

towns, through the agency of 'any benevolent association, society, or congregation of any religious persuasion,' which the committee believes will meet the views of the United Church of England and Ireland, in regard to schools in cities and towns."

This modification was not acceded to by the committee, and the adoption of the original report was moved as above.

Mr. Grover, Colborne, seconded by Mr. Grierson, moved in amendment—"That while the Synod contends that the Church of England and Ireland in this Province has as good a right to claim separate schools as the Roman Catholics, it deems it inexpedient as a Church, and detrimental to the interests of general education, to commit itself to a principle which, if once acted upon by the sects so abundant in Canada, would destroy our common school system.

Mr. J. W. Gamble supported the amendment, and expressed his regret that, by adopting Dr. Bovell's resolution, the Synod had treated the proposition of the Chief Superintendent with discourtesy. He (Mr. Gamble) had always opposed separate schools, but the schools proposed to be established by Dr. Ryerson's bill were not separate schools. Their teachers were to undergo the same examinations; they were to be inspected by the same Government Inspectors: and were, in fact, to be part and parcel of the present system.

Rev. Mr. Darling denied that the Synod had treated the proposal of the Chief Superintendent with discourtesy, in agreeing to petition the Legislature. Dr. Ryerson had recommended that they should do so.

Mr. Hodgins.—Did he recommend you to petition for separate schools?

Rev. Mr. Darling.—He recommended us to petition Parliament to grant us our just claims.

Dr. Bovell said he was quite willing that the separate schools they claimed should be subject to inspection by Government Inspectors. If that removed Mr. Gamble's objection to separate schools, then there was no difference between them.

Mr. R. Baldwin supported the amendment; but it was negatived and the report adopted. The Synod shortly afterwards adjourned.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—FOURTH DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Fuller read the report of the committee upon University Education. The following is the report:—

The committee to whom was intrusted the important duty of watching the course of legislation with reference to University education, beg leave to report,—That they held several meetings of such members of the committee as residing in Toronto could conveniently attend them; at the first of which a sub-committee was appointed who reported at a subsequent meeting.—That at a large meeting of the leading members of the committee, they unanimously agreed to the following as a primary Report, to be submitted to the Lord Bishop, under the direction of whom they were required, by resolution of Synod, to act. They are of opinion that it should be their endeavour to obtain the recognition of the following principles:—

1. "That it is desirable that there should be one University for Upper Canada, which should embrace all the bodies in the Province possessing academic powers; and that all graduates of these bodies shall be entitled to the same standing in the Provincial University.

2. "That the separate Colleges to be incorporated into this Provincial University should be required to abstain from the exercise of their rights to confer degrees, except degrees in divinity, so long as they remain in connection with the University.

3. "That there should be two distinct bodies for the administration of the affairs of the University, viz.:

I. "A general Board of Management, who should have the control of all financial matters.

II. "An Executive Committee or Senate which should have entire control of the educational system of the University within the limits prescribed by the charter; the said Executive Council or Senate to consist of graduates of the University, representatives of the separate Colleges.

4. "That there should be no interference on the part of the University in the internal administration of the property, education, or discipline of the separate Colleges."

To this primary report presented to his Lordship the Bishop, by two members of the Committee, deputed for that purpose, his Lordship was pleased to make the following reply, in a letter to the chairman of the committee:—

"I have received the communication which you left with me, some time ago, which would seem to be a report of the Committee appointed in

accordance with the resolution passed at our last Synod, to watch the course of legislation with reference to University education, and to endeavour, under the direction of the Lord Bishop, and by conference with members of the Legislature or with the Government, so as to guide and mould such legislation as to make it consistent with the interests of the church and the improvement of University education.

"When this resolution was under discussion before the Synod, I consented to its adoption merely as a committee of inquiry—nothing more. With this limitation I thought it might be useful, should any measure be introduced by the Government on University education—because it might carefully watch its progress through the legislature, and apprise us of its provisions and bearing on Trinity College; and, should we find any improvements, how far we might be able to avail ourselves of them with safety, or modify them so as to benefit our system of education; or, if detrimental, to endeavour to get them corrected, or rescinded. I was of opinion, also, that the committee should inquire as far as practicable into the working of the other collegiate institutions in the Province, because the information thus obtained might enable us to perfect our own rules and regulations, not only in regard to discipline, but also as respects our literary and ordinary arrangements.

"But I never contemplated any changes in the fundamental principles of our charter, nor do I believe it requires any. What we really need is pecuniary assistance, and nothing more. Our deficiency in this respect proceeds from two causes: first, from the contingent losses of property, over which we had no control; secondly, from not exerting ourselves as perhaps we might have done in disposing of our wild lands.

"But it is not yet too late, if our strength be energetically put forth, to bring in a comfortable measure of relief. Our case, therefore, is by no means helpless, nor involved in greater difficulties than have been overcome by a strict frugality and a judicious expenditure.

"There is, indeed, already more than a transient hope of at least a partial diminution of this difficulty, by an application to Government. To this we have been indirectly invited, as appears from the public speeches of the Honourable John A. Macdonald, Attorney-General of Canada West. And from his encouraging reply to my application upon the subject, in which he says that if granted, 'I am sure that it will not be clogged by any conditions that would render it difficult or impossible to accept.'

"So much in explanation of the resolution.

"But what do we find in referring to the Report? Instead of a simple inquiry, giving us information respecting the state and working of collegiate institutions in the Province, and the particular objects and views of the Government, if they can be ascertained, in establishing and modifying a new University, we are called upon at once to receive the following principles:—1st. That it is desirable that there should be one University for Upper Canada, which should embrace all the bodies in the Province possessing academic powers; and that all graduates of these bodies should be entitled to the same standing in the Provincial University.

"Now I do not consider such a colossal University desirable or applicable to the wants of the Province. It is said to have failed in Australia; but be that as it may, as it would be in a good degree without competition, it would either sink gradually into indolence, or in process of time, by its greater power and influence, injure all other institutions; and not only trench upon their independence, but at length extinguish their vitality. The reason why the London University shews so much life is that it confines itself, as far as I can find from its charter and calendar, to public examinations and the conferring of degrees. It admits of no teaching whatever, in the common meaning of the word, and is rather felt as a kind protector than an arrogant master. 2nd. 'That the separate colleges to be incorporated into the Provincial University should be required to abstain from the exercise of their right to confer degrees, excepting the degrees in Divinity, so long as they remain in connection with the University. No such severe assumptions as these are exercised by the London University. All the colleges and universities connected with it, so far as I can find from the charter, continue in all things free within themselves. Even in the conferring of degrees, matters are so arranged by the London University, as not to interfere with the arrangements of the college and the educational institutions. The under graduates of them all have the option of taking their degree, if found qualified, at their respective colleges, or at the London University, with the simple provision that they must make their choice, as they cannot be taken at both. Hence in this respect there is no interference or restraint imposed upon any of the colleges by the London University itself. And here it may be remarked that the Board of Com-