the general result of the whole, and should I either misrepresent the sentiments of the Board, or fail to give the effect they deserve, I trust that your honour will impute the blame to me only, and do justice to the several members by referring to the opinions of each, which I have submitted by way of schedule.

When the subject was first opened, it seemed to be the unanimous opinion that the intention of the royal founder of the free Grammar Schools and University of Upper Canada could not be effectuated, but by a liberal provision for their establishment and maintenance, and each member of the Board seemed deeply impressed with a conviction that in making his estimate of the extent of that provision, it would be much safer to allow too much than too little; for as the application of the funds will always be directed by the beneficent wisdom which has created it, the excess may at any time be applied to other purposes, equally worthy of the original intention, and equally conducive to the happiness of the Province; but it will be difficult and perhaps impossible, if the present moment be neglected, to find at a future period the means of effecting the object before us, without much expense and a delay almost subversive of the purpose.

Under this impression, the Board proceeded to consider in detail the purposes to which the proposed fund should, when raised, be applied, and seemed to be unanimous in thinking that they may be reduced to three:

1st. The erection of the necessary buildings;  
2nd. The payment of the salaries of the masters;  
3rd. The keeping of the buildings in repair, the purchase of books and philosophical apparatus, and other purposes essential to places of education, but in general too costly to be provided by individuals.

1st. With respect to the sum to be expended on the erection of the necessary buildings, the Board considered that, in taking the average price of labour in the four Districts of the Province, the sum of £3000, provincial currency, will be sufficient to erect a plain but solid and substantial building, containing a school-room sufficient to hold an hundred boys, without danger to their health from too many being crowded together; and also a set of apartments for the master, large enough not only for the accommodation of his family, but also for the very desirable purpose of enabling him to take a few of his pupils as boarders.—Some few outbuildings may also be necessary, for the use of the master, which, if they will not come within this estimate, will not much exceed it, and may easily be provided for hereafter.

2nd. As the extent of the salaries of the masters is expressly reserved for the royal consideration, we do not presume to mention any particular sum as sufficient for that purpose;—but as it is necessary for us in making our estimate to calculate upon some given sum, and as His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor thought the sum of £100 provincial currency a sufficient allowance for the master of the school, erected under his auspices at Kingston,—we beg leave to take that sum as the average for the salary of the masters of each school, and half of it for the salary of an under-master, in case it should be thought expedient to have one.

3rd. The sum of £20 per annum seems to be a provision for keeping the building in repair; the provision for the purchase of books, philosophical apparatus, &c., relates to the endowment of the University rather than to that of the Grammar School, and is only mentioned that it may not appear to have been forgotten in our calculation.

It appeared, therefore, to be the general opinion of the Board, that a sum not exceeding £3000, provincial currency, and an annual income of £100, will be amply sufficient for the establishment and support of a free Grammar School in each District. The next object was to consider the mode by which that sum and that income are to be raised.

With respect to the former, the Board had but one opinion, viz. that it can only be raised by the sale of part of the waste lands of the Crown. If the institutions in question are to be deferred, until they can be provided for from the annual income of any quantity of land that can be appropriated for them, they will be deferred either until they have been superseded by other institutions, or until four or five generations of ignorance and vice have rendered them useless.

The annual income must equally be derived from the waste lands of the Crown, and may, in the apprehension of the Board, be raised by one or other of the four following modes:

1st. By the sale of so much of those lands as will raise a sum which, if invested in the British funds, will produce the sum of £100 as interest.

2nd. By reserving such a portion of those lands as, when leased, will produce that sum as rents.

3rd. By appropriating to the same purpose such parts of the present Crown Reserves as are capable of yielding a present rent; or,

4th. By selling a portion of the waste lands of the Crown (always distinguishing between waste lands of the Crown and Crown Reserves) and laying out the proceeds in the purchase of lands which, from their quality, local situation, or state of cultivation, either yield or may be made to yield a present rent.

On each of these modes the Board begs leave to submit the following considerations:

With respect to the first, it observes that, besides the disadvantage of the daily decreasing value of an income which is to be applied to a permanent purpose—and which arises from money or which is reserved in money; it will require the sale of a quantity of land, considerably beyond any that the Board would venture to mention, to raise a sum which, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, would yield the sum of £100 as interest. For we conceive it to be generally, though perhaps not universally true, that wherever lands in this country are capable, from quality, situa-

tion or any other circumstance, of yielding a rent, a capital laid out in the purchase of those lands is much more productive than one least at interest on either private or public security, and there is this additional advantage on the side of the former, that both the real and the nominal value of rent will increase with the increasing prosperity of the country, while the real value of interest decreases with the decreasing value of money, in a proportion to which the increase of our property is not a counterbalance. The Board, therefore, considers this mode of raising the income required as wholly out of the question.

Of the remaining three modes the Board considers that which proposes to provide the necessary income, by reserving for the use of these institutions a certain portion of the waste lands of the Crown, and leasing them for a rack-rent, as incomparably the best; both because it is the cheapest, and because it leaves the funds of Crown Reserves, from which the public purposes of the Province may hereafter be supplied, untouched; but it is certain that the present circumstances of the Province do not authorize us to expect much income from such a source for some years at least. It may therefore be necessary to break in upon the Crown Reserves, and to appropriate such of them as are now capable of yielding rent to the present purpose; and should the land, even after this assistance, be still inadequate, nothing will remain but to recur to the fourth of the proposed modes, and to lay out a part of the sum arising from the sales in the purchase of land capable of producing the income required.

The object which we have in view, and the attention of the Board was to consider in what parts of the several Districts of the Province the proposed schools and seminaries should be erected. On this point we were unanimous in thinking that the towns of Cornwall, Kingston, Newark and Sandwich, are the most proper places for the sites of the four schools. We were equally unanimous in considering the town of York as entitled to the University, both as being the seat of the Executive Government, the Legislature, and the Courts of Justice, and as being by far the most convenient spot in the Province for all general purposes, its situation being nearly central, and besides its accessibility by water, the proposed high road from the one end of the Province to the other being necessarily to pass through it, or near it.

There was not the same coincidence of opinion with respect to the number of schools which the several members of the Board consider as now necessary.—Each part of the Province seemed to have its claims, and might consider itself as injured if it were postponed in any other; some of the gentlemen were of opinion that four schools were now necessary, and that the whole number should be begun at the same time; others thought that besides the necessity of managing the fund in the most frugal manner, the present circumstances of the Province do not call for the erection of more than two schools, and that if the situation of these two are obviously selected, not with a view to any particular District, but to the Province at large, there will be no room for any jealousy among the several parts of it. After some discussion the opinion was decided to, and the towns of Kingston and Newark were selected, the former for the Eastern and the latter for the Western half of the Province. But it was at the same time stipulated and agreed that, as soon as the fund should be sufficiently productive, the towns of Cornwall and Sandwich shall each receive a similar mark of the royal beneficence.

Nothing new remained but that I should state to your honour the extent of the appropriation of waste lands, which in the conception of the members of the Board, is necessary for the purpose in question,—and on this subject I am happy to say that our calculations approach as nearly to each other as could reasonably be expected.

I believe I may state it as our unanimous opinion, that the appropriation should cover such a portion of the waste lands of the Crown, as, if now sold, would produce the sum of £18,000 provincial currency, estimating the average price of land at about 9d. per acre, the quantity required will be nearly 500,000 acres, or ten townships, after the deduction of the Crown and Clergy reserves.

It is obvious that if the four schools are all erected immediately,—and the allowances which our estimate proposes for them is not extravagant,—a much larger sum than that which I have mentioned will be necessary, and consequently a much larger appropriation must be made. But in the mean time, in which we propose that the fund should be managed, we conceive that the quantity above mentioned will not only be amply sufficient for the establishment and support of the four schools, but will be nearly if not quite adequate to the erection and endowment of the University which the Royal bounty has promised to provide for us, wherever the advancement of the Province calls for such an institution.

Having trespassed so long upon your honour's time and attention, I shall not trouble you with the detail of the manner in which we conceive that the proposed fund should be managed, because I hope that it will be sufficiently apparent from the following resolutions, into which the Board has condensed all that it has to offer on the interesting and important subject which has engaged it: I have therefore the honour to inform you that the members of His Majesty's Executive Council, the Judges and the Law Officers of the Crown, after much reflection and deliberation on the matter referred to them, are of opinion:

1st. That an appropriation of 500,000 acres, or ten townships, after deducting the Crown and Clergy reserves, will be a sufficient fund for the establishment and maintenance of the royal foundation of four Grammar Schools and an University in the Province of Upper Canada.

2nd. That the present circumstances of the Province call for the erection of two of those schools; one at the town of Kingston, the other at the town of Newark.

3rd. That for the purpose of building a plain but solid and substantial building, containing a school-room sufficient to contain 100 boys, and apartments for the master, large enough for the accommodation of a moderate family and the reception of from ten to twenty boys as boarders, the sum of £3000 provincial currency for each will be a sufficient allowance.

4th. That for the purpose of raising that sum a portion of the appropriation be sold in the manner directed by His Grace the Duke of Portland with respect to the other waste lands of the Crown.

5th. That for the purpose of defraying the salaries of a master and under-master, in case an under-master should be thought necessary, and also for the purpose of keeping the buildings in repair, and making such additions thereto as circumstances shall require, the annual sum of £100 provincial currency for each school, will be a sufficient allowance.

6th. That in order to raise this annual sum, such parts of the waste lands of the Crown in the different parts of the Province be selected, as from the quality of the soil, or from their local situation, are most likely to yield an annual rent—and that they be leased in the manner heretofore recommended by His Majesty's Executive Council with respect to the Crown and Clergy Reserves.