

Of this sum there has been received :		
In Cash.....	40,278	19 8
Lands sold.....	9,150	0 0
Lands for which deeds have been received.....	10,302	0 0
Building Society's Stock	714	0 0
Giving a total of.....	£60,444	19 8
It appears that there has been expended :		
On building and lands	£13,261	4 2
Furniture and Museum.....	1,893	16 10
Taxes on lands	743	11 4
	£15,898	12 4

If this be deducted from the total sum subscribed, viz., £70,458 8s. 2d., there will be found to remain a balance of.....£54,559 15 10

The income and current expenses may be estimated as follows :

INCOME.		
Fees from Students	£1,500	0 0
Interest on investments.....	2,201	0 0
Balance	485	0 0
	£4,186	0 0
EXPENDITURE.		
Salaries of Professors.....	£1,660	0 0
Salaries of Bursar and Book-keeper.....	125	0 0
House expenditure.....	1,788	0 0
Taxes on lands	152	0 0
Insurance.....	75	0 0
Incidental expenses	386	0 0
	£4,186	0 0

This statement shows a deficiency of £485, which might be augmented by the amount to which the general funds of the College are chargeable on account of Scholarships, a sum not less than £345 per annum.

In the preceding statement no mention has been made of a sum amounting to upwards of £5,000, given to the College by the Trustees of the late Dr. Burnside. This property was given in the form of mortgages, with the interest due thereon for some time previous to their transfer, but the College has not as yet derived any income whatever from this source.

It may be desirable to give a few statistics in evidence of the results which have hitherto been obtained from the College as a place of general education, and of preparation for the sacred ministry.

The number of matriculated students, from the opening of the College in January, 1852, to the close of the last academical year, [July, 1859,] has been one hundred and thirty-five, of which number the following analysis may be given :—

1852-52. Transferred from Cobourg, 16 ; Entered originally at the College, 5	21
1853-53. Students in Divinity or in Arts, 15 ; in Medicine, 4	19
1853-54. Divinity and Arts, 14 ; Medicine, 9.....	23
1854-55. Do 16 ; do 2.....	18
1855-56. Do 18 ; do 2 ; Law, 2.....	22
1856-57. Do 11.....	11
1857-58. Do 10 ; in law, 1.....	11
1858-59. Do 10.....	10
Total	135

In addition to the matriculated students, a large number of occasional students attended the lectures of the Medical school.

Of students in Arts or Divinity who have received their education at the College, forty-nine have proceeded to the Degree of B.A. ; of which number the following analysis may be given :

In Holy Orders.....	19
Engaged in the study or practice of the Law.....	18
Officers in the army.....	2
In charge of grammar schools.....	2
Students in Medicine	1
Students in Divinity	6
Dead	1
Total	49

Thirty-one of the students of the College have received Ordination ; twenty-nine in the Diocese of Toronto ; one in the Diocese of Fredericton ; and one in the Diocese of Huron.

The present number of students is thirty-two ; twelve being in the Divinity class, and twenty in the Arts classes.

It is a matter of great regret to the Corporation, that the original basis of study provided by the College, should have been narrowed by the resignation of the Professors of the Faculty of Medicine in 1856. The Corporation strongly feel that, next to a well instructed and zealous clergy, nothing is more to be desired for the welfare of the country at large, than that it should possess a body of Christian gentlemen devoted to the arduous duties of the medical profession. They trust that at no distant day they must possess the means required for re-establishing the Faculty upon a satisfactory and permanent footing.

So far as legal studies are concerned, it would appear that a sound classical and mathematical education is indispensable to eminence in this department, and that the interests both of the profession and of the public are best consulted by inducing young men to avail themselves, at the small expense of one additional year of study, of the advantages which such an education affords. Scholarships tenable from B.A. during the three years of subsequent legal study, and the institution of special prizes for students of law, might prove wholesome encouragements to the more general adoption of that academical training to which the high character of the English bar is mainly to be attributed.

In conclusion, the Corporation would invite the attention of subscribers and other friends of the College, to the fact, that the payment of the subscriptions still due would, of itself, enable the College to establish a Medical School on a permanent and satisfactory basis.—(See page 14.)

VI. Papers relating to Railways.

1. CROSSING OF THE FIRST TRAIN ON THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

On Thursday, the 24th of November, 1859, the first train, consisting of an engine and flat-car, passed through the Victoria Bridge, to the south side of the river. It contained the Managing Director, Mr. Blackwell ; the Hon. Mr. Cartier ; several of the Directors, viz. : Major Campbell, C.B., Hon. Mr. Ferrier, Mr. Jas. Beaty, Mr. Forsyth, and Mr. T. G. Ridout ; with two ladies, Miss Blackwell and Miss Beaty ; Mr. Shanley ; Mr. A. M. Ross, the Engineer of the Bridge ; Mr. Hodges, the Contractor ; Thos. Galt, Esq., Q.C., besides other gentlemen, amounting in number to about fifty.

The train started almost in silence, for the many who were on the flat car, seemed to be impressed, that the circumstance of the meeting was no ordinary one. They were indeed about inaugurating, if so unpretending a proceeding could be called a ceremony, the completion of an undertaking which will change the whole features of the commerce of Northern America. More than one who stood there, thought of all the difficulties which had been surmounted—difficulties not merely physical ones—but those more minute and painful trials, of monetary embarrassments, which make many a stout heart quail. For my part I will very frankly say that I could not without emotion look upon the little train which was rapidly approaching the Great Bridge, to test its strength and prove its usefulness. A massive stone archway received us. It bears in deeply indented letters the honored names of Robert Stephenson and Alexander McKenzie Ross, imperishably identified and united in this great work. Mr. Ross himself stood with Sir William Logan at the end of the platform, wrapped in a tartan plaid, without the least expression in his countenance denoting that an extraordinary event was taking place ; while Sir William, equally silent, was perhaps reverting to those celebrated papers which he wrote, to prove how the ice could be resisted, and dealing with the relations which the physical facts bore to human skill. Slowly the train entered the tube, while some three or four military men who had lounged to the mouth, gave a parting wave of the hand and gradually it ascended to the centre span, when it stopped. "Here," said Mr. Hodges, who was in charge of the movement, "here are we in the centre tube. Three cheers for the Victoria Bridge." The cheers were given, and Mr. Blackwell proposed one more for Mr. Ross. The engine moved on, and, in twelve minutes from the time of entering, emerged on the southern embankment, when a train was in waiting to carry on the party to Richmond.

Previous to separating, the Hon. Mr. Cartier said a few words. He remarked that whatever might be the political differences of Canada, there was but one opinion of the good and gracious Lady who was Sovereign of the British Empire. Her virtues needed no remark from him. But Canada had named their national Bridge by her name, and he was sure he consulted the feelings of all present, when he called upon them to give three hearty cheers for Queen Victoria. Mr. Cartier next proposed three cheers for Mr. A. M. Ross, as one whose genius, foresight and ability, had mainly designed