

Appendix  
(D. D.)

7th May.

gical Professor in connexion with the Church of England in King's College, neither the Government nor the Council of King's College has done any thing in reference to a subject, on which the Imperial Government has made the strongest representations, and which has also been matter of negotiation on the part of the authorities of King's with the friends of Queen's College. Moreover, although Queen's College has been established by private means alone, which being obtained almost entirely in this country, it cannot but be well known, must be altogether insufficient to support a University; and although the Royal Charter, which was declared to be necessary for the purposes sought to be attained, was procured at the heavy expense of upwards of seven hundred pounds, yet with the exception of a grant of five hundred pounds from the Legislature at the close of last Session, for the year 1842, (the first year during which Queen's College was in operation) nothing whatever has been granted out of the public funds of the Province for the support of this Institution, while very different has been the treatment shewn not merely to similar, but also to very different literary Institutions throughout the country.

The Board of Trustees feel prompted and encouraged to enter thus fully into all these matters, from observing the desire expressed by His Excellency "of affording to the several Colleges now established in Upper Canada an opportunity of offering such an exposition of the views entertained by each as may facilitate his arriving at a clear understanding of the whole subject."

It will thus be seen, that the position occupied by Queen's College, and by Upper Canada in reference to a University Education, is substantially this, that at a time when the people of Western Canada might reasonably have expected that some provision should be made for securing to them and their posterity the benefits of a Literary and Scientific Education "founded on the principles of the Christian Religion," a magnificent provision was made by Royal Bounty for this important purpose; that after a lapse of thirty years, a Charter from the Crown was obtained for the establishment of the University, the terms and character of which, when it was obtained, were unknown by the very people whose general and lasting welfare was meant by the endowment of the Royal Founder to be secured, and when the people did know the character and terms of the Charter, their disapprobation of them was expressed in the most emphatic and unequivocal manner; that for ten years the procurers and holders of the Charter, contended and challenged the right and the power of any authority whatever either in Canada or in Britain, to wrest it from them, or even to change it; that the Members of the Church of Scotland, foreseeing no issue to this contest, and ignorant as to the character of that issue, perceiving also, that as time passed away, the literary and religious interests not only of their own body, but also of the public generally, were suffering loss, began to adopt measures with the view of accomplishing by private liberality what they fondly hoped to have seen attained by means of Royal Bounty; that even after certain amendments on the original Charter were made, no successful efforts were put forth by the Council of King's College to put it in operation until after the business of tuition in Queen's College had commenced, and also until after "the Upper Canada Academy" established under that title by the Wesleyan Methodist Church five years previously, had been incorporated under the name and style of "Victoria College" at Cobourg; so that whereas the summer of 1811 saw Upper Canada without a College at all, the summer of 1843 exhibited the same country with three Colleges; not the least extraordinary feature of this exhibition being, that the acting authorities of the publicly endowed University did not proceed to lay its found-

ation stone until after the two others were in actual operation; superficial observers being thus tempted to draw the one or the other of two conclusions, both equally erroneous,—either that a College is a very different thing from what most educated persons are accustomed to believe it, or that Western Canada, in less than two years had made such rapid advances in the desire of enjoying a Literary and Scientific Education as from having none, to have passed into the condition of having three Universities;—the historical fact all the while being, that if the publicly endowed University had, instead of being started last, been put in operation first, and on such safe and liberal principles as were set forth by the people of Canada, and also by the Imperial Government, after the true state of the Province had become known in England, the two Universities which were first in operation, would never, as Universities, have been thought of. From the moment when the three Colleges now in Upper Canada were in operation, it became inevitable that the public should regard them as rival, not really needful Institutions, and as the one is munificently endowed, and the other two are not, it is rendered certain that in consequence of privileges and rewards held out to Students by the publicly endowed College which it is impossible for privately established Colleges to offer, most of the very limited number of University Students in the country will be attracted to the place whence pecuniary and literary honors will be most likely to flow upon their present and future course; and finally, it will be seen, that so far as Queen's College is concerned, not only has that equitable share in the management of the affairs of King's College justly claimed by the Members of the Church of Scotland been denied and resisted, but also that what has repeatedly been the subject of the strongest representations by the Imperial Government, as well as of negotiation with the Government of this country, and the acting authorities of King's College, has been unjustly withheld.

Viewing all which considerations, the Board of Trustees of Queen's College entertain very decidedly the conviction, which they have on many occasions and in many modes presented to Parliament, and to the Government, that the only effectual way of making King's College as extensively useful as it was meant to be, and at the same time of safely guarding the interests alike of Literature, Science and Religion, is to present inducements to the various Ecclesiastical Bodies in the Province who may chose to avail themselves of such inducements, to establish merely Theological Colleges, with a certain amount of representation to each in the Council of King's College; and, upon this principle, so to deal, with the question of grants of money from the funds of the University to the Theological Colleges which may be established as constituent parts of the University, as justice and equity demand. In other words, the Board believe, that the only safe way of settling this question is immediately to mark with Legislative authority a measure bearing the essential features of the Bill introduced during the last Session of Parliament.

Extracted from the Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Queen's College, by

(Signed,) J. WILLIAMSON,  
Secretary.

(Enclosure)

Appendix  
(D. D.)

7th May.

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