

tion stone at Cobourg of the Upper Canada Academy, which was destined, ten years afterwards, to expand into the University of Victoria College, or "Old Vic," as she was lovingly called. On his return to Canada, Dr. Ryerson wrote a series of articles in the *Christian Guardian*, headed "Impressions made by my late visit to England." These "Impressions" were violently assailed by Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie and other editors of extreme views, as being too favorable to the public men and institutions of England, and led to a protracted discussion, which had the effect of dividing into two hostile camps the liberals of moderate and extreme views—afterwards known as Reformers and Radicals—the latter of whom precipitated the rebellion of 1837.

In 1835, the financial embarrassments of the Upper Canada Academy necessitated urgent measures being taken to collect funds and to secure a royal charter for the institution, and Dr. Ryerson was appointed to go to England to obtain both.

As a slight digression in this narrative, I may mention that, owing to the persistent efforts of the revolutionary party in Upper Canada to influence the British Parliament against the moderate and law-abiding party in that province, the advocacy of Messrs. Hume and Roebuck, able and prominent members of the House of Commons, was secured. How their efforts were checkmated, Dr. Ryerson himself tells us. He said that "in presenting the Canadian petition, Mr. Hume made an elaborate speech, full of exaggerations and misstatements from beginning to end. I was requested to take a seat under the gallery of the House of Commons, and while Mr. Hume was speaking, I furnished Lord Sandom and Mr. Gladstone with the materials for answers to Mr. Hume's misstatements. Mr. Gladstone's quick perception, with Lord Sandom's promptings, kept the House in a roar of laughter at Mr. Hume's expense for more than an hour; the wonder being how Mr. Gladstone was so thoroughly informed on Canadian affairs. . . . Mr. Hume was confounded and made no reply, and as far as I know, never after spoke on Canadian affairs." Dr. Ryerson followed this up by a series of letters in the *London Times*, signed "A Canadian." The British North American Association of Merchants in London, had these letters reprinted, and a copy of them sent to the members of both Houses of Parliament.

It is unnecessary to dwell farther on the stirring events of these troublesome times, in which Dr. Ryerson took his full share as the champion of moderation and of equal rights. It endangered his life, however; and Elders Case and Green and others prevented him from going on from Cobourg to Toronto, on his way from Kingston, for, as Dr. Ryerson states in his "Epochs of Methodism," "it had been agreed by W. L. Mackenzie and his fellow-rebels in