

Appendix
(D. D.)

7th May.

The Council could but submit in the earnest hope that a more mature consideration of the subject would lead to the removal of a prohibition for which there was not in the judgment of any member of the Council at that time, any adequate cause.

Either at that time or immediately after Your Excellency urged the necessity of enlarging the foundation of the Royal Grammar School at York, in order to make it better serve the purpose of a Preparatory School to the proposed University. In their desire to promote education by all possible means, the members of the College Council have individually and collectively given every aid to this purpose of Your Excellency; and they have cheerfully given their concurrence from time to time in measures so far beyond the original design that they have incurred the responsibility of advancing out of the funds of King's College more than Thirteen thousand pounds, for the erection and support of this minor Institution, to which His Majesty's Secretary of State alludes in his Despatch.

Under such encouragement that Institution has had no difficulty in going into actual operation; and while in consequence of the professed jealousy of the National Church, His Majesty's Secretary of State has, by an express direction to Your Excellency communicated to the College Council, confirmed the injunction against any proceeding under the Royal Charter of King's College; notwithstanding the Principal, Vice-Principal, the two Classical Masters and the Mathematical Master happen at present to be Clergymen in Holy Orders of the Church of England, is proceeding in the business of instruction, and children of parents of all persuasions are availing themselves of its advantages, as it was always evident to the College Council they would unquestionably have done, in respect to King's College, if it had been permitted to be opened.

There is, therefore, this striking difference, that while the one Institution has been allowed and encouraged to proceed, and has been enabled to proceed from the funds thus temporarily advanced, the other possessing a sufficient endowment and founded by a Royal Charter has been restrained from proceeding by a peremptory interposition of the authority of Government. The fact has been the occasion of great regret and disappointment to the College Council, because its effect has been to withhold for some years from the youth of Upper Canada, to the irreparable loss of many, those benefits which no other Institution in the Colony is either calculated or intended to supply. But it is more than ever painful to them now to find that the suspension thus occasioned by the command of His Majesty's Government, is advanced as a proof that the Institution has been established on principles inherently defective, and is made use of as an argument for the surrender of their Charter and endowment.

The College Council cannot but consider this as singularly unfortunate, because they entertain no doubt whatever, but on the contrary are convinced by past and present experience, that all that was wanting to show the unreasonableness of the objections that were urged, was to have suffered the College to proceed in carrying into effect the beneficent objects for which it was provided. They cannot on any satisfactory ground account to themselves why in a Colony of Great Britain, receiving annually vast accessions of inhabitants from the United Kingdoms, those constitutional principles which are necessary to support a national religion should not be as decidedly maintained here as in other Colonies of the Crown.

The Council think it right to state that they are unanimous in the opinions respecting the alterations which might be made in the Charter, except that the Chief

Justice desires it to be noted that it is not with his concurrence that the assent is expressed dispensing the provision that the members of the Council shall be members of the Church of England, it being his conviction that a College for educating youth in the principles of the Christian religion as well as in literature and the sciences, is less likely to be useful and to acquire a lasting and deserved popularity if its religious character is left to the discretion of individuals and to the chance of events, and suffered to remain the subject of unchristian intrigues and dissensions, than if it is laid broadly and firmly on its foundation by an authority that cannot with any reason be questioned: he would think the necessity for any restriction with respect to the members of the Council superseded, if the Charter were to contain a declaration such as the regulation adopted by the Council of King's College, New Brunswick, (the members of which are required to be of the Church of England,) viz., that no Professor shall teach in the College, any principles contrary to the doctrines and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland, or to good morals, or the British Constitution as by law established.

He does not desire to see a subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles or any other test exacted, but merely such a declaration of the religious character of the College as shall leave no room in doubt of the religious principles that are to be imbibed in the University.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) JOHN STRACHAN,
Archdeacon of York,
President.

No. 8.—Statement of the Trustees of Queen's College, with an Enclosure.

STATEMENT by the Board of Trustees of Queen's College, unanimously adopted, March 14th, 1846, being an "Exposition" of the views of the Board on the subjects mentioned in a recent communication from His Excellency the Administrator of the Government, and as desired to be given "in a definite and official form."

In order that not only the views of Queen's College, but the position of the Church of Scotland in Canada, in reference to King's College at Toronto, may be understood, it may not be unnecessary to state that although the original Charter of King's College was granted in 1827, the College was not opened till 1843. That immediately on the character of the Charter being known in Canada, the most wide-spread dissatisfaction was expressed on account of its exclusiveness. That in their Report on the Civil Government of Canada in 1828, the Select Committee of the House of Commons advised a "change in the Constitution of the College Council," and that "a Theological Professorship of the Church of Scotland should be established in addition to that for the Church of England." That the Members of the Church of Scotland in common with the whole population of Canada, did not, until 1837, see any amendments made in the Charter of King's College, although during the period of ten years the most urgent representations were addressed to the College Council to that effect, by the authorities not only in Canada, but in Britain. That in the hope, however, that the requisite alterations upon the Charter would be effected, the members of the Church of Scotland refrained from taking any steps to originate an Institution for the purpose of educating Candidates for the Ministry until the

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