

Appendix  
(D. D.)

7th May.

year 1836, when initiatory measures were adopted with the view of establishing merely a Theological Seminary. That after several years more elapsed, and nothing was done to put King's College in operation, even under the amended Charter, the Members of the Church of Scotland felt themselves constrained to use efforts to provide not merely for supplying a Theological, but also a University Education, which the Church of Scotland holds to be indispensable before Students are admitted to the study of Theology. That in 1840, a Provincial Act was passed establishing a "University at Kingston" for the purpose of affording such an education as was deemed requisite, and which many began to despair of seeing furnished by King's College at Toronto, which had been publicly endowed for the very purpose of affording a University Education to such as might desire it.

That said Provincial Act was disallowed, in consequence of the Trustees having applied to the Crown for a Royal Charter with the altered designation of "Queen's College," the Lay Officers of the Crown in Canada having, as follows, expressed their opinion on the point, whether the asked for Charter could be superinduced on the already passed Act of the Provincial Legislature,—that "the Act already passed may, in point of Law, be confirmed by Her Majesty, but "the proposed Charter could not be superinduced upon it." That "the Act having received the Royal Assent, has the force of law in Upper Canada, and is binding on the Crown, and that the only mode seems to be to disallow the Act, and to grant a new Charter, framed as the original Incorporation and foundation of the Institution." This opinion was expressed in the end of 1840, and in 1841 a Royal Charter was obtained, establishing Queen's College as a University, under which Charter the Trustees are now acting. The business of teaching in the University was commenced in the beginning of 1842, and has been conducted hitherto in temporary buildings hired for the purpose.

Almost immediately after the work of teaching in Queen's College had commenced, the foundation stone of King's College at Toronto was laid, and thus some proof was given, that University tuition would ere long be begun there also. In consequence of this movement of the authorities of King's College, the Trustees of Queen's College, at their meeting on the 8th September, 1842, embodied their sentiments on the whole subject in a Resolution for the future guidance of the Board in this matter. (See this Resolution.) Acting upon this Resolution, the Trustees of Queen's College, in the beginning of 1843, deeming it an act of propriety and courtesy to the authorities of King's College to do so, appointed a Deputation of two of their number to proceed to Toronto, with authority and instructions to lay before the Council of King's College the exceeding desirableness of union on an equitable basis in so important a matter; to ascertain the sentiments of that Body upon the subject, and, if possible, to secure their co-operation in the attainment of an object so long regarded as necessary. With the view of facilitating the consideration of the subject by the Council of King's College, the Trustees of Queen's College drew up and subscribed a statement embodying the views of the Trustees, and after communication with most of the Members of King's College Council individually, the Deputation left with the President of the College a copy of that Statement, with the request that it might be submitted to the Council for consideration, and that their deliberate opinion as a Body might be transmitted to the Board of Trustees of Queen's College at Kingston. In a communication some time afterwards addressed by the President of King's College to a member of the Deputation, the President intimated that he did not feel it to

be his duty to bring such a subject under discussion or consideration by the Council. The statement of views here referred to was shortly afterwards embodied in the form of a circular addressed to the subscribers to Queen's College by the Trustees. This circular was addressed in the most public form possible to all the subscribers to Queen's College by the Trustees, with the view of eliciting an expression of opinion from the subscribers concerning their approval or disapproval of the sentiments and intimated plan of proceedings which it contains. No expression of dissent from the sentiments contained in that document has ever reached the Trustees from any subscribers to Queen's College. Special attention is requested to that document, because of its agreeing substantially with the principles which form the most striking features of the Bill introduced into Parliament on the subject, by the Honorable Mr. Draper. The Trustees of Queen's College have cordially and earnestly petitioned the Legislature that that Bill may pass into a Law. They regard it as embodying the same general principle as the measure introduced, towards the close of 1843, by the Honorable Mr. Baldwin, and, as the details of Mr. Draper's Bill are more simple, though some of them, in the opinion of the Trustees, manifestly admit of improvement, the Trustees have not hesitated to express their general preference of the latter measure.

While the Trustees believe that to impose any religious test upon *Students* attending the University would not only be unprofitable as regards the interests of the Institution, but detrimental to the general interests of the country, which ought to be made to experience as widely as possible the benefits resulting from a knowledge of the arts and sciences, they are firmly persuaded that to withhold from the *Professors* the present religious test of the amended Charter, which is also embodied as a part of Mr. Draper's Bill, would prove in the highest degree injurious to the best interests of the community at large, and would also tend to defeat one of the great objects of the University, inasmuch as were the present general test removed, the confidence of all those throughout the country who regard the Articles of Faith which constitute that test essential in forming the foundation of Christian practice, would immediately and justly be forfeited, in the case of every Professor, who, by thus substantially refusing to subscribe it, would be regarded as giving no ambiguous intimation of his freedom to ridicule and sneer at doctrines which his Students may have been trained by parental solicitude and piety to esteem as of supreme importance and value.

The advantages which would result from the passing of Mr. Draper's Bill, the Trustees of Queen's College believe to be incalculable. The bringing together for several years at the most important periods of life of all those youth of the Province who might be expected afterwards to occupy the most influential stations in the community would be secured. The stimulus to exertion caused by a considerable number in a class, would be added to the other motives to successful literary effort,—an advantage needed in a country like Canada, where for many years to come University Students must be but few. While no separate Ecclesiastical body in Canada is able adequately to support, or efficiently to conduct a University, each such body, in the exercise of becoming zeal, and liberality on the part of its members, might fairly be expected to be able to support a Theological College, established at the seat of the University. Besides, as each of the three Colleges now in operation in Upper Canada is established, amongst other purposes, "for the education of youth in the principles of the Christian Religion," and as it seems to be admitted to be next to impossible to have the principles of the Christian Religion taught in the publicly endowed University

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