

put on the armour but as those who cast it off after the field is won. (Cheers.) We therefore thank your Excellency that now, when a fitting and appropriate time has come, when our fears have all passed away, when our hopes are all fully justified, when we look forward without apprehension to a glorious future for this institution, a noble destiny for this building, that your Excellency has laid that crowning stone, the evidence of the glory which, we trust, awaits us. (Cheers.) But I have been carried away from the subject proper to my toast. I should rather have spoken of the refined taste, the intellectual power, the true genius which our architect has manifested in the erection of this magnificent structure. Your Excellency has referred to its admirable adaptedness to the purposes for which it is intended. More than this, it is peculiarly emblematic of this Province and the adaptations of our institutions to it. It belongs to an old period, coeval with the laying of the foundations of British freedom, and it is exhibited here with a wise adaptation to modern uses. The architect has been no slave of precedent, as I hope those who occupy this building shall never be. (Cheers.) He has not forgot, whilst adopting the architectural style of the 12th century, that he was working for the 19th century—and therefore it is he has achieved the highest triumph an architect can accomplish—he has finished a beautiful structure, consistent in all respects with the style he has adopted, but has in no one point sacrificed its wise and fitting adaptation to the modern purposes to which it is to be devoted. (Cheers.)

Mr. CUMBERLAND acknowledged the compliment in a brief but graceful speech, in the course of which he gave credit to his Excellency for having suggested the particular architectural style of the building.

Dr. McCaul next proposed "the contractors." For evidence of the success which had attended their operations, it was only necessary to look around. He might apply to them the old quotation—"si monumentum queris, circumspice"—in which however conformable to the ancient custom of the living erecting their own monuments, there was this happy impropriety, according to existing usage, that whereas it was originally applied to commemorate the excellence of a dead architect, he applied it to mark the worth of living contractors. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. WORTHINGTON briefly responded.

Hon. Mr. PATTON said he had been requested to propose as the next toast—"The late Professors in the faculties of law and medicine." (Cheers.) He hoped that, as this was the first time that this toast had been proposed in a public manner, so it was the last time it would have to be proposed. (Cheers.) When they next met on an occasion like this, he hoped they would be in a position to toast the faculties of law and medicine as actually in existence, and the Professors of those faculties in their proper places. The hon. gentleman went on to compliment those who had filled the chairs in the faculties that were suppressed. He expressed also a hope that the graduates might have restored to them the rights of Convocation. (Cheers.)

S. CONNOR, Esq., LL.D., responded. He said that, since he had entered the room he had been informed that this toast would be proposed, and that he was expected to respond to it. He thought as it was a toast to the memory of the departed, that it would be drunk in solemn silence, and that all that would be required of him in responding would be to stand up, remain silent for whatever time might be thought proper, and resume his seat. (Laughter.) And he was rather strengthened in that conviction than otherwise, when he heard the President of University College, in proposing a toast to the contractors pronounce upon them the epitaph of a departed architect. He had thought his learned friend was then preparing the mind of the assemblage for the solemn scene next to be enacted. (Laughter.) He must say, however, that he had been most agreeably disappointed, when he listened to the sentiments expressed, by the hon. gentleman who proposed the toast, and the connection in which he uttered them, he was well satisfied, would give them in the eyes of the country at large a far greater value than in other circumstances might have been attached to them. But he had come here rather to listen than to speak. And he had been listening, and he had heard one sentiment which he was extremely proud and happy to hear, and which he fully endorsed. It was a sentiment expressed by the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, when speaking of the educational establishments of this country. That gentleman clearly traced their progress and their present highly commanding and respectable position in this country and in the eyes of the people of the whole continent of America, and of England too, to this fact, that as the people advanced in self-respect, in other words, in respect for their institutions their institutions began to flourish. (Cheers.) That was a noble doctrine, and one which he (Dr. Connor) fully endorsed. He considered that we were not entitled to talk of ourselves as a great and rising portion of the British Empire, as destined probably at no distant period ourselves to take rank among the nations, or anything of that kind until we have self-respect, and respect for ourselves and our institutions. (Cheers.) That was the first step towards making us a great people, not alone in our educational, but in the whole of our institu-

tions. He was proud and happy to see that from one end of the country to the other that feeling was growing strong in the breast of every Canadian—that it was on his own self-respect, the respect he paid to himself and his institutions, that his rights and liberties could alone be firmly based. (Cheers.) The expression of such a sentiment was well worthy of the great occasion for which they were now assembled, that of aiding to open one of the most important institutions in Canada. He fully agreed in the views expressed by his hon. friend Mr. Patton, and most sincerely and cordially hoped to see the faculties of law and medicine soon restored. (Cheers.) As we are situated in this country, it would be extremely difficult to add the faculty of divinity, but without law and medicine it was only half a University. He again thanked them for the manner in which they had received the toast which had so agreeably surprised him. (Cheers.)

Rev. Dr. McCaul then proposed the health of the nobleman on his left—the head of a branch of the noble house of Waldegrave, and a distinguished honour-man of the University of Oxford. (Cheers.) He begged to give Lord Radstock and the British Universities. (Cheers.)

Lord RADSTOCK regretted his inability to do justice to the subject. It was a great subject, for it not only treated of the connection between this University and the University of Oxford, but he hoped also the connection between the young colony and the mother country. (Applause.) There was a strong link of interest and of sympathy which bound the two closely together, and there was a unity of principle and of action which would ever keep the two firmly united. (Applause.) In coming across the water—in leaving one's native land—one naturally looked for British institutions, and he was glad to see them when he came to Canada. (Cheers.) But it was not until he came into that room and heard the band play "The Roast Beef of Old England," and saw the good cheer surrounding him, that he realized how essentially he was among Englishmen. (Loud applause.) He felt it was not the climate which made the nation, nor the territory, but the people—"Cælum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt." (Applause.) He was going to say that he found here a chip of the old block. But that was altogether a wrong expression, because it conveyed the idea of separation. He preferred to regard it as a branch of the same tree, spreading its branches far and wide, and bearing an abundance of fruit. (Applause.) He would ask to be permitted to constitute himself the delegate not only of the English Universities, but of English public feeling, which he could assure them was strongly affectioned towards them. In conclusion he wished prosperity to the Colony and Universities. (Cheers.)

The VICE-CHANCELLOR proposed the health of Sir Allan McNab, whose honorable career, he said, afforded an example to the young men of the present day of what energy unassisted by any foreign aid might do. Sir Allan McNab had excelled in the military profession, in the practice of the law, and as a legislator he had risen from the post of a junior writing clerk in the House of Assembly to the high and honourable office of Speaker and left it as Prime Minister. (Cheers.) His genial temperament made him friends everywhere, and he doubted if there was a man in Canada who did not honor him in his dignified retirement, or who grudged him the distinctions he had so honorably achieved. (Loud cheers.)

SIR ALLAN McNAB, in reply, expressed the pride he felt at being an invited guest on this occasion, and said he was doubly grateful for the hearty and generous manner in which they had been pleased to respond to the toast. He must disclaim a great deal of the credit which the kind will of the Vice-Chancellor had been pleased to ascribe to him. He had the advantage of being a Canadian. His father was one of those who came to this country in order to avail themselves of the bounty which the King was pleased to offer to them in the shape of lands; and when he (Sir Allan) was called upon by the inhabitants of the town in which he had the happiness to reside to represent them in Parliament, all he could remark was that he did so to the best of his ability; he could say no more. (Applause.) There were those in the room who could recollect the time when the city of Toronto did not contain 200 people, and when, he believed he might say, there were not half-a-dozen public schools in the Province; and he would say to the young gentlemen who had the good fortune to be able to attend and receive the advantages which this institution would confer upon them, that they who were born at an earlier period of the country's history had never ceased to regret that such advantages were beyond their reach. (Applause.) It was, however, a matter of great consolation to him at this period of his life to find that in the discharge of the duties he had been called upon to fulfil, he received the commendation of such an assembly as surrounded this festive board. (Applause.) He proposed "The Graduates and Students of the University," and said that he had no doubt that if they availed themselves of the advantages afforded by this University, they would hereafter take the positions in public life which many of those now present had left, and be able to fill them with still greater advantage to the country. (Applause.)