

isfactory answers in regard to the other points already referred to, it would obviously be most desirable that means should be immediately afforded for placing such a second professorship on such a footing as might secure the labors of two duly qualified theological teachers. The committee are not however prepared to recommend that £5,000 should at once be advanced for this purpose. Indeed the state of their funds at present would effectually prevent such a large grant of money—and in the circumstances of the committee such an application of funds to the extent referred to, might be more than questionable. The same end however might be attained by granting immediately a salary of £300 a year for a limited number of years, and opening a subscription at the same time for a permanent endowment. If the subscription prospered, the salary being limited to £300, the demand upon the committee would gradually diminish, and would probably in a short time come to an end—and should it be otherwise, and should a small sum still be required—it appears to the committee that the vast importance of the cause would justify a permanent, or at least a long continued annual grant. In no other way indeed, as appears to the committee, could greater good be effected by the same amount. No doubt however it would be desirable that the committee should as soon as possible, be relieved from the claim, by a permanent endowment—and for this purpose a subscription should be immediately entered upon by the Edinburgh sub-committee, and by all the other local sub-committees.—The subject also should be brought under the notice of the Glasgow Colonial Society, who have exhibited a lively interest in it,—preparation might be made for collections in England, and finally, application might be made to Her Majesty's Government.

In regard to the subject of bursaries, the committee sympathise in the feeling that has prevented the Synod of Canada from availing themselves of the offer of the committee.—Though the committee are of opinion, that even after the institution of a college in Canada, instances might from time to time occur in which students might be found to whose advantage it would greatly tend, to embrace the opportunity of varying or extending their course of study and enlarging their experience by spend-

ing one or more sessions in a Scottish University.

The committee in conclusion feel themselves bound to advert to the disinterested zeal manifested by their Canadian brethren for the establishment of a theological institution. In all their proceedings in reference to this subject, in the views by which they have been influenced and in the measures they have adopted, they have shown the most enlightened views as to the duty of the christian church in regard to the community with which they are connected. In these respects their labors are deserving of all praise and of all encouragement, from all those who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity, and especially from the church from which they have sprung and on which their proceedings reflect such honor. It was by the advice and under the sanction of the parent church, that they availed themselves of the full benefit of the presbyterian form of government, the circumstances in which they now find themselves able to propose the establishment of a University, may be considered as one of the most important results of the unity and efficiency given to their movements by their new constitution, and the church at home is bound to assist their efforts in the only department that is now awaiting to complete the apparatus of a religious national establishment.

If any additional consideration were awaiting to stimulate the church of Scotland in this cause it might be found in the proposal of the Synod in reference to the appointment of the first professors. It is difficult to say whether this proposal is more honorable to the Synod of Canada or to the church at home. At all events the evidence thus afforded of their singleness of aim, of the absence of every selfish or partial purpose, of all unworthy jealousy or suspicion, presents the strongest obligation to the church at home, to unite their alms and their prayers as a memorial before the Lord in behalf of her transatlantic children, that their power may become commensurate with their will to prove a blessing to their adopted country.

Extracted on this, and the five preceding pages, from the Records of the General Assembly's Colonial Committee, by

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