

Universities  
 m these ob-  
 blished that  
 by the force  
 franchises  
 of reasoning  
 can do so, I  
 not arguing  
 ment to do  
 some case  
 ing this ex-  
 ment. My  
 of its mere  
 nature of its  
 not is mo-  
 advocates  
 rt of it on  
 untas."

ument why  
 charter, that  
 Legislation;  
 were within  
 e of the Le-  
 one is capa-  
 can be no  
 is been thus  
 e such an  
 e upon that  
 d once been  
 nected with  
 h subject to  
 ment could  
 ially to an  
 its stability  
 oyed. Be-  
 because in  
 ounder and  
 ne attention  
 ment of the  
 t, privilege,  
 charter, or  
 y or in any  
 and lastly,  
 ne amended  
 er its provi-  
 may be ad-  
 enactment,  
 ail.

sh: 1. That  
 ing on the

prerogative of the Crown, erect a new corpora-  
 tion with University powers and privileges. 2.  
 That it cannot (excepting as an act of will and  
 power, unsustained by reason or principle) deprive  
 a corporation of the right and franchises which  
 the Crown has legally granted to it, or in any  
 way interfere with them, without the consent of  
 such corporation. I have not laboured to prove  
 what must be apparent to the most cursory ob-  
 servation, that this bill is open to these objections;  
 but I do most earnestly submit that either of  
 them should be deemed sufficient to cause its re-  
 jection upon the same principle that the Legis-  
 lature should not of its own act confer University  
 powers on a corporation of their own creating.  
 They ought not, as it seems to me, to assume to  
 transfer from King's College to this proposed  
 University of Toronto, the franchises given by  
 the King's charter, or the property conferred by  
 the King's grant.

But by this bill almost every power granted to  
 King's College is mutilated in consequence of  
 the controlling force given to the statutes of the  
 University; while all powers to regulate studies  
 necessary to qualify under-graduates to obtain  
 degrees; to determine what degree of proficiency  
 shall be deemed indispensable, or what time shall  
 be passed in a course of preparatory study; the  
 power of conferring degrees; the assemblage in  
 convocation; in a word, every power or privi-  
 lege which belongs to a University is taken away.  
 Professing to leave to King's College its charter  
 as a College, it makes even this collegiate man-  
 agement secondary and subordinate to the Uni-  
 versity authority. When the sweeping character  
 of this change is understood—when the remorse-  
 less destruction of every thing granted to King's  
 College by George the Fourth's charter is thor-  
 oughly appreciated—then let any reflecting man  
 ponder over these words: "We will, that these  
 our letters patent shall and may be good, firm,  
 valid, sufficient and effectual in the law, accord-  
 ing to the true intent and meaning of the same,  
 and shall be taken and adjudged in the most  
 favourable and beneficial sense for the best ad-  
 vantage of the said Chancellor, President and  
 Scholars of our said College, as well in our  
 Courts of Record and elsewhere, and by all and  
 singular Judges, Justices, Officers, Ministers, and  
 other subjects whatsoever, of us, our heirs, and

successors;" let him next be reminded that the  
 College to whom these "good, firm, valid, suffi-  
 cient and effectual" letters patent were granted,  
 has within six months matriculated its first stu-  
 dents—that those students are now prosecuting  
 the studies of only its second term—that the build-  
 ings for its permanent accommodation are yet in-  
 complete—that however it may have been assailed  
 out of doors, not one application has been made  
 either to the Crown or to those judges who are  
 visitors on behalf of the Crown, to inquire into,  
 check, and remove alleged abuses, if such there  
 be,—that no charge involving the consequence  
 of legal forfeiture has been advanced against  
 either the corporation or its officers—that if any  
 such charge exists, as well the corporation as its  
 officers have, in common with every British  
 subject, the right to defend themselves, before  
 conviction and condemnation, before a jury—  
 and that notwithstanding this, a bill of  
 pains and penalties, of forfeiture and disfran-  
 chisement—may I be excused for using such  
 strong terms—of general and individual  
 spoliation, is brought forward against this  
 College—what will he for the future think of  
 the goodness, firmness, validity, sufficiency and  
 stability of a Royal charter, of the respect which  
 it commands in the Legislature of this Province,  
 or of the security of rights and privileges which  
 have that alone for their foundation?

But the attack upon the prerogative of the Crown  
 is not yet done with. The third clause of this  
 bill, to which on another account I have already al-  
 luded, contains the assertion of a right in this Le-  
 gislature, for the future, to prevent the exercise of  
 the Royal prerogative in the institution of any  
 corporation or collegiate body with power to  
 grant degrees. After taking that power from  
 those to whom the Crown had given it, and vest-  
 ing it in the new University, the bill in express  
 terms declares and enacts that none of the Col-  
 leges already established or any hereafter to be  
 established, shall have or exercise this power.  
 A reference to the 30th clause shews that the at-  
 tempt to restrict the Crown is not unintentional,  
 for there provision is expressly made for incorpo-  
 rating new Colleges with this University, and this  
 is extended to Colleges which may be endowed  
 by Her Majesty, Her Heirs, or Successors, as  
 well as to those which may be endowed by pri-