

F. GUL CUMBERLAND ET GUL G STORM  
ARCHITECTIS  
JOHANNES ET JACOBUS WORTHINGTON  
REDEMPTORIBUS

A very handsome silver trowel, with a similar Latin inscription, was handed to His Excellency, who applied the necessary amount of mortar. The cope-stone was then lowered to its place, and His Excellency having applied the square and plummet, and struck the stone with the mallet, formally declared—"The cope-stone is now laid,"—and, on a signal being given, a salvo of artillery was fired by the field battery under the command of Lieutenant Col. Denison in the Park to announce the completion of the ceremony. His Excellency and the rest of the company then descended to the museum, where the necessary arrangements for entering the dining-hall without confusion, the place of each guest at the tables having been fixed beforehand, were intimated.

The *dejeuner* took place in the fine apartment, which is to be appropriated to the Library. An elevated table, crossing the eastern end of the Hall, was set apart for His Excellency, and the principal guests, and the rest of the company were accommodated at four parallel tables, running from the cross-table the whole length of the room. Upwards of 250 invitations had been issued by the University authorities for the *dejeuner*,—but the number actually present did not exceed 200. The Band of the Canadian Rifles was in attendance, and played a variety of airs during the entertainment. Lady Head and other ladies were spectators of the proceedings from the gallery.

At two o'clock the Governor General took the chair, in his capacity as Visitor to the University. The parallel tables were presided over by Messrs. Chewett (M.D.), Crooks (M.A.), Patton (LL.D.), and Bernard.

As soon as the Rev. Dr. McCaul had said the Latin Grace after meat, J. LANGTON, Esq., M.A., Vice-Chancellor, rose and said the toast he had to propose needed no preface,—“The Queen.” (Loud Applause.)

The Band : God Save the Queen.

The Rev. Dr. McCaul rose to propose the next toast, but could not proceed for the prolonged cheering with which he was greeted. When the applause had subsided, he said he had to propose the toast which usually stood next in order at the festive gatherings of Britons. It was a toast to the “Prince Consort and the rest of the Royal family.” If Prince Albert had no other claim than the relation which he bears to the Queen, it alone would be sufficient to secure for him the respect and regard of all loyal subjects, but he does not require to shine by reflected light, for he has strong personal claims. Without reference to his attainments and accomplishments, which rather grace private life than the exalted station which he occupies, he (Dr. M.) would especially call attention to that remarkable judgment, that discretion, that tact, with which he has so conducted himself, since he came to England, that in a country characteristically jealous of foreign influence near the throne, he has won the esteem of all parties, and is regarded with the same affection as if he had been British by birth. (Cheers.) With him also originated the great English Exhibition of 1851 (loud cheers) of which during the past week we had our imitation, humble indeed, but yet creditable to the city and honorable to the Province. (Renewed cheering.) Another claim upon them was that he was the Chancellor of the ancient and honorable University of Cambridge. (Applause.) Of the other members of the Royal Family he would say no more than that our warmest good wishes attend the fair rose of England, transplanted, we trust, to bloom in the genial soil of Prussia, and that our earnest prayers are that they all may follow the footsteps of their illustrious parents, for by so doing their course will be alike honorable to themselves and beneficial to the community. (Applause.)

The Band : The Saxe Cobourg March.

The VICE CHANCELLOR said he had the honor to propose “The health of His Excellency the Governor General,” not alone however as the representative of our Sovereign, but also as the joint Visitor of the University of Toronto and the University College. He did not propose it as a mere routine toast, or as an official toast in consequence of the interest taken by the Governor General in the University. It was not merely an official toast, but one which was intended as a slight acknowledgement of the interest taken by His Excellency and the peculiar attention which he had shown to the University, and his especial care with regard to it. [Loud cheers.] Sir Peregrine Maitland and Lord Elgin [cheers] had done much to encourage the erection of the building, but there had been no one who had shown that special care concerning it as His Excellency Sir Edmund Head. (Loud and long protracted cheering.) He could not forget the very critical period when the University was left without a head, and the legal existence of the governing body was suspended, for at that time His Excellency had afforded them his valuable assistance and advice. (Loud cheers.) From the smallest details to the most important matters he had exhibited an interest in the building, and had it not been for him he (the speaker) believed that it never would have been

built. [Applause.] It must be to His Excellency a matter of satisfaction that he could see the University in its present stage of completion, and it was gratifying to himself on this occasion to present the trowel, with which he had laid the topmost stone, as a memorial of the celebration of that event. [Loud cheering.]

The Band : The Roast Beef of Old England.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL then rose, and was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm which lasted several minutes. His Excellency at length said he had much pleasure in accepting the trowel, with which he had laid the topmost stone of the Buildings. I shall, as long as I live, preserve this memorial of the day on which the last stone has been laid, and I shall long remember the kind manner in which the Vice-Chancellor has been pleased to speak of my services in connection with the University. It is, however, my duty to tell him and to tell you, gentlemen, that I consider he has greatly overrated these services. The good sense of the people of this country acknowledged the necessity for such a University and the advantages of the education to be afforded by it, and I have only acted in the discharge of my duty in doing what I have been enabled to accomplish in promoting the progress and, I hope, in consolidating the foundation of this great institution. (Applause.) But although the Vice-Chancellor has overrated my merits in connection with the institution, he has not overrated my inclination to aid it. That inclination has ever been strong and will ever continue strong. (Applause.) I have a thorough conviction that academical institutions such as are calculated to afford the means of acquiring a superior education are of the highest value, especially in new countries. They are of value in all countries. They are of value in old countries. But in new countries, which are beset with peculiar difficulties, their results are of great importance to the whole community. Such institutions are doubly important, Sir, where the rougher elements of society are called upon at an early age to go into the wilderness, there to earn their daily subsistence—they are doubly important in every case where it is necessary that the young men of the country should go forth with those resources which may enable them to pass their leisure free from vice and in a manner befitting a Christian and a gentleman. (Applause.) You have to contend with circumstances which make it doubly difficult to apply a remedy for the softening down of that surface which is necessarily more or less refined by contact with the world, because in new countries, such as this, men are called into active life at an earlier period than in old countries, and they have not therefore the means of receiving the full benefit of a University education. It is also clear that however sound may be the basis of classical learning—that however much you may wish to refine those with whom your lot is cast—you must rear an enduring superstructure, or the mass of the community will not be able to receive at your hands the instruction which you desire to put before them. I consider that the instruction inculcated in a University ought to extend a practical influence over a man's life, to enable him to go forth a better citizen and more able to earn his own bread in whatever walk of life he may be placed. In order to discharge these important duties successfully all kinds of appliances are necessary. The University of Toronto had, no doubt, in the times referred to by the Vice-Chancellor, to struggle with many difficulties; but I felt a deep conviction that amongst the means most essential to its future welfare was that of a building alike worthy of the city in which the University is situated and of the University itself. (Hear, hear.) Such a building was greatly needed, and I did not hesitate, as the Visitor, to sanction the outlay of the money necessary for the erection of the present structure. In so doing, I felt convinced that the results would fully justify the step then taken. Such a building is important in many respects. There is a general disposition to depreciate that of which there is no outward visible sign. The existence of a building like this, of an important character, commensurate with the growth of the University itself, tends to remove such an impression. In the next place, the appliances connected with the building are of first-rate importance, not only to the pupils of the University, but also to the community amongst whom the University is situated. A few months, or at most a year or two, may pass, and the room in which we are now assembled will be filled with volumes of books; and in this room the citizens of Toronto, whether they are or are not members of the University, may if they choose seek recreation and information. (Applause.) The influence of such a library as this is a most important matter. It is not only so with regard to what the young men take away, but it is so in its general humanizing spirit—in the feeling of respect for literature which grows by the possession of such an institution as this. (Hear, hear.) With regard, also, to another room, which we have just left—the Museum—I shall hope to see collected in this museum such remains as may from time to time be found, and which would otherwise be scattered about and lost, of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country—remains which my friend Professor Wilson is as well able to conserve and explain as any man I know. (Loud applause.) Again, in natural history, a museum of that sort, constantly open