

required, has been remitted in aid of the expenses of Missionary and Catechetical duty.

CLERICAL AND PARISHIONERS.

Meetings were held in these two Townships on the 10th January last, attended by several of the Clergy, and a considerable number of the Laity. The recent report of a Parsonage House has in some degree cramped the means of the zealous Churchmen in this quarter, but a good spirit is abroad, and when relieved of present cares of depression there is no doubt of its being satisfactorily revived in practice. As a beginning of the year work there has been announced as subscribed in Clark £10 10s. 10d., towards the funds of the Church Society.

CARTWRIGHT AND MALVERNS.

Meetings were held in each of these Townships on the 11th January last, the former attended by three Clergymen, and a large assemblage of the Laity; and the latter by five Clergymen, and crowds of the members of the Church Society. The hearty harvest of the preceding summer, inducing an almost general poverty, rendered it inexpedient to press an immediate contribution to the Church Society; though by the Treasurer's Report it will be seen that some aid in this cause has been afforded by the Township. The meeting was held at a time when the weather was peculiarly severe. On these occasions every promise was exhibited of a future liveliness in the good work, especially as they are being relieved from the great expense incurred in local ecclesiastical improvements.

CAVAN.

Meetings were held in the two Churches of this Township on Friday, the 13th January, presided over by the Ven. Rector, and attended by four members of the Clergy. The attendance of the Laity was not very numerous, but we are not permitted to reckon this as any evidence of a languid appreciation of the claims of the Church Society, especially where the population is scattered, and at a time when the weather is so peculiarly severe. On these occasions every promise was exhibited of a future liveliness in the good work, especially as they are being relieved from the great expense incurred in local ecclesiastical improvements.

PERCY AND BEHOUGH.

Meetings were held in these Townships on Friday, the 23rd February, attended by four Clergymen. In the former the attendance of the laity was small, in the latter numerous and most gratifying, especially as the occasion was so sacred for taking such steps as might secure to these two townships conjointly the benefits of a resident Clergyman. Both townships a subscription towards his maintenance was started; and in Seymour, we understand, it has been prosecuted with enthusiasm. In the latter township, as the Treasurer's account will show, the contributions towards the Church Society have also been liberal; while in the former, the members of our Communion have evinced a like generous spirit. In both townships the periodical collections for special objects of the Church Society have also been generously responded to.

GRAFTON.

The Annual Meeting of this Parochial Association took place on Monday, February 26, and was satisfactorily attended. Within a few weeks the members of the congregation have subscribed the sum of £100 in order to secure a residence for their Clergyman, and one half of this sum has already been paid, a liberal effort on the part of the people, which has caused the Churchwardens to postpone their collections on behalf of the Church Society, but resolutions were then adopted for entering vigorously upon this work.

COLBORNE.

Here also the Annual Meeting was held on the evening of the 26th February, and proved to be an interesting one. Various causes amongst others were presented to the Church, and the great depression of the times, have operated against the advancement of the Church Society during the past year; but the same spirit which was evinced in the neighbouring parish of Grafton to enter upon this work of charity, even at the eleventh hour, appeared to animate the present assemblage, so that neither should stand a blank in the pages of the Church Society's Annual Report for the present year.

Your Committee have now traversed the District which is assigned limit of their operations, exhibiting an abundant field for Missionary enterprise, but a scanty few to tend and gather in the harvest. We hope the day is not far distant when, by a provident application of our public resources, and an unstinted bounty on the part of the people themselves, every township will possess its Clergyman, and every township will thus acquire its richest blessing, a more secure and permanent means of this quickened glow of glory. In the contemplation of a heavenly rest, the changes and reverses of the world will be little felt; and depression in earthly circumstances and resources will be little cared for in the anticipation of treasures eternal and unchangeable. To forward this high end, and achieve this glorious purpose—to extend God's kingdom upon earth; and with its advancing influences, every personal social and national blessing, we may address to one another the Apostle's exhortation, as including our conjunct obligations as men and Christians, "not slothful in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord."

By order of the Committee, J. WILSON, Secretary, pro. tem.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Table with columns for Date, Description, and Amount. Includes entries for 1849, 1850, and 1851, detailing income and expenses for various parishes.

The following resolutions were then put and carried—

Moved by Mr. Sheridan Ruttan, and seconded by the Rev. S. Amos, 1. That the Report now read be adopted, and that it be printed under the direction of the Chairman, or Secretary, in The Church newspaper.

Moved by the Rev. J. Wilson, and seconded by the Hon. C. S. Beaton, 2. That this Meeting be called upon to express its thanks to Almighty God for the success which, with some partial discouragements, has been vouchsafed to this District Branch of the Church Society.

Moved by G. M. Bowtell, Esquire, seconded by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, 3. That this Meeting rejoice in, and is thankful for, the continued success of the Parent Society, and desires to record their earnest hope that unity and zeal, throughout the Diocese at large, will be manifested in furtherance of an Institution which has already been productive of so much benefit to our beloved Church.

Moved by R. D. Chatterton, Esquire, seconded by Am. A. Barnham, Esquire, 4. That in order to secure to this District Branch of the Church Society a unanimous support, the Parochial Committees be recommended to add four gentlemen to the Churchwardens respectively who shall act as Collectors, so that every individual benefactor may be enabled to contribute his share to the support of the Society.

Moved by the Rev. Geo. Boorn, seconded by R. H. Throp, Esquire, 5. That in order further to augment the funds of the Society, it be recommended to the several Parochial Committees to make a collection at the conclusion of each Annual Meeting of the

aid Parochial Branches of the Church Society, the same to be applied exclusively to Missionary purposes within the District.

Moved by J. H. L. Wilson, Esquire, seconded by the Rev. E. Goswell, 6. That the Resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of this District Branch of the Society be now again recorded, viz: That Annual Meetings in its behalf be held, if possible, in every township of the District, under the direction of the Clergyman to whose charge such township may be most contiguous.

Moved by Wm. Gravelly, Esquire, seconded by J. S. Thompson, Esquire, 7. That the several Officers of the Society be requested to continue their services during the ensuing year, and that the thanks of this Meeting be offered to them for their past exertions in its behalf.

The Chairman having vacated the Chair, and the Hon. G. S. Beaton having been called thereto, it was moved by Wm. Van Ingen, Esquire, seconded by J. Walton Beck, Esquire, 8. That the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Ven. Rector the Chairman, for his valuable assistance in presiding upon this occasion.

The Chairman responded to this usual compliment, and in briefly reviewing the proceedings of the evening, remarked that never on any preceding occasion had we been favoured with more interesting, eloquent, and appropriate speeches, both from the Clergy and Laity. This helped to prove that hours of all were in the work, and that the fruits of such meetings are the mutual quickening they created, we might expect a steadily increasing harvest to the Church Society. The times, he observed, were complained of as depressing, but we must take care that the cause of God was the last which we permitted to be affected by the reverses or changes which might come upon us. Our works of piety and charity are the last that should be dropped or slackened; and if abridgement of expense be necessary, let it commence with our worldly comforts and superfluities, not with that which has been applied to the furtherance of God's kingdom and glory. He thanked the Clergy present for their attendance, and the laity for their hearty co-operation; and hoped that as we formed together one Church of Christ, we should ever be found united in the good cause of disseminating truth, and promoting the welfare of the souls of men.

The usual prayers were then read, and the Meeting separated about eleven o'clock. About three hundred persons were present, and all appeared to be much interested in, and edified by, the proceedings of the evening.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Europa.

New York, 9 o'clock, A. M.

The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax yesterday at 10 o'clock, A. M. Her news is important.

Cotton steady. English funds advancing. Consols 92. Corn market continues depressed, and prices are receding.

Liverpool, 7th. Corn, American white, 27s. @ 28s.; prime yellow, 29s. 6d. U. S. wheat, 45s. @ 46s. Canada, 40s. @ 44s. American flour, very little doing. It was freely offered at 23s. @ 25s. Quoted nominally at 23s. 6d. @ 25s. 6d.; the latter for Old Meal, 25s. 6d. @ 27s. 6d. Provisions steady. Hams recd. 4s. to 5s. Lard had fallen 2s.

New York, April 19th—9 P. M.

The Europa brings most important news from the Continent. The outbreak of the revolution in France, the flight of the Emperor, and the Austrians—the last two on the 24th, on the plains of Barcolli. Redery at the head of 50,000 men overwhelmed the Piedmontese, who were in more than equal force, and fought with horrible obstinacy, driving them to the mountains. Charles Albert abdicated the throne in favour of his son Victor, and a flag of truce being sent to the Austrian camp, Marshal Radetzky accepted an armistice. The new King pledged himself to conclude a treaty of peace, and to disband all the military companies, Hungarians, Poles, and Lombards. The Austrians, who had been opened to them, magnanimously refused to demand any ransom, and to accept of the susceptibility of France. Thus, in a brief forty days, Charles Albert has fought and been conquered, and is now an abdicated King and an exile in Madrid or Lisbon. The consequences of this important battle are scarcely yet developed. It differs from the battle of Waterloo, in that Rome will probably change their views. Now that all hopes from Piedmontese are at an end, it is generally believed that the Pope will be able to return to Rome.

The struggle in Canada in relation to the proposed indemnity for rebellion has only been incidentally alluded to in Parliament. Out of doors attention is anxiously directed upon this most important subject, and the views of the United States are upon a false rumour of disturbances, gave general satisfaction.

French and English intervention in Sicily has failed. On the 28th there was one unanimous cry of war from the whole population.

The Parliament at Palermo, voted unanimously that they would not condescend to enter into further negotiations, but Rome will probably change their views. Now that all hopes from Piedmontese are at an end, it is generally believed that the Pope will be able to return to Rome.

The enthusiasm of the population of Palermo is described as exceeding all bounds. Numbers of the highest nobles of both axes are working in the trenches.

Of the Russian war very little authentic is known, except that it hangs fearfully. Ben gained some advantage over a body of Russians, but soon found himself overwhelmed with numbers.

There seems no probable termination of this deadly struggle, unless on both parties in the most dreadful manner.

The Frankfurt Parliament have finally elected the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany, and a powerful deputation had proceeded to Berlin, to tender the Crown.

FRANCE.—M. Proudhon has been condemned by a Jury for libelling the President, but has escaped from the imprisonment. M. Duchesne is convicted and is to suffer one year's imprisonment. Barbes, Blanqui, Hauss, Sobrier, Raspail, and Quintin have been convicted at Bourges and Barbes and Albert sentenced to transportation for life. Blanqui and the others to 10 years imprisonment. Coutier, Bonne, Thomas, Salign and Larges have been acquitted and set at liberty. Cassevalier, Louis Blanc, Honore, Livron, Napoleon Chances, Sigueret, not having appeared, have been condemned for contumacy, and sentenced to transportation.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, April 19, 1849, 6 P. M.

Wheat without change. Flour—sales 7000 bbls. at 56 1/2 and 57 for common and good. Flour and western. It is rather difficult to purchase at the lower grades. Flour 55c @ 56c. 75c. Rye D2 75c. @ D2 80c. Meal D2 62 1/2c. Grain—Wheat, demand fair and market firm; sales 800 bushels Ohio at D10c. Corn—there is a fair demand, and yellow is the most in demand at 50c @ 51c. Corn at 50c @ 51c. 56 1/2c. for southern yellow, and 58c. for northern; 52 1/2c. for mixed and white southern. Pork—moderate demand, markets about the same as yesterday; mess D10 37 1/2c. @ 38c. D8 50c. Beef selling in small lots at D11 25c. @ 13c. and D8 50c. for mess and prime. Cotton heavy.

The Straits Settlements.—A trial of six days duration has been held at the Court of Sessions of the murder of Mr. Jerry, the Recorder of Newcastle, and his son. The proceedings had excited the most intense interest. A horrible assassination has been committed in Liverpool and another in Bristol.

The Viceroys of Egypt left Constantinople on the 5th ult. The same day the Emperor of Russia, Nicholas, left St. Petersburg. Disturbances have taken place in Crows; where the Poles are anxious to regain their independence.

Colonial.

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Montreal, Thursday, April 16.

THIRD READING.

The Joint Stock Companies Bill, for the construction of roads in Upper Canada, and the Mutual General Insurance bill, were read a third time and passed.

Montreal, April 17.

The Members' Indemnity Bill, the Pilots' Apprentices Bill the Sweeney Municipality Bill, and the Montreal Gas Company's Bill, were read a third time and passed.

NEW COUNTY.

Mr. Thompson moved for leave to bring in a bill to form a new county in Upper Canada, out of parts of the counties of Waterloo, Halton and Oxford. Negatively on a division.

TORONTO RAILROAD.

The House went into Committee on the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad bill, the clauses of which were adopted seriatim, until Mr. Richards moved a proviso, to the effect

that no aid could be granted to the Company by the Provincial Government. The proviso was rejected, and the Committee resumed the bill. The proviso was rejected, and the Committee resumed the bill. The proviso was rejected, and the Committee resumed the bill.

THIRD READING.

The Transfer of Real Property (Upper Canada) bill, the Quebec Forewinding bill, and the Montreal Merchants' Exchange Reading Room bill, were read a third time and passed.

NEW COUNTY.

Mr. Thompson moved for leave to bring in a bill to form a new county in Upper Canada, out of parts of the counties of Waterloo, Halton and Oxford. Negatively on a division.

TORONTO RAILROAD.

The House went into Committee on the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad bill, the clauses of which were adopted seriatim, until Mr. Richards moved a proviso, to the effect

that no aid could be granted to the Company by the Provincial Government. The proviso was rejected, and the Committee resumed the bill. The proviso was rejected, and the Committee resumed the bill. The proviso was rejected, and the Committee resumed the bill.

THIRD READING.

The Transfer of Real Property (Upper Canada) bill, the Quebec Forewinding bill, and the Montreal Merchants' Exchange Reading Room bill, were read a third time and passed.

NEW COUNTY.

Mr. Thompson moved for leave to bring in a bill to form a new county in Upper Canada, out of parts of the counties of Waterloo, Halton and Oxford. Negatively on a division.

TORONTO RAILROAD.

The House went into Committee on the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad bill, the clauses of which were adopted seriatim, until Mr. Richards moved a proviso, to the effect

that no aid could be granted to the Company by the Provincial Government. The proviso was rejected, and the Committee resumed the bill. The proviso was rejected, and the Committee resumed the bill. The proviso was rejected, and the Committee resumed the bill.

THIRD READING.

The Transfer of Real Property (Upper Canada) bill, the Quebec Forewinding bill, and the Montreal Merchants' Exchange Reading Room bill, were read a third time and passed.

NEW COUNTY.

Mr. Thompson moved for leave to bring in a bill to form a new county in Upper Canada, out of parts of the counties of Waterloo, Halton and Oxford. Negatively on a division.

TORONTO RAILROAD.

The House went into Committee on the Toronto, Simcoe, and Lake Huron Railroad bill, the clauses of which were adopted seriatim, until Mr. Richards moved a proviso, to the effect

that no aid could be granted to the Company by the Provincial Government. The proviso was rejected, and the Committee resumed the bill. The proviso was rejected, and the Committee resumed the bill. The proviso was rejected, and the Committee resumed the bill.

THIRD READING.

The Commercial Bank (M.I.) bill, the Harrow Copper Company's bill, the Teachers' Association (Quebec) bill, the bill to abolish opposition to Marriages, and the Montreal and Troy Telegraph Company's bill, were read a third time and passed. Also a bill from the Council, for relief to J. R. Thompson and Henry Joseph.

The Council's amendments to the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Company's bill, and the Joint Stock Companies' Bill (U.C.) were read and approved.

FOURTH READING.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, the House went into committee on the expediency of regulating Foreign Insurances. A resolution was reported, and the bill introduced.

TOLLS ON PUBLIC WORKS.

The House went into Committee on the bill to make better provision for Tolls on public works. The several clauses were adopted and the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYORS.

The public Lands bill, and the Land Surveyors bill, were read a second time and committed for Tuesday next.

THE TARIFF.

The House then went into a Committee on the Tariff, and after about three hours discussion adopted remaining items with some amendments. The chairman then reported the resolutions as adopted.

ELECTION BILL.

The Election bill was considered in Committee, and the remaining clauses adopted. Some other bills were read a second time and the House adjourned.

THE MASTERS AND SERVANTS BILL (U.C.) BILL.

The Mutual Insurance Company (U.C.) bill.

REMOVAL OF MR. GOSWELL.

On motion of Mr. Christie, an address was voted, for all correspondence relative to the removal of G. Goswell from the office of Supervisor of Tolls at Lachine.

ELECTION LAW.

Mr. McConwell reported the amendments made in committee to the election law.

Mr. Lafontaine moved the concurrence of the House in the amendments.

Sir A. MacVick moved, that the amendment giving a right to vote in the Province, be not be struck out.

After some discussion, Sir Allan's motion was negatived on a division; yeas 16, nays 20.

The bill, as amended, was then ordered to be engrossed.

The House adjourned about half past twelve.

PETITION.

To the Honourable the Legislature of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

THE PETITION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON, Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners, as the Trustees of one of the Chartered Universities of the Province, have carefully considered the University Bill lately introduced into Parliament, and after the most mature consideration, feel themselves compelled to petition your Honourable House, that the same be not passed into a law in its present form.

The proposed Bill, by excluding from the University all religious teaching and observances, and requiring not even the recitation of the amended Charter from its Professors, alienates the public endowment from the purposes for which it was set apart, and dissolves the connection which ought always to subsist between religion and education, and the original object of the endowment, to wit, the education of youth in the most Gracious Majesty God the Third, for the express purpose of promoting the instruction of youth: "First, by the establishment of Free Grammar Schools in every District in which they were called for, and in due process of time, by the establishment of a large and complete University, to be called the University of the Province, for the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and their instruction in the various branches of science and literature."

Your Petitioners, therefore, while they acknowledge the constitutional right of your Honourable House to amend any law in its power, they earnestly state, that the object of the endowment of the University, to wit, the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and their instruction in the various branches of science and literature, is a right which cannot be diverted from the great ends for which it was originally and expressly appropriated.

It appears also, from the original terms already quoted, that the object of the endowment is to be used for the purpose of the public endowment for educational purposes of the kind, that he did so with the view of the endowment, not of one, but of several "Seminariums of a larger and more comprehensive nature," after the Grammar Schools had been erected and put in operation. And, although your Petitioners were at one time in favour of the plan of concentrating all the population and other circumstances in the state of the country, and a more minute consideration of the whole subject, have led to a change of this opinion; and they have very great doubts whether the plan of concentrating all the means of University education in one particular locality, be the best adapted to promoting the interests of education, or inducing the attendance of Students. In other countries, as, for example, Great Britain, and in the States of New England, it has been invariably found, that these have been best promoted by Universities being placed in different localities; and it may be justly expected, that the same result will be produced in this Province, which will call for the attendance of double or triple the number of students that one solitary University would do. Your Petitioners cannot regard it as either desirable that the people of every other section of the Province should be subjected to the great expense of sending their sons to Toronto, "many hundred miles from the tender care and watchful authority of their parents"—(see Report of Select Committee of House of Assembly above referred to)—or as without any provision for their religious superintendence or instruction.

It seems to your Petitioners, to be a serious objection to concentrating the means of University education in one particular locality, that no generous rivalry is provided for, that kindred institutions. Although some may think that a rich endowment ensures efficiency, your Petitioners are of opinion that the object of the endowment, to wit, the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and their instruction in the various branches of science and literature, is a right which cannot be diverted from the great ends for which it was originally and expressly appropriated.

It appears also, from the original terms already quoted, that the object of the endowment is to be used for the purpose of the public endowment for educational purposes of the kind, that he did so with the view of the endowment, not of one, but of several "Seminariums of a larger and more comprehensive nature," after the Grammar Schools had been erected and put in operation. And, although your Petitioners were at one time in favour of the plan of concentrating all the population and other circumstances in the state of the country, and a more minute consideration of the whole subject, have led to a change of this opinion; and they have very great doubts whether the plan of concentrating all the means of University education in one particular locality, be the best adapted to promoting the interests of education, or inducing the attendance of Students. In other countries, as, for example, Great Britain, and in the States of New England, it has been invariably found, that these have been best promoted by Universities being placed in different localities; and it may be justly expected, that the same result will be produced in this Province, which will call for the attendance of double or triple the number of students that one solitary University would do. Your Petitioners cannot regard it as either desirable that the people of every other section of the Province should be subjected to the great expense of sending their sons to Toronto, "many hundred miles from the tender care and watchful authority of their parents"—(see Report of Select Committee of House of Assembly above referred to)—or as without any provision for their religious superintendence or instruction.

It seems to your Petitioners, to be a serious objection to concentrating the means of University education in one particular locality, that no generous rivalry is provided for, that kindred institutions. Although some may think that a rich endowment ensures efficiency, your Petitioners are of opinion that the object of the endowment, to wit, the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and their instruction in the various branches of science and literature, is a right which cannot be diverted from the great ends for which it was originally and expressly appropriated.

It appears also, from the original terms already quoted, that the object of the endowment is to be used for the purpose of the public endowment for educational purposes of the kind, that he did so with the view of the endowment, not of one, but of several "Seminariums of a larger and more comprehensive nature," after the Grammar Schools had been erected and put in operation. And, although your Petitioners were at one time in favour of the plan of concentrating all the population and other circumstances in the state of the country, and a more minute consideration of the whole subject, have led to a change of this opinion; and they have very great doubts whether the plan of concentrating all the means of University education in one particular locality, be the best adapted to promoting the interests of education, or inducing the attendance of Students. In other countries, as, for example, Great Britain, and in the States of New England, it has been invariably found, that these have been best promoted by Universities being placed in different localities; and it may be justly expected, that the same result will be produced in this Province, which will call for the attendance of double or triple the number of students that one solitary University would do. Your Petitioners cannot regard it as either desirable that the people of every other section of the Province should be subjected to the great expense of sending their sons to Toronto, "many hundred miles from the tender care and watchful authority of their parents"—(see Report of Select Committee of House of Assembly above referred to)—or as without any provision for their religious superintendence or instruction.

It seems to your Petitioners, to be a serious objection to concentrating the means of University education in one particular locality, that no generous rivalry is provided for, that kindred institutions. Although some may think that a rich endowment ensures efficiency, your Petitioners are of opinion that the object of the endowment, to wit, the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and their instruction in the various branches of science and literature, is a right which cannot be diverted from the great ends for which it was originally and expressly appropriated.

It appears also, from the original terms already quoted, that the object of the endowment is to be used for the purpose of the public endowment for educational purposes of the kind, that he did so with the view of the endowment, not of one, but of several "Seminariums of a larger and more comprehensive nature," after the Grammar Schools had been erected and put in operation. And, although your Petitioners were at one time in favour of the plan of concentrating all the population and other circumstances in the state of the country, and a more minute consideration of the whole subject, have led to a change of this opinion; and they have very great doubts whether the plan of concentrating all the means of University education in one particular locality, be the best adapted to promoting the interests of education, or inducing the attendance of Students. In other countries, as, for example, Great Britain, and in the States of New England, it has been invariably found, that these have been best promoted by Universities being placed in different localities; and it may be justly expected, that the same result will be produced in this Province, which will call for the attendance of double or triple the number of students that one solitary University would do. Your Petitioners cannot regard it as either desirable that the people of every other section of the Province should be subjected to the great expense of sending their sons to Toronto, "many hundred miles from the tender care and watchful authority of their parents"—(see Report of Select Committee of House of Assembly above referred to)—or as without any provision for their religious superintendence or instruction.

It seems to your Petitioners, to be a serious objection to concentrating the means of University education in one particular locality, that no generous rivalry is provided for, that kindred institutions. Although some may think that a rich endowment ensures efficiency, your Petitioners are of opinion that the object of the endowment, to wit, the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and their instruction in the various branches of science and literature, is a right which cannot be diverted from the great ends for which it was originally and expressly appropriated.

It appears also, from the original terms already quoted, that the object of the endowment is to be used for the purpose of the public endowment for educational purposes of the kind, that he did so with the view of the endowment, not of one, but of several "Seminariums of a larger and more comprehensive nature," after the Grammar Schools had been erected and put in operation. And, although your Petitioners were at one time in favour of the plan of concentrating all the population and other circumstances in the state of the country, and a more minute consideration of the whole subject, have led to a change of this opinion; and they have very great doubts whether the plan of concentrating all the means of University education in one particular locality, be the best adapted to promoting the interests of education, or inducing the attendance of Students. In other countries, as, for example, Great Britain, and in the States of New England, it has been invariably found, that these have been best promoted by Universities being placed in different localities; and it may be justly expected, that the same result will be produced in this Province, which will call for the attendance of double or triple the number of students that one solitary University would do. Your Petitioners cannot regard it as either desirable that the people of every other section of the Province should be subjected to the great expense of sending their sons to Toronto, "many hundred miles from the tender care and watchful authority of their parents"—(see Report of Select Committee of House of Assembly above referred to)—or as without any provision for their religious superintendence or instruction.

It seems to your Petitioners, to be a serious objection to concentrating the means of University education in one particular locality, that no generous rivalry is provided for, that kindred institutions. Although some may think that a rich endowment ensures efficiency, your Petitioners are of opinion that the object of the endowment, to wit, the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and their instruction in the various branches of science and literature, is a right which cannot be diverted from the great ends for which it was originally and expressly appropriated.

It appears also, from the original terms already quoted, that the object of the endowment is to be used for the purpose of the public endowment for educational purposes of the kind, that he did so with the view of the endowment, not of one, but of several "Seminariums of a larger and more comprehensive nature," after the Grammar Schools had been erected and put in operation. And, although your Petitioners were at one time in favour of the plan of concentrating all the population and other circumstances in the state of the country, and a more minute consideration of the whole subject, have led to a change of this opinion; and they have very great doubts whether the plan of concentrating all the means of University education in one particular locality, be the best adapted to promoting the interests of education, or inducing the attendance of Students. In other countries, as, for example, Great Britain, and in the States of New England, it has been invariably found, that these have been best promoted by Universities being placed in different localities; and it may be justly expected, that the same result will be produced in this Province, which will call for the attendance of double or triple the number of students that one solitary University would do. Your Petitioners cannot regard it as either desirable that the people of every other section of the Province should be subjected to the great expense of sending their sons to Toronto, "many hundred miles from the tender care and watchful authority of their parents"—(see Report of Select Committee of House of Assembly above referred to)—or as without any provision for their religious superintendence or instruction.

It seems to your Petitioners, to be a serious objection to concentrating the means of University education in one particular locality, that no generous rivalry is provided for, that kindred institutions. Although some may think that a rich endowment ensures efficiency, your Petitioners are of opinion that the object of the endowment, to wit, the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and their instruction in the various branches of science and literature, is a right which cannot be diverted from the great ends for which it was originally and expressly appropriated.

It appears also, from the original terms already quoted, that the object of the endowment is to be used for the purpose of the public endowment for educational purposes of the kind, that he did so with the view of the endowment, not of one, but of several "Seminariums of a larger and more comprehensive nature," after the Grammar Schools had been erected and put in operation. And, although your Petitioners were at one time in favour of the plan of concentrating all the population and other circumstances in the state of the country, and a more minute consideration of the whole subject, have led to a change of this opinion; and they have very great doubts whether the plan of concentrating all the means of University education in one particular locality, be the best adapted to promoting the interests of education, or inducing the attendance of Students. In other countries, as, for example, Great Britain, and in the States of New England, it has been invariably found, that these have been best promoted by Universities being placed in different localities; and it may be justly expected, that the same result will be produced in this Province, which will call for the attendance of double or triple the number of students that one solitary University would do. Your Petitioners cannot regard it as either desirable that the people of every other section of the Province should be subjected to the great expense of sending their sons to Toronto, "many hundred miles from the tender care and watchful authority of their parents"—(see Report of Select Committee of House of Assembly above referred to)—or as without any provision for their religious superintendence or instruction.

It seems to your Petitioners, to be a serious objection to concentrating the means of University education in one particular locality, that no generous rivalry is provided for, that kindred institutions. Although some may think that a rich endowment ensures efficiency, your Petitioners are of opinion that the object of the endowment, to wit, the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion, and their instruction in the various branches of science and literature, is a right which cannot be diverted from the great ends for which it was originally and expressly appropriated.