

perience of the past fully justifies Dr. McCosh's hopes of liberality towards the college on the part of the American public.

ILLITERATE PEOPLE IN ENGLAND.

A return just issued by order of the British House of Commons gives the proportional number of men and women who, between 1866 and 1872, signed the marriage register with marks, in the counties, parliamentary boroughs, and districts not containing parliamentary boroughs, throughout England and Wales. The facts are interesting and some of them very suggestive. The marriages throughout the kingdom numbered 1,293,895; 261,346, or 20.2 per cent. of the men, and 359,460, or 27.8 per cent. of the brides signed the register with marks. In North Wales the marriages numbered 20,322; in South Wales, 43,715; and in Monmouthshire, 12,861. In North Wales, 6,118, or 30.1 per cent. of the bridegrooms, and 8,315, or 40.9 per cent. of the brides; in South Wales, 13,196, or 30.2 per cent. of the men, and 20,616, or 47.2 of the women; in Monmouthshire, 4,650, or 36.2 per cent. of the men, and 5,507, or 42.8 per cent. of the women, signed the register with marks.

III. Education Intelligence.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.—At the recent Convocation of University College, His Honor Governor Macdonald, in his capacity as visitor, presided. Professor London, according to established custom, delivered his inaugural address immediately after Convocation, and the warm reception accorded the new Professor by the undergraduates is evidence of his popularity amongst them. The attendance of visitors was large. The proceedings of the Convocation opened with the presentation of the prizes by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The recipients were presented to his Honor by the Professors of their respective classes, and as each came forward, his Honor greeted them with a few kind words of congratulation. On the conclusion of the distribution of prizes, the President, Dr. McCaul, said it was usual for the presiding officer to deliver an address at the close of the proceedings. It was not his intention to conform to the custom on that occasion, in the first place because there was an officer of higher rank than himself present, and in the second place, because he thought they were all impatient to hear the inaugural lecture of Professor London. He should also dispense with the usual recapitulation of the results of the year, because the main facts had already been given in the paper. He would not, however, deny himself the pleasure of expressing to his Honor, how much gratification his presence there afforded them (applause) as it showed his Honor took a deep interest in the progress of the College, and in the advancement of education as an important element in national greatness. Next to the righteousness which exalteth a nation he considered the spread of education of vital importance, especially in such a country as this, where, owing to the existence of the utmost political liberty, it was absolutely imperative that the people should be educated in order that they might exercise their right of franchise with intelligence. The system of education established in this Province, free and unfettered, he believed to be the best adapted to such a country as Canada, because out of the public funds it supplied the means whereby the son of the humblest man, whatever his politics, religion, or nationality, could pass from the common schools to the grammar schools, thence to the Colleges and Universities, and perhaps fill the highest office in the land—even as high as that of his Honor, the Lieut.-Governor—and be enabled to discharge the duties of that exalted station with credit to himself, honour to the place where he was educated, and with benefit to the community. (Cheers).

His Honor, who was greeted with loud applause, then rose to acknowledge the enthusiastic welcome he had received. He assured those present that never in his whole life had he felt so embarrassed. Surrounded by men of the highest culture and refinement, he felt that he not had the advantages they possessed. If, in order to discharge the duties of Lieutenant-Governor it had been necessary to have received a university education, he would not have occupied the position he did. The students whom he saw before him were happy in having secured the services of men who could impart to them that knowledge that would be the best passport for their future progress in almost any position they would be called upon to fill. Not having obtained a university education he was the better able to judge of what was required by those who appeared there that day, in order to fit them for offices of public trust. For himself, he might say that when he accepted the position of Lieut.-Governor, he and politics parted company, and he should discharge the duties of the office without prejudice or favour. (Loud applause.) In conclusion, he assured them that no one had more at heart the educational and general interests of the country than himself. (Cheers.) The proceedings then terminated, and his Honor shortly after left.

KNOX COLLEGE OPENED.—Knox College, a very handsome theological institution in connection with the Canada Presbyterian Church, was opened on the 6th ult. Very Rev. Principal Cook D.D. (of Morin College, Quebec) presided. The speakers were the Very Rev. Principal Cavan, D.D., Very Rev. Principal Snodgrass, D.D., of Queen's College University, Montreal College. The College staff is as follows:—The Rev. W. Cavan, D.D., Principal, and Professor of Exegetical Theology; Rev. W. Gregg, M.A., Professor of Apologetics and Church History; Rev. W. McLaren, Professor of Systematic Theology; Rev. Dr. Proudfoot, Lecturer on Homiletics and Pastoral Theology; A. M. Hamilton, M.A., and W. A. Wilson B.A., Classical Teachers; Professor Traverser, Teacher of Elocution. The history of the College, like that of the Presbyterian Church, has been one of slow but steadily increasing growth and prosperity. Established

thirty years ago in a most humble way, the institution has increased with the advance of Presbyterianism in Canada, until it can boast of handsome buildings and able Professors. The date of its birth is October 14th, 1844, when the Synod of "The Presbyterian Church of Canada" adopted a minute in favour of appointing a Professor of Divinity and a Professor of Literature and Science for conducting the studies of young men desiring to enter the ministry, Toronto being made the home of the incipient educational institution. The first session was attended by fourteen students, four of whom had been students at Queen's, Kingston, before the disruption. The classes were conducted by the Rev. Andrew King, a deputy from the Free Church of Scotland, and the Rev. Henry Esson, of Gabriel-st. Church, Montreal, Professors of Divinity and of Literature respectively, in a modest apartment in Mr. Esson's house in St. James-st. The staff was, however, almost immediately supplemented by the addition of the Rev. C. Robert Burns, of Paisley, pastor of the newly organized Knox Church, who was appointed to fill the chair of Theology. The classes continued their work without an event of interest occurring until two years afterwards when the Synod appointed a committee to consider the desirability of incorporating the College and to report a scheme for its establishment on a broader and permanent basis. The result of this action was that the institution was named Knox College, and an Academy or High School was added, the latter being placed under the charge of Rev. A. Gale, formerly of Hamilton, assisted by Rev. T. Wightman, formerly of Camden. The more ambitious institution found a home in Ontario Terrace, in premises since enlarged and now forming the Queen's Hotel. Valuable assistance in the work of teaching was rendered about this time by Rev. R. McCorkless, of St. Ninians, Scotland, and Rev. W. Rintoul, the latter conducting the classes in Hebrew and in Biblical criticism. In 1847 the Synod, in consideration of the increased number of students requiring the undivided services of a Professor, resolved to separate the Professorship of Theology in Knox College from the Pastorship of Knox Church in this city, the two positions having been held by Dr. Burns. A deputation was sent to Scotland to confer with the Colonial Committee of the Free Church, and secure, if possible the appointment of a Theological Professor. The result was the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Willis, who continued to teach theology with distinguished success during twenty-three years. With a view of promoting the efficiency of the College, the Synod appointed during the following year the Rev. Wm. Rintoul as Professor of Hebrew, the permanency of the appointment being made dependent upon the provision that might be made for Oriental literature in what was then King's College, now the Toronto University. Mr. Rintoul occupied the position with credit during several years, when, in consequence of changes in the University, it was considered no longer necessary to maintain a Professorship of Hebrew in Knox College. Among the many ministers who rendered important service to the institution from time to time at this period of its history, may be mentioned the Rev. Wm. Lyall, afterwards connected with the Divinity Hall at Halifax, N.S., and Rev. Ralph Robb, of Hamilton. The death of Professor Esson, in 1853, was followed by the appointment of the Rev. George Paxton Young, of Knox Church, Hamilton, to the vacant post. In the following session it became necessary to remove from Ontario Terrace, and accordingly Elmsley Villa, formerly occupied by the Earl of Elgin when Governor-General, was acquired, and enlarged so as to afford accommodation for the classes and boarding department. The staff was also enlarged by the appointment of Rev. Dr. Burns to the department of Church History and Evidences, while that of Exegetical Theology was assigned to Professor Young. An Act of Incorporation was obtained from the Legislature in 1858. From the first establishment of the College it was not intended that permanent provision should be made for instruction in the literary branches. After Professor Gale's retirement and death, which took place in 1854, Rev. John Laing and subsequently Mr. James Smith, acted as teachers in the preparatory department. Instruction in this department has since been given by senior students, except during three sessions, when Professor Young, who had resigned his position on the College staff in 1864, took charge of the literary classes by desire of the Synod. After Professor Young's retirement, the Rev. W. Gregg, of Cooke's Church, and Rev. W. Cavan, of St. Mary's, acted as lecturers on exegetical theology during two years, when the latter was placed in charge of the department. Dr. Burns having resigned his position as Professor of Church History in 1864, became Emeritus Professor but continued to render service in the classes until his death, in 1869. During the following year Dr. Willis resigned his position, and was followed by Rev. Dr. Inglis, of Hamilton, and Rev. Wm. Gregg, of Cooke's Church, Toronto, the latter of whom now fills the chair of Apologetics. The Rev. Wm. McLaren, of Knox Church, Ottawa, was assigned the Professorship of Systematic Theology, thereby completing the staff of Professors.

Knox College embraces the theological institution of the United Presbyterian Church as well as that of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, the two colleges being merged into one at the union in 1861. A few words respecting theological education as conducted in the United Presbyterian Church previous to the union will, therefore, be opportune. In 1845 the "Missionary Presbytery of the Canadas" recognising the importance of providing for a native trained ministry, adopted a scheme for the establishment of a theological institution, and the Rev. Wm. Proudfoot, of London, was appointed first Professor of Theology. The curriculum of the institution which was located at London, embraced classics, mental and moral philosophy logic and rhetoric, as well as systematic theology, Church history, and Biblical literature. Commencing in the fall of 1845, the entire work of teaching devolved upon Mr. Proudfoot for two years, at the expiration of which time Rev. A. Mackenzie, of Goderich, was appointed to teach Hebrew. After the lapse of two more years, the institution was removed to Toronto, and, owing to King's College being erected into a Provincial institution, it was resolved to limit the teaching given at the institution to theology. Mr. Proudfoot died shortly afterwards. He was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. John Taylor, of Auchtermuchty, Scotland, who discharged the duties of Theological Professor during the eight succeeding years, when he returned to his native country. When the Union was effected, in 1861, ten students were taking their theological course in connection with the United Presbyterian Church, and these all entered Knox College. This representative institution has continued the work of affording theological training with vigour and success. About four hundred young men have passed through it