

tion upon a religious basis; the object for which he left his native land when a young man he never lost sight of, but followed it up to the very end. To give an account of all his troubles and contests, his unwearied labours, and the measure of success which crowned his efforts, would require a volume rather than the columns of a newspaper. It must suffice, then, to state the part he took in a few words.

“In the year 1827, thanks chiefly to the Bishop, a Royal charter was granted for the establishment and endowment of King’s College, Toronto, ‘for the purpose of educating the youth of Upper Canada in the principles of the Christian religion, and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature which are taught in the Universities in Great Britain and Ireland.’ The charter was modified to some extent in 1831, to meet the views of Dissenters, but still it was provided that there should be a Professor of Divinity of the Church of England, and that the chapel services and religious teaching should be entirely in accordance with the principles of the Church, though the attendance of Dissenting students should not be made compulsory at either the services or theological lectures. These modifications, however, did not long satisfy the Church’s enemies, but, encouraged by their former success, they again assailed King’s College, after it had been in prosperous operation for more than six years, and no ostensible ground of complaint had been in any way given. For a long time the battle raged; the Church, headed by the Bishop, defending her rights with dauntless energy. At last Dissent, backed by a Radical Government, prevailed, and in January, 1850, the destruction of King’s College as a Christian institution was accomplished, and the University of Toronto, in which religious instruction is expressly excluded, was set up in its place. Though thus defeated in his object, though the great work of his life was thus ruthlessly destroyed, the now aged Bishop would not yet give up. He at once set to work with unimpaired energy to found an entirely Church University, over which the State should have no control.

“In the seventy-third year of his age, at a time when most men are content to withdraw from the active business of life, and resign their cares to the new generation, he set out for England to lay the history of his wrongs at the foot of the Throne, and solicit from English Churchmen and British lovers of honesty and justice assistance towards the foundation of a new institution. He returned with contributions to the amount of upwards of 10,000*l.* while in the meantime, 20,000*l.* more were subscribed in Canada, in money, stocks, and land. In 1851 the corner stone of the Church University of Trinity College was laid, and on the 15th of January, 1852, the Bishop had the happiness of presiding at the inauguration of the College, and the commencement of the regular course of instruction. From that day to this, Trinity College has gone on and prospered, in spite of straitened means, and the competition of her wealthy and secular rival, the University of Toronto. Already she has nearly 200 graduates enrolled upon her books, as well as a goodly number of undergraduates; while the great majority of the younger clergy of this diocese, and many of those in Huron and Ontario, have received their education within her walls. She has indeed become, as her founder intended, ‘a seminary of sound learning, and religious education.’