

limit now set to their expenditure, \$39,258 would have been left at the disposal of Parliament for distribution among the other colleges, and this sum is, within a small fraction, *double* the amount which Parliament has hitherto (distributed annually) among these.

3. On the 8th of February, 1862, the Bursar estimated the future Income, when all the lands were sold or leased, at \$60,258, since therefore, \$45,000 is to be the allowance assigned for the Bursar's office, the Toronto University and University College, there will remain a surplus of \$15,248 annually. How is this to be disposed of? The Act (as we have seen) provides for the disposal of it. So long as this Act is unrepealed (and it is still in full force) the law will place this surplus amount each year as a sacred trust in the hands of Parliament. And what will Parliament do with it? Until they repeal clause 54 of the University Act, already quoted, the silly declaration of last Session anent the illegality of any more grants in aid to Collegiate Institutions is nothing better than waste paper.

4. We find not a single trace in any document on which we can lay our hands, of any instance of private liberality extended to University College from its origin to the present day, except the scholarship granted by Mr. John MacDonald, late member for Toronto. Everything has been furnished out of the public funds; and, if the Income Fund did not suffice, the Permanent Fund was not held sacred. What have the advocates and supporters of this Institution done to evince their zeal, their love for their favourite? Contrast this meanness with the liberal benefactions made by the friends of Queen's College to the Institution of their choice, as, *e. g.*, several valuable scholarships founded, and 4,000 volumes presented to the library within the past four years.

5. Can any motive be found for all this wasteful expenditure? Yes, without looking far, without any breach of charity. The not paying over to Parliament for the benefit of kindred Institutions the sums that accumulated to the credit of the Surplus Income Fund during the years 1853 and 1854, the wanton and outrageous extravagance that has prevailed in every department, showing that ingenuity must have been taxed to the utmost to find ways and means of crippling the Permanent Fund so as to diminish the Income to the size of their own ordinary wants, these

clearly evince a foregone determination (which some of the University College-men, we are assured, have had the indecency to express) to prevent any surplus accruing, with a view to crush out all similar Institutions in the Province, and establish a monopoly at Toronto.

From an extract of the report of Colonial Committee and the draft minute, which will be found in its proper place, it is clear that the General Assembly are desirous of distributing their grants to the colonies, on a plan different from that heretofore followed. The principle which they wish to establish is, that parties receiving the services of missionaries shall come under a guarantee for a certain portion of their salaries. Nothing can be more reasonable than this. There is too much room to fear that the unconditional character of the Colonial Committee's grants in past years has, in many instances, neutralized the supposed advantages. Thus, in the absence of a healthy stimulus to Christian effort, the energies of those receiving the gratuitous services of missionaries have been paralyzed—that thus the interests of religion have been hindered rather than advanced, and that injustice has been done to the people of Scotland, at whose expense at least one hundred missionaries have come to Canada during the last 43 years. Although the Colonial Committee sent none until 1837, it is well known that the Glasgow Society began so early as 1825, to send out missionaries to the colonies in British North America. It is impossible indeed to estimate the amount of influence which this Society exerted on the future of Presbyterianism in Canada. That the men whom they sent out were of the right stamp, we have but to mention the names of such as Principal Campbell, now of Aberdeen, Dr. Romanes, Dr. Muir, of Georgetown; Mr. Tawse, of King, Mr. Montgomery Walker, now in Scotland; or, to recall from the list of those who have ceased from their labours such names as Matthew Miller, George Galloway, Walter Roach, and many other devoted missionaries.

We see no practical difficulty, and hope that our Presbyteries *will* see none, in meeting the Colonial Committee on their own terms, and in complying not only with the spirit but with the letter of the suggestions embodied in the draft minute. The just expectations of a Presbytery may at times be disappointed—here and there may