

And what if now a joyous boast be ours,
Of triumphs gained by more than human powers?
His be the praise alone, that Rock of Might,
Whose favor is the charter of our right;
May He, in whose blest name these walls are
raised,

Here, morn and eve, with grateful lips be praised;
Hence prayer's pure incense float to Heaven above
For further increase of such wondrous love.

Him too we name, with no ungrateful lays.
Who reared this lasting monument of praise;
His Christian charity, his godly zeal,
Toiled without ceasing for the Church's weal;
The shepherd of our infant Zion's fold,
No faithless hireling, bought with sordid gold,
Who, when the hungry wolf assails the sheep,
Deserts the helpless charge he feigned to keep—
Of other mould, through evil, and through good,
Firm champion in the righteous cause he stood,
No true Religion, wed with generous lore,
Might hold her seat on broad Ontario's shore.

And thou, our chosen Guardian and our guide;
Thy country's foremost son, her earliest pride,
Here where thy childhood played, thy manhood
grew.

Here reap the honours to thy virtues due.
Not mid the din of war arose thy fame;—
The olive, not the laurel wreath's thy name;
With victories won by no ensanguined sword,
In halls of justice, not at martial board;
Thine is a heritage of bright renown;
The glory of a bloodless civic crown.

Here at some future day a hoary sire,
His dull eye kindling with a grateful fire,
Shall view perchance, these walls of aspect grey,
And from a heart so charged with love, shall say,
"Within these halls, in time of early youth,
"I mingled earthly lore with heavenly truth;
"And, till life's latest hour, my lips shall bless
"The first good Bishop's work, and not the less
"His name, who, pupil, counsellor and friend,
"Aided in guiding to a glorious end
"This labour: faithful still through toil and loss
"Fair Learning's vine to train upon the Cross."

The applause having subsided, Mr. THOMSON was also led up to the Chancellor, who presented him with a volume as an acknowledgement from himself which he trusted he would receive as a proof of Collegiate approbation of his successful progress in poetry, a talent which all admired and which he hoped this would induce him to cultivate.

Mr. E. BEAVER was next introduced to the Chancellor who presented him with a handsome volume as a trifling recognition by the College of the services rendered by him in the superintendence of the Chapel Choir.

The Chancellor then proceeded to read his reply to the addresses as follows:—

MY LORD BISHOP,
MR. PROVOST, AND PROFESSORS,—

The honor of being placed in so prominent a position in this University, and of being the first to fill it, is enhanced by several considerations which make me feel more sensibly the distinction conferred upon me by the appointment of the Council.

Among these is the remarkable manner in which this institution has with almost unexampled rapidity been called into existence, through the ability, decision, and activity of our venerable Bishop, under circumstances extremely discouraging to the members of our Church.

Another is the thoroughly sound and satisfactory principles on which the University is established—principles which we, who are concerned in its government, are persuaded must so strongly recommend it to the confidence and zealous support of every sincere and faithful believer in the doctrines of the Church of England, that no doubt can reasonably be entertained of its increasing and permanent success.

It might seem ungracious, if I were to make no allusion to the laudatory terms in which I have just been addressed; and indeed it is not possible that I could feel otherwise than highly gratified by the favourable and kind consideration of a learned body united for purposes so sacred in their character, and so important in their influence upon society as those which it will be the labour of Trinity College to promote. But I need hardly say that I rather regard this portion of the proceedings as something which custom has sanctioned as appropriate to such occasions. I must disclaim any such delusion as could suffer me to receive this kind mention of my name in a graver sense; for it is but too true that if for the discharge of such duties as are to devolve upon me in connection with the University, any such qualifications were indispensable, as could deserve to be distinguished by the name of scholarship, I could not have been so inconsiderate as to accept the nomination, if it had been indiscreetly offered. It seems that the custom which regulates these matters has been long so indulgent as not to leave this a ground of difficulty. But there was one

consideration which I desired should receive the attention of the Council; and that is, the probability of my presence here being called for on public occasions, at times when I might find it impossible to withdraw myself from other duties. I mention this now, because I would unwillingly be thought hereafter to have forgotten or neglected anything incumbent upon me to do here, when I may happen to be prevented by duties of such a nature that all others must necessarily give place to them. The contingency to which I have alluded was considered, and it has seemed not difficult, I believe, to make arrangements by which any inconvenience will be obviated.

I shall probably not find it necessary during my connection with the University to allude again to any personal topic, but I may venture at this time to make one other remark of a nature even still more personal. I may be pardoned for mentioning on this occasion the fact that the first of my father's family who came from England to America, was one of the original Governor's of William and Mary College, founded in the colony of Virginia, and that his name is to be found among the Trustees nominated in the Royal Charter, which issued under the Great Seal of England, on the 8th of February, 1692. I rejoice that in the contest which nearly a century afterwards ended in the separation of that Colony from the Crown, his descendant took such a part as has enabled me to give my assistance, unimportant as it may be, in establishing at this late day in another British Province a similar institution, founded under happier auspices, and with a reasonable prospect, under the vivifying influence of Episcopal superintendence, of far greater and more enduring results.

In looking to the future, I do not perceive that the Act which has been passed by the Legislature during its present Session is likely to affect materially the interests of Trinity College. It is true that the funds which had by a Royal Grant been appropriated to the support of an University in connection with the national bureau, are by this last Act authorized to be applied in some degree to objects which may seem to be even more at variance with the purposes of the original grant than those which had been sanctioned by previous measures; but it can scarcely be said with accuracy that they do in fact deviate more widely, for when we reflect that by the Royal Charter King's College was founded, and was afterwards by Royal Grant endowed as a seat of learning for the education of youth in the principles of the Christian Religion; and for their instruction in the various branches of science and literature, we can hardly look upon it as a greater departure from these objects that its property should now be employed, as it is to be henceforward under this last Act of the Colonial Legislature, in supporting an University in which it is expressly provided that nothing whatever shall be taught, than that it should have been left to be expended as it would have been under the former law, in maintaining an institution in which the doctrines of no Christian Church were to be inculcated, nor the religious services of any Christian denomination enjoined.

The new act however, does provide that besides supporting the University of Toronto in which it is enacted that there shall be no Professorship, or other Teachership whatever there shall also be maintained from the property which had been granted to King's College another institution to be called University College, in which instruction is to be imparted, but with the same exclusion of Divinity Professors and of the Religious service of any Church, which had characterised the University of Toronto under the former law. The people of Upper Canada therefore will continue to possess the Colleges established in defined and strict connection with their principal religious communities, but unsupported, or at least with no assurance of support from the public revenue; and besides these they will possess one other institution deriving its income from the property which had been granted to King's College—but an institution which can not be in connection with any religious denomination—which can inculcate no form of doctrine; nor impose any religious service, as part of its discipline for in this respect it is provided with scrupulous precision that "no religious test or profession or religious faith shall be required of any of its professors, lecturers, teachers, students, officers, or servants." Of such Colleges there may possibly in time be more than one, for there is a general provision in the last Act to which I refer that "any surplus of revenue shall constitute a fund to be from time to time appropriated by the Provincial Parliament for academical education," and of course upon such conditions as the Parliament may think proper to impose.

The members of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Diocese form a

very numerous body; and making all the allowance which it is reasonable to make for the members of those who, having been educated in the tenets of other denominations, will naturally resort for their education to those Colleges respectively which have been found in communion with their faith; and making also allowance for the numbers of those who may be sent by preference to receive their education in seats of learning which in religious matters exact no assurance of faith, and recognize no standard of doctrinal truths—we need not fear that there will not be found ample employment within these walls for those reverend and learned Professors who, with the earnestness of conviction, and in the assurance of that "truth which makes them free," shall devote themselves to the religious, as well as to the moral training of the youth committed to their charge.

The Legislature of the Province, it must be thankfully remembered, in the time of our difficulty, promptly and freely conferred the legal powers and capacities, that were necessary for enabling the members of our church to endow and manage this College which they have founded, and for preserving and promoting its interests. The grant of the Royal Charter which has followed the Act of Incorporation, was also kindly promoted by the Colonial Government, as soon as some apparent grounds for hesitation had been removed; and Trinity College at present stands both as regards its legal capacity and its privileges, on as favourable ground, I think, as its best friends could desire. It rests now with those entrusted with its government to take such measures as may be in their power, for rendering it efficient and attractive. It can not be attractive unless it be efficient—and to maintain its efficiency there must be the assurance of adequate funds.

Upon the present generation of Churchmen in Upper Canada, the duty then is thrown, which they will regard rather as a privilege, or laying a secure foundation for the independence of this University, and guarding it against any discreditable embarrassment from the want of indispensable support. The liberality of those who come after us will impel them from their greater abundance to crown the work which we have had the happiness to see begun.

It is an inestimable advantage to Trinity College that almost at the commencement of its existence, one generous donor, Dr. Burnside, a member of its Council, has set an example to his brother churchmen, of a benefaction on a scale so generous, that if of those who could imitate him a very few would do so, we should be relieved from all anxiety on the ground of revenue.

The Council of Trinity College, and all who desire its success have observed, and most thankfully acknowledged the important services which have been rendered by the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, and by the Rev. Dr. McMurray, Mr. Fuiler, and Mr. Givins, in procuring assistance from the members of the Church, both here and abroad, towards accomplishing what we have so much at heart. It need hardly be said how grateful we are for the success which has attended their zealous and persevering exertions. Of course for sustaining and increasing what it required more than our own resources so quickly to establish, we must hereafter mainly rely upon the Churchmen within this Diocese, and of the existence of the spirit which we may hope to see exemplified, a most agreeable and encouraging proof has been afforded in the success which instantly attended the appeal made yesterday to the friends of this University, to establish within it a scholarship under the name of the Bishop Strachan Jubilee Scholarship, as a tribute due to the Right Rev. Prelate, to whom the University itself owes its existence. It was a graceful compliment happily suggested by the Rev. Henry Patton, the present Incumbent of the Rectory of Cornwall, who desired that we should thus commemorate our gratitude to Divine Providence, which has preserved the Right Rev. Prelate to crown his valuable services to the Church and to the cause of sound religious education, in this fiftieth year of his ministry—a ministry which I saw commenced in the year 1803, in the same parish in which Mr. Patton is now so efficiently serving.

To the young gentlemen who are now reaping the first fruits of these exertions in which our Venerable Bishop has been engaged, and in which he has been so affectionately seconded by his pious and faithful Clergy, the present times are full of hope and promise. The rapid expansion of enterprise in this country—such indeed as it is wonderful to witness, is opening new fields to the application of science, and of the arts, and creating new avenues to employment, by which youth with principles well established, and minds well cultivated cannot fail to profit. May they have the wisdom to appreciate duly the opportunities of sound instruction which are here provided for them—may they

patiently submit to the necessary restraints of discipline, and may it be their happiness to bring themselves early to the conviction which a most pure-minded and admirable member of our Church at the close of a long life spent in an age of great vicissitudes and trials, caused to be engraven on his tomb—"That a life is vanity that is not honest—and that there is no real happiness but in solid piety."

The applause which followed the reading of this most admirable address was loud and lengthy. The Venerable ARCHDEACON OF YORK then rose and spoke as follows:—

MR. CHANCELLOR, MY LORD, THE VISITORS' AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL.

I venture to express it as the feeling of the Reverend Gentlemen whose names are associated with mine in the reference to our humble services which you have just made, that while we highly appreciate the compliment it expresses, we feel it a great honor to have been employed in the cause of Trinity College, and to have contributed in the slightest degree to the success and stability of an Institution, so deservedly dear to the Churchmen of this Province. We have been but adding our humble testimony to the value of a principle, which we trust will ever be guarded and maintained, that religion not less in the highest than in the lowest departments of education, should be interwoven with and sanctify all secular learning; and that, in the effort to effect an accomplished scholar, the obligation is the more bounden to furnish him with the armour of a Christian.

As Clergymen too, we have not been unmindful in the progress of our humble efforts on behalf of this rising Institution,—and that recollection has cheered us in our work,—that it is the constituted nursery of those who are to be the labourers in the vineyard of our Lord in this diocese; who are to occupy our own places when we shall be called upon by the most dignified to render an account of our stewardship.

In cheerfully rendering the services to Trinity College, which the acknowledgement just made so flatteringly expresses, we have but to add here on this public occasion our warmest wishes for its success, and our hope and prayer that benefactors will never be wanting to secure to it an efficiency and progress proportionate to the rapidly increasing prosperity and population of this Colony.

Mr. GIBSON, the senior student of the University, then read the following address from the Students to his Lordship the Bishop:—

MY LORD BISHOP,—The honourable and grateful part which has been assigned to me in the proceedings of this day, is that of conveying to your Lordship in the name of our society, our heartfelt congratulations on the complete organization of a University, the establishment of which has long been the object of your anxious solicitude and unwearied efforts.

We have met here, my Lord, on other occasions of a joyous character—we have seen you lay the foundation stone of this College,—we have seen you preside at its inauguration,—you have kindly joined in our festivities at the close of our Academic year,—and you have been present also at its commencement, to witness the accession of new students to our numbers; but a peculiar interest attaches to our present assemblage, inasmuch as the University is now, for the first time, assuming its perfect form, and exercising in the person of its chief officer, those powers with which it has been graciously invested by Royal Charter.

We are assured, moreover, that it must be a matter of the highest satisfaction to your Lordship, that the College Council, in electing one to the important office of Chancellor, have been enabled to secure the services of a gentleman so pre-eminently qualified to discharge its duties. It would ill become me to make more explicit reference to virtues and accomplishments which are universally acknowledged, or to attempt to define diversified claims to our confidence and admiration, which can be duly appreciated only by long experience and mature judgment. I may, however, be permitted to express a hope that we may not indolently rest in the honour which we derive from the association of such a name with our University—that we may not be content merely to acknowledge it as our "presidium," as our "dulce decus," but that we may rather bear in mind the maxim,—

"Dus est magna parentum
"Virtus."

and that every son of this noble institution may strive to inherit, by the patient pursuit of moral and intellectual excellence, the virtue of him, who has been first called to