

This report was followed by an address to the King reciting the facts embodied in the report and praying that he would cause "the present charter to be cancelled and one granted free from these objections." In addition petitions very numerous signed by the inhabitants of the province and addressed to the British Parliament, were carried to England by a deputation of prominent citizens.

In 1828, a little more than a year after the issuing of the Royal Charter, a select committee of the British House of Commons was appointed to inquire into this and other matters. This committee recommended that the constitution of the university should be changed, that two theological professors should be employed, one of the Church of England and one of the Church of Scotland; and that with respect to the president, professors and others connected with the college, no religious test whatever should be required; and that, with the exception of the theological professors, they should sign a declaration that, as far as it was necessary for them to advert in their lectures to religious subjects, they would distinctly recognize the truth of the Christian Revelation, but would abstain altogether from inculcating particular doctrines. Such changes did not meet the views of those who had been agitating against the charter of the new university. Their objections to the charter may be summed up under the following heads:—

1. It made the Anglican bishop of the diocese the visitor, thus placing in his hands the supreme judicial control of the university.
2. It required the president of the university to be a clergyman in holy orders in the United Church of England and Ireland, and made the Archdeacon of York *ex officio* president.
3. It placed the executive government of the university in the hands of a council consisting of the Chancellor, the President, and seven members who were required to be members of the Church of England and to subscribe to her articles.
4. It restricted degrees in divinity to persons in holy orders in the Church of England, thus excluding clergymen of the Church of Scotland as well as of other denominations.

On the other side, Dr. Strachan maintained that the charter was the most open and liberal that had ever been granted, inasmuch as it imposed no religious subscription or tests on students or graduates, other than those in divinity. Thus the agitation was continued, not only through the press and upon the floor of the House of Assembly, but also by petitions and representations to the government in England, until the close of the Maitland administration in the year 1828.

The charter was dated the fifteenth day of March, 1827. Before the end of the year a council was appointed the chief members of which were the Lieutenant-Governor, *ex-officio* Chancellor; and the Archdeacon of