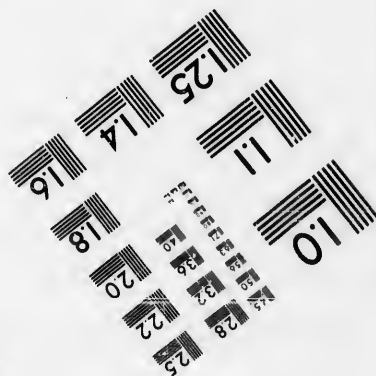
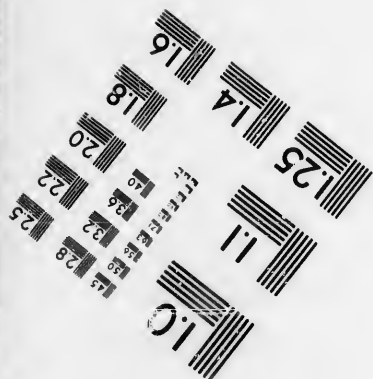
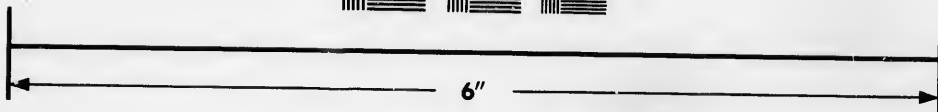
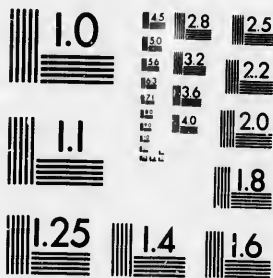


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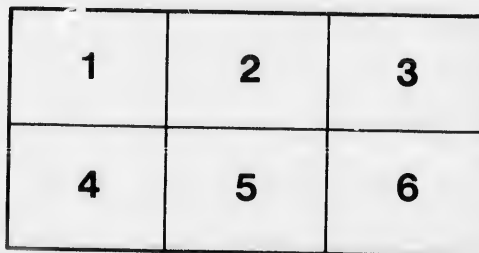
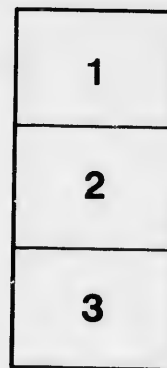
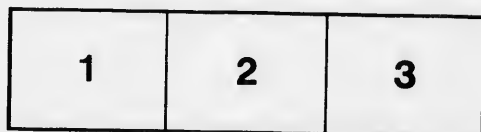
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Church University of Upper Canada.

PASTORAL LETTER

FROM THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

TO THE

CLERGY AND LAITY

OF THE

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

TORONTO:

PRINTED BY A. F. PLEES, AT THE  
DIOCESAN PRESS.

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TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY  
OF THE  
DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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MY DEAR BRETHREN,—In my pastoral letter of the seventh February last, I mentioned my intention to proceed to England to urge the prayer of our petition to the Queen, and if found judicious, to both Houses of Parliament. Above all, to bring the facts of our case before the notice of the members of the Church in our Father land—being convinced that they would feel the same indignation at so flagrant an outrage on our Holy Religion and the honour and dignity of the Crown, as had been felt here, and in the hope that they would not only feel, but act, and enable us by their offerings in addition to our own, to found a new College under a holier and better form—nor have I been disappointed in these expectations.

On the tenth of April I left Toronto, accompanied with the kindest sympathies, and the prayers and blessings of my people.

On reaching New York, I was much visited by the clergy and laity, and gratified to find that the destruction of King's College, and the establishment of an institution, from which all Christian

worship is excluded, met the strongest condemnation from all the members of our Sister Church, and the pious of other denominations—such an extraordinary measure was deemed an insult on civilization and a reproach to the nineteenth century. Indeed so general was the condemnation, and so great the interest manifested in our favour, that liberal contributions might have been obtained to assist in accomplishing our object had it been desirable. But this I declined, being satisfied with the promise which all this gave of my reception in England.

We sailed from New York in the steam ship "Europa" on the seventeenth of April, and arrived in Liverpool on the twenty-ninth. The weather though cold was on the whole propitious, and nothing very particular distinguished our voyage from a thousand others, except, indeed, one little incident which may be worth notice, as exhibiting great faith and strength of mind on the part of the sufferer, and conferring not a little credit on all on board.

We had in the ship a poor sailor called, I believe, Thomas, who had lost both his legs and seemed a pitiable object. He had sailed in a ship from Ireland full of emigrants, very late in the autumn of 1849. In the hope of making a short voyage, the Captain had gone too far to the Northward, and being caught in a long continuance of very stormy weather, and having but few good hands, they were in imminent danger. The rigging was frozen and covered with ice, and the ship for many days, was in a great measure unmanageable.



After suffering most severely even for weeks, they were providentially cast on the American coast, and with much difficulty got into Boston almost in a sinking condition. During all these perils, Thomas, being the most active and skilful mariner on board, was employed in the most dangerous offices, and being considered by the Captain and Mate their main-stay in working the ship, he was much more exposed than any of the other sailors. The result was, that although his energies kept him up while the danger continued, they no sooner approached Boston than he became totally helpless. On reaching the harbour, he was sent to the hospital and attended by the best surgeons and treated with the greatest kindness. On a careful inspection, his limbs were found in a state of putrefication from having been frozen, and that immediate amputation to give a chance of life was inevitable. Nothing daunted he submitted cheerfully, and being of a good constitution—of a firm and vigorous mind and carefully nursed, he very quickly recovered. During his confinement and convalescence he received many substantial attentions from the benevolent people of Boston, and being now in full health the British Consul gave him a free passage to his friends in Ireland.

On conversing, I found him full of hope and determined, notwithstanding his sad misfortunes, to preserve his independence and integrity. But what can you do Thomas, helpless, as you are become? Not so helpless, I can learn a trade and if I can contrive to support myself while learning it there is no fear. But what trade can you learn, disabled

as you are? A sail maker! I know something of it already, and it is a sitting business and requires very little moving about. What will be sufficient during your apprenticeship? Ah, said he, that is the difficulty which sometimes disturbs me, but God will open a way—ten pounds a year for two or three years would be quite enough—a large sum for a poor cripple, but I can live for less with my dear sister who loves me, poor as she is, and some kind friends may turn up—I feel that I shall succeed, Glory to God! His fine spirit endeared him to all the passengers, and when made acquainted with his simple plans, a subscription of fifty pounds was raised for his benefit; and two gentlemen belonging to Liverpool, with true christian charity, engaged to see it appropriated in such a manner as to insure the completion of his wishes, and if necessary, to supply what might be wanting. The matter being thus satisfactorily arranged, Thomas was made quite happy.

Monday, twenty-ninth—The wind was adverse in coming up the Channel, and we were obliged to wait for the tide. At length it rose sufficiently to carry us over the bar, and about one o'clock we landed on the quay. Here I met the Rev. G. W. Warr, who was formerly one of my Clergy.—He had been waiting for some time for my arrival with a very kind note from the Rev. E. Hawkins inviting me to take up my quarters in his house in London. After some delay we got our baggage through the Custom House, and adjourned to the Adelphi Hotel. Walked during the afternoon with Mr. Warr, whom I found very kind and obliging,

through a large part of Liverpool, and on our return to the Hotel he was good enough to remain to dinner and we spent a very pleasant evening, I speaking of Canada, and he of the state of the Church in Liverpool. Mr. Warr, who retains a strong affection for Canada and all who belong to it, returned from this colony a few years ago to England on account of his wife's health which was very delicate, but is now strong, and had the good fortune to obtain the District Church of St. Saviour Liverpool. He is naturally eloquent, and, what is still better, proves himself an excellent Parish Priest, and is much respected by his congregation.

Thursday, thirtieth April—Proceeded to London in the morning train. Found the Rev. E. Hawkins, the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, waiting for me at the Station. He met me with the greatest cordiality, and I soon found that our case was already widely known, and that the feelings and opinions were even stronger in our favour than in New York.

On the third of May, the Rev. Mr. Hawkins announced the receipt of one hundred pounds on account of the Church University being the first offering, and coming so soon after my arrival gave us good promise of future success. Being now safe in London, I lost no time in making such preparations and arrangements as might facilitate my objects, and, that my arrival might be generally known, I put myself immediately in communication with the heads of the Church, and the

two great Societies, which are very justly called her handmaids, viz. : The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Fortunately there was a meeting of the former on the third day after I reached London. On my entrance I was kindly greeted and received from all present the most cordial welcome. Sir Robert Inglis and the Lord Bishop of London, who spoke for themselves and the Society, were pleased to address me in the most friendly terms, and not only congratulated me on my safe arrival in Eng'and, but highly approved of my proceedings and promised their support and, they doubted not, that of all present, in promoting the great object I had in view. I then stated at some length the history of King's College—the difficulties it had to meet—the protracted struggles which had been made to defend it, our signal defeat and its final destruction, and the Establishment of a University in its stead from which Christian Worship is virtually excluded by special enactment. Great astonishment was manifested and indignation expressed, and all lamented, as a melancholy sign of the times, that such a measure as the destruction of a Royal Charter could have found favour in any British Government. It was very gratifying to me that neither in the United States nor in England, did I find a single churchman who did not condemn in the severest language every attempt to separate education from religion, as well as the oppressive treatment which the Church has received in this Colony.

On the 7th of May, I attended a large meeting

of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and was received with the same affectionate kindness as at the sister institution, and having stated my case, I believe with effect, I was requested to reduce it to writing for the information of the members. In a few days I presented my statement to the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A., who considered it a document calculated to make a deep impression, and greatly to promote my object. Mr. Murray promised to insert it in the next *Ecclesiastical Gazette*, of which eleven or twelve thousand copies are circulated and read by most of the Clergy throughout England and the Colonies. Indeed during the whole of my stay in England, the two Societies and their officers were incessant in their services and kind attentions, and were I to mention only one tenth of them it would extend this notice far beyond any reasonable bounds. Let me then observe once for all, that besides uniform kindness and assistance in promoting my plans, whenever in their power they added the most substantial acts of their favour and good will.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge voted the magnificent donation of three thousand pounds sterling, towards the foundation and endowment of the Church University; and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, besides a grant of two thousand pounds payable by instalments, added a gift of land within the City of Toronto, believed to be worth three thousands pounds currency.

Had an interview on the eleventh with a nobleman attached to the Ministry, with whom I am on terms of friendship; I was desirous of explaining

my views and objects so that they might be the better understood in the proper quarter. I stated that in coming home my objects were twofold, to solicit a Royal Charter for the Church University, and contributions towards its erection and endowment. He heard me with much attention and seeming interest; nor did he appear to consider my objects unreasonable, but of course he was very cautious as to what he said. I farther observed, that I had no desire to give any trouble to the government, on the contrary, I wished to confine my requests to far less than my people might reasonably claim. They had been unjustly treated in having been deprived of their College and endowment, for they had an undoubted right to educate their children in the way they judged proper; and if any obstacles were made to the granting of a new charter, that they might instruct their offspring from their own resources, it would be placing them below other denominations in the colony. A Royal Charter had been granted to the members of the Kirk of Scotland in Upper Canada, and therefore that similar grace could not in equity be withheld from us. My friend said that he hoped matters might be smoothed down, but that from his peculiar position he could make no decided promise, but that he would speak upon the subject in the quarter more immediately concerned. On this interview I have to add that, I believe what was promised was kindly and honourably done, and in this instance, at least the prediction in my pastoral letter was fulfilled: "Nor am I without a strong hope, that should there be obstacles to the dis-

"allowance of the act, we shall, nevertheless, find among the contributors to our Church University some of the present Ministry." As my presence in London as well as my objects were now generally known, the time had arrived when I must task my exertions to the utmost to bring my journey to a prosperous issue, and therefore it was my duty to leave nothing honorable and practicable undone. Accordingly I made arrangements to have my address conveyed to every parish in the united kingdom, in order to interest the Clergy in my favor. Next I was enabled by the assistance of my friends to form an influential Committee, to assist me with their advice and co-operation. At the first meeting of this Committee on the 13th June, I explained what I had already done and was doing—my need of their assistance as a stranger, and engaged in a great and necessary work. All promised to do their best, and requested that a short address might be drawn up and issued in the name of the Committee. That there should be a meeting every Wednesday at one o'clock, at the Society's House, 79, Pall-Mall, to report progress and see from time to time what further steps might be taken. At their next meeting, on the 19th June, the Committee, after some deliberation adopted the following Address, and ordered it to be printed and widely circulated:—

"UPPER CANADA CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

The undersigned Noblemen and Gentlemen, having heard from the BISHOP OF TORONTO a statement (the substance of which is annexed), feel deeply impressed with the justice and importance of his Appeal, and

urgently recommend the same to the Christian sympathy of the Members of the Church of England in the mother country.

NELSON.

LYTTELTON.

SEATON.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

SIDNEY HERBERT.

THOMAS ROBINSON, D.D.

JOHN RUSSELL, D.D.

W. COTTON.

J. H. TURNER.

G. R. GLEIG.

ROBT. MONTGOMERY, M.A.

ERNEST HAWKINS, B.D.

J. S. M. ANDERSON.

T. HARTWELL HORNE, B.D.

H. H. NORRIS.

HENRY MACKENZIE.

The Diocese of Toronto contains 800,000 inhabitants, of whom upwards of 200,000 are members of the Church of England.

This Diocese may reasonably be expected to prove the stronghold and principal seat of the Church in British North America.

In 1827 an University was founded by Royal Charter, and liberally endowed with property now realizing about £11,000, per annum. It was open to all; no tests were required from Professors or Students, with the exception of the College Council, or governing body, the Professor of Divinity, and Students in that faculty.— It was thus connected with the National Church, though not excluding any members of other religious communities from the educational benefits it afforded. And though in 1837 some alterations were made in the Charter by the Colonial Legislature, with the consent of the Crown, yet as these did not trench upon the religious character of the University, the Institution proceeded on its course of usefulness, with the full confidence of the public.

But in 1849 the Legislature of the Colony passed an Act, which came into force on the 1st January, 1850, excluding from the University *all* religious instruction, according to *any* form of doctrine; virtually abolishing all religious observances; and disabling the Crown from nominating any Graduate in Holy Orders, or other Religious Teacher, as a member of the Senate.

The members of the Church, thus deprived of an Uni-



versity with which they could in any sense as religious men co-operate, feel that it is their duty to sacrifice endowment rather than principle; and that it is impossible for them, great as the sacrifice is, to hold connexion with an Institution now essentially anti-Christian, though originally bearing the honoured name of the Sovereign of this empire, and established for religious purposes.— They are desirous, therefore, of establishing an University in direct connexion with the Church, without pecuniary aid from public sources which repudiate the principles of Christianity as the basis of education.

For this purpose the members of the Church in Upper Canada have already contributed, within the Province, no less an amount than £25,000; but as this sum will barely suffice to erect the necessary buildings, an equal sum, at least, will be required to form an Endowment for a Church University for Canada.

The aged Bishop of the Diocese, having to begin anew the work which has occupied half a century of his life, has come to England to obtain assistance from his brethren in the faith. Among other distinguished persons from whom he has already met with the most marked sympathy and encouragement, he has a melancholy satisfaction in referring to the illustrious Statesman whom Providence has so recently removed from the scene of his labours and his usefulness: as well as to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who has promised to become a liberal benefactor to the Fund he proposes to raise. He is now especially desirous of enlisting in his cause the Universities, the great Church Societies, the Clergy, and all who desire to extend the Church in her purity, and to promote her prosperity and usefulness among her colonial children.

HENRY MACKENZIE, M.A. } *Hon. Secs.*  
SIMON J. G. FRASER, B.A. }

79, Pall Mall, July 10, 1850.

All Communications and Contributions are requested to be addressed

“*The Upper Canada  
Church University Fund,  
79, Pall Mall, London.*”

Liberal Donations are expected from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The University of Oxford has already voted £500 towards the object.

Payments may be made by cheque on a London Banker, crossed "MESSRS. DRUMMOND," or, by a Post Office Order on Charing Cross, payable to "Mr. EDMUND FAYERMAN." Payments will also be received at the Bank of MESSRS. GLYN, 67 Lombard Street, and MESSRS. DRUMMOND, 49, Charing Cross.

Contributions of Books will be thankfully received at 79, Pall Mall."

Having arranged as far as possible to make my object known to all the Clergy, and the most influential portion of the Laity, I was at more liberty to visit particular places—to attend public meetings where they could be got up with advantage, and also to endeavour to interest persons of commanding power and influence in my proceedings.—Not that I had altogether neglected these matters till this time, on the contrary, I had attended at several such meetings and visited both universities.

The first meeting of this kind which I attended was at Windsor, on the 21st May, by the request of the Bishop of Oxford. His Lordship preached in the morning before the Windsor and Eton Church Union a very interesting sermon. After service a public meeting for religious purposes was held; a report of the proceedings of the Windsor and Eton Church Union was read, which gave ample evidence of the great activity and prosperous condition of the Institution. Some resolutions were then proposed and passed, and the meeting adjourned till seven o'clock in the evening. At

the adjourned meeting there were several good speeches : the Bishop of Oxford's was excellent ; the Rev. Mr. Pope, Missionary from the East Indies, and the Rev. Mr. Gill from Tasmania spoke well. I was also called upon and made my statement, and was listened to with great interest.—The Clergy and inhabitants of Windsor and Eton were particularly friendly to my object. At parting, the Bishop kindly invited me to Oxford on the Monday following, and promised to introduce me to the heads of houses, and to recommend my cause.

Twenty-seventh May, Monday—took the express train for Oxford, 63 miles, one hour and a quarter ; met the Bishop of Oxford, but unfortunately his Lordship was obliged to return almost immediately to London. He, nevertheless, contrived to introduce me to several heads of houses ; I resided with Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, whom I found surrounded with a very interesting family. He received me with the greatest cordiality and did all in his power to serve me ; to his kind exertions I am chiefly indebted for the noble donation of £500 which the University bestowed on the Church University. It is quite delightful to visit Oxford, there is so much frankness and generosity of heart, and so much readiness to promote every good work.

Several matters intervened to prevent me from proceeding to Cambridge, till the 3rd of June.—Found unfortunately that the term had broken up some days sooner than usual, and that almost all the heads of houses and most of the influential men were absent. I nevertheless met a few excellent

persons who said that although the University itself was at present rather poor, they yet hoped that something would be done in my case. On the 4th I returned to London leaving a letter for the Vice-Chancellor, requesting him to bring my object before the authorities of the University at his convenience.

June 21st, Friday.—Attended the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at two o'clock; several matters connected with my Diocese under deliberation. It is very pleasing to see the great interest taken by the different members in the Colonial Church, many of them noblemen and men of high consideration in the country, besides the Bishops and Dignitaries of the Church—and the time and labour which they expend in examining and disposing of the different matters which come before them, and their earnest anxiety to promote our prosperity in every just and proper way.

June 26th.—Went to the House of Lords to hear the debate on the proposal of doing away with the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as it was reported that the Duke of Wellington would speak; was introduced by the Lord Bishop of London, and took up my position on the lower steps of the Throne, the usual place for strangers. After the debate had continued some time, during which his Grace, who sat at the end of the table, listening with the greatest attention, got up and spoke against the proposition with great force and animation, and gave so many cogent reasons for retaining the office of Lord Lieutenant, that the measure was abandoned. The Duke is now far

advanced in years, but it was very gratifying to see a man of his age exhibit the same clearness of intellect and force of argument as in former days. The House of Lords is exceedingly gorgeous, rather more ornament and gilding than I like. On leaving the House I found all London in an uproar. A retired officer of the army in some degree insane, gave the Queen a smart blow on the face with a small rod not thicker than a common quill, as her Majesty was coming out of the Duke of Cumberland's gate, Piccadilly. He was instantly seized and would have been torn in pieces had he not been rescued by the police. The Queen preserved admirable presence of mind, and aware of the vast interest taken in her safety, she very soon after attended the Opera as if nothing had happened. This judicious step removed the apprehensions of the populace and tranquillized the city. It is said that a small mark under the eye was perceptible, but the injury was very slight.

June 28— I witnessed to-day, at the request of the Principal of King's College, the distribution of prizes; the attendance was very numerous. The Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, M. A., an eminent Clergyman and Preacher of Lincoln's-Inn, was called to take the chair in the absence of the Archbishop who was unavoidably detained. The Principal, the Rev. Dr. Jelf, opened the proceedings in an eloquent and appropriate speech. The Rev. Chairman then gave the prizes, making very happy remarks as he delivered them to the different victors. The distribution being finished, Lord Radstock moved the thanks of the meeting to the

Chairman, and took occasion to make many eloquent remarks on the excellence of the Institution, and the powerful influence it was already exerting in promoting the cause of sound education on Christian principles. I was unexpectedly called upon to second the motion—unexpectedly because I was a stranger, and there were many present well acquainted with the rise and progress of King's College, and far better qualified to address the audience on its various merits and undoubted claims to the patronage of the public. As I rose slowly, something at a loss what to say, or how to begin, I remembered that the Chairman had written an able work on the Colonial Church, and that he had advocated my cause very powerfully before the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

I therefore began by remarking, "That although I had not expected to be called upon to speak on the present occasion, there was nevertheless something very appropriate in requesting an aged Missionary, who had served half a century in the Colonial Church to thank her gifted and eloquent historian. In that work much had been done to strengthen her claims on the Mother Church for continued aid and protection, nor had the learned author been less successful than truthful in his eloquent and feeling descriptions of the sacrifices, privations, and labours of the devoted Missionaries.

"I now advert to this noble Institution, which has been long wanted in this great Metropolis, and fervently do I pray, that it may for ages to come continue the asylum of true religion and sound learning. And does not all I see around me give

ample promise of its glorious career—the noble principle on which it is founded, if conscientiously carried out can never fail,—the principle is this: 'That every system of religious education for the youth of a Christian community ought to comprise instruction in the Christian religion as an indispensable part, without which, the acquisition of other branches of knowledge will be conducive neither to the happiness of the individual nor to the welfare of the State.'

"Let literature and science have free scope, but let them be carefully impregnated with those Christian principles which can alone impart true worth and stability to character. It is not enough that you make your students learned if you fail to make them Christians, and if you do not enable them after leaving this College to carry with them into social life the moral and sanctifying virtues of true and undefiled religion. This is happily your foundation. Should a parent ask 'is King's College, besides its literary merits, a nursery of the Christian Church, and a preparation of the kingdom of heaven?'—You can truly answer 'Yes, to the best of our ability, God being our helper.' And in such a glorious work God will be your helper. Of this you have already had sweet experience, for at the expiration of the very first year, your scholars were so numerous as to defray, within a trifle, the whole of the expenses of your noble Institution, and on casting my eye over your 18th report, I find that they number during the current year 1291. Hence the experience of every year justifies the belief, that under the blessing of Divine

Providence. King's College will continue to prosper, and prove herself one of the most important instruments of sound education in the British Empire. And here, allow me to express my thankfulness that the mind of England is yet true to Christianity, and that her people will never endure the separation of religion from education.

"I beg leave to conclude with expressing the high gratification which the proceedings I have just witnessed have given me, and the deep interest which I shall ever take in the growing prosperity of an Institution so worthy of a Christian nation."

Saturday, June 29th—Went this morning to see a Church consecrated by the Bishop of London, in Crown-street, Soho, which deserves some notice. It was at first a Greek Church, and of course the congregation foreigners. The members, however, gradually disappeared, perhaps from the death or removal of the heads of families, or the young people becoming attached to other denominations, and there was little or no accession of persons professing the principles of the Greek Church from abroad. At length the Church fell into the hands of Dissenters, but the congregation did not flourish, and the character of the locality became worse and worse, and being in the neighbourhood of St. Giles, it sunk by degrees into equal notoriety. The proprietors of the Chapel finding it in every way unprofitable, were in treaty to dispose of it for a sort of inferior play-house. The Rector of Soho parish hearing of this, interfered in time and purchased it for a Chapel of ease. By his exertions it was repaired and com-



fortably fitted up. After the consecration, the Bishop preached a sermon admirably suited to the circumstances of the Church, the locality, and the congregation. "Already some change had taken place for the better among the people—there was less noise in the street—the inhabitants dropped in more and more to the service—sought for prayer-books, and some who were unacquainted with its use applied to their neighbours to point out the places, and before I left England, the congregation nearly filled the little Church. Many made the responses, all appeared more neat and clean in their dress and person—a flourishing Sunday and day school had been established, and a holy atmosphere was gathering round the Church, which had long been in the midst of all uncleanness." A like process is silently going on in similar localities throughout London. The leaven of the Church is gradually leavening the more destitute part of the population, and enabling them to throw aside their darkness and corruption.

In regard to my interview with the Colonial Department I have no reason to complain, for I was treated with all the politeness and consideration that I could well expect.

I had left my name at the office, Downing Street, on the fourth of May, and had the honour of dining with Earl Grey on the fifteenth—the Queen's birthday. His Lordship received me with becoming courtesy, and introduced me to the Duke of Wellington and other guests.

On the 17th, I addressed a note to his Lordship stating my object in coming to England, and that I

was the bearer of a petition to the Queen, signed by more than eleven thousand members of our Church, which I was anxious to present, at his Lordship's convenience. Next day I received a note expressing regret that Lord Grey was obliged to go out of town, but that he would be happy to receive me on his return.

The interview took place on the 29th May, and my requests were severally discussed in an amicable manner, and the results embodied in Earl Grey's despatch of the 13th of June. As respects the granting a Charter, "Her Majesty's Government," I was informed, "are always disposed to regard favourably proposals which are made for extending and improving the means of education in the British Colonies, and more especially where those proposals do not involve the necessity of a grant of public money; and readiness was expressed to consider with the utmost attention the suggestions offered for the incorporation of a new University in Upper Canada, whenever a draft of the Charter which may be deemed adequate to the purpose was received; "But that until the Secretary of State was in possession of such draft it was obvious, that he was not in a position to form any judgment upon the propriety of recommending Her Majesty to give Her consent to the desired measure—but it was added, "That the Secretary of State should feel it to be his duty to communicate with the Provincial Government on a matter of such importance, before committing Her Majesty's Government to any settled course of action."

Now, with the exception of the proposed refer-

ence to the Provincial Government, all appeared fair and reasonable, and no indication was given of any disposition to withhold the Charter, on the part of the Secretary of State. Even the reference itself, so far as I could gather, proceeded from no hostile spirit, but was grounded upon what was thought a precedent. In the case of the Queen's College, I was told that a Charter had been first obtained in the Colony, and then the Home Government had nothing more to do than to comply with wishes already expressed and acted upon by the Provincial authorities, and I was left to infer that, had I brought a like document there would have been no difficulty—but not having done so, it became necessary to prevent any misunderstanding to proceed in the same way. It may be that the Secretary of State did not dream of any opposition from the Colony, and considered the effect of the reference nothing more than a little delay; I thought differently and considered such reference to the present Colonial authorities tantamount to a refusal. Had, indeed, the Colonial Government shewn the same friendly feeling towards the Church of England as the Government of the day did to that of Scotland, when the Charter was granted to Queen's College, there would have been no fear. Be this as it may, the reference to those who had done us so great injury and created all our difficulties, appeared to me, as it did to others, a cruel mockery.

On the 10th of June I had waited on Sir Robt. Peel to request his influence in promoting my objects, and after reading the act destroying King's College, and establishing with its endowment a

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College from which religious worship was virtually excluded, he pronounced it an atrocious proceeding which could never have taken place in England. When this new difficulty occurred I again sought an interview with that eminent Statesman, who kindly promised to speak to Mr. Hawes or Earl Grey, whom he considered very honourable men and not likely to do anything unreasonable or unjust, nor did he think that on consideration the reference would be persisted in. But should the Charter be delayed what is your intention? I said "The College would commence as soon as I returned to Canada whether we received a Royal Charter or not." "You are right, the Church must do her duty!" "Your case," he continued, "is very aggravated and perhaps it would be better to go at once to Lord John Russell, who would, I believe, do what is right. This, however, may be considered should the Colonial Office fail you." As respects the petition presented on the 29th, the following extract from Lord Grey's despatch of the 13th, gives the necessary information:—"Having laid before the Queen the petition dated the 9th of April last, which you placed in my hands from certain members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Upper Canada, urging the establishment of the proposed University, I have to acquaint your Lordship, that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very graciously. I have also laid before Her Majesty the petition which your Lordship communicated to me at the same interview, from the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England in Upper Canada, expressing their objections to the Act passed in the last

" Session of the Legislature of Canada, for the  
 " amendment of King's College, Toronto, and  
 " praying that measures may be taken for restoring  
 " that College to its efficiency, with such modifica-  
 " tions of its original Charter, as shall separate it  
 " entirely from politics. Upon this petition, which,  
 " judging from the terms in which it is expressed,  
 " should, I apprehend, have been delivered to me  
 " previously to the confirmation of the Act referred  
 " to, I have been unable to advise Her Majesty to  
 " issue any commands."

On the 18th June, I inclosed a draft of the pro-  
 posed Charter to the Secretary of State, which is  
 merely a transcript of that of King's College or of  
 Queen's College, now in successful operation at  
 Kingston, with such alterations only as might separ-  
 ate the institution it seeks to establish from any  
 political influence whatever, and enable it to pro-  
 ceed in its work of religious and scientific instruc-  
 tion in security and peace. I offered, at the same  
 time, some reasons to induce Lord Grey to relin-  
 quish any reference to the Provincial Government  
 which had shewn itself so hostile to the interests of  
 the Church. I respectfully submitted that the  
 avowed object of the party which had destroyed  
 King's College, was to have only one University,  
 and to affiliate with it all existing Colleges or  
 Seminaries in the Province, and although this ob-  
 ject had signally failed—yet, while the desire ex-  
 isted, we could not look for any favourable result  
 from such reference. I likewise brought under  
 consideration the hardship and great evil of delay  
 —that the members of the Church supplied a

greater number of Students for Collegiate instruction than any other Denomination, and that the refusal of a charter was nothing less than intolerance and proscription, that we were only asking what had been already granted to others, and could not be withheld from us without manifest injustice.

I deprecated such a course as giving us reason to envy our neighbours in the United States, where there was no instance of a Charter such as we desired, being refused. Instead of circumscribing their Colleges and Schools of learning, that acute people take delight in their multiplication, and so little jealous are they in this respect, that they have uniformly cherished all such Institutions as had been founded by the Crown previous to the Revolution, and such have received from their several Legislatures the greatest encouragement, after such Legislatures had become foreign to the British Empire. Thus the Colleges founded by the Kings and Queen of England in the Colonies, now the United States, are respected, and their endowments not only held sacred but generously increased.

On discussing this difficulty with some friends, one of them remarked that, "He did not consider the case altogether so desperate as some others for it presented two aspects, from each of which something of hope might be extracted. First, as to Lord Grey, his conduct throughout seemed fair and honourable, and no where did it evince any particular opposition to granting a Charter—but from the extraordinary position taken by the Canadian Legislature in passing an act so reckless and unconstitutional, it became a question of great de-

licacy to know how to deal with such a body.—  
 Hence it was not improbable that His Lordship  
 had adopted the most discreet way of smoothing  
 down matters, and in due time bringing about what  
 was desired. That His Lordship was no doubt  
 as much aware of the violence and injustice of sup-  
 pressing King's College, as Sir Robert Peel, or any  
 one else, and yet he might not feel himself justified  
 in making it a subject of contention with so great  
 a Colony. At all events it would put the provin-  
 cial authorities more than ever in the wrong, and  
 saddle them with all the responsibility, an advan-  
 tage of great importance to the Colonial Office,  
 which had already incurred no small odium from  
 sanctioning a measure so generally condemned.—  
 Even with respect to the leaders of the present ma-  
 jority in Canada, there were some causes for in-  
 dulging hope. They must be convinced by this  
 time of the foolish absurdity of attempting to con-  
 fine the education of the youth of an intelligent  
 population, already nearly a million, and soon to  
 become many millions, to one place and one semi-  
 nary. They must also have discovered from ex-  
 perience that the enactment complained of, con-  
 tains within itself the seeds of contention and dis-  
 solution, and from its political character is the worst  
 of all Seminaries for the instruction of youth, who  
 ought to be kept quiet and secluded from every  
 sort of agitation. Again, they must feel that mo-  
 nopoly is in the present age of all things the most  
 hateful, and can never be endured in a free coun-  
 try, or be countenanced by any man of truly libe-  
 ral principles.

"In fine they cannot offer public opposition to the

granting of a Charter for a Church University, or for one desired by any other respectable denomination in the Province, without confessing their dread of a rival, and that their Mammoth institution must be propped up by penal laws or like the walls of Jericho, it would fall to the ground, and thus expose them to universal scorn. To refuse the protection necessary to enable free men to educate their children, would bring upon them a stream of obloquy which must soon overwhelm them. I am therefore inclined to believe that they will be satisfied with the mischief they have accomplished in destroying the Charter of King's College and seizing its property—and not allow their hatred to prevent it, by farther violence, from rising in a better form out of the dust into which they have thrown it, for such conduct would be like striking a man already felled to the ground—an act the most cowardly and revolting to every honourable mind. On the whole I am disposed to believe that you have no great reason to be discouraged. Lord Grey has done all that could have been fairly expected of him under the peculiar circumstances of the case, and there are some acts too mean and contemptible, even for the most bitter partizans to commit. Even should we be in error as to our hopes on this score, it is in truth, of little moment, a few months will make a change here or in the colony, and in either case the Charter of your University, should it be considered of any value, can easily be obtained."

The question of granting or not granting to the Church a Royal Charter for a University, in which



to educate her youth for the sacred work of her Ministry, and the other liberal professions, having been thus referred to the Provincial Government, nothing remained but for me to express my regret at the course adopted, and to hope against hope, that our opponents would be content with the evil they had already done the Church and her members, and would not add the further iniquity of refusing their assent to a measure so reasonable and just, now that the responsibility was thrown wholly on themselves. At the same time it could not be concealed that a Charter on such terms must lose much of its dignity and value because it would not be altogether the gift of our Sovereign. Hence it became a matter of consideration whether under such a painful humiliation we should not better consult our honor, and the integrity of our principles by withdrawing our petition, and waiting a more propitious season for renewing our request, and this course was suggested by several influential friends, but on the whole it was thought wiser to let things take their course. This reference from the Secretary of State to the Colony—was made about the end of July, and as it was not my intention to leave England before the middle of October, there was ample time for an answer. In the mean while I not only attended to my Committee, and the increase of contributions, but made frequent excursions into various counties—to Canterbury, to visit the Missionary College of St. Augustine—to Maidstone, Colchester, Northampton, &c. &c. I thus continued—(London being my head quarters,) till the prorogation of Parliament. On the 27th of August I proceeded to Scotland, visiting

Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Perth, and Aberdeen, and on my return south, I was hospitably received in the North of England—stopping at York, Wakefield, Leeds, and Liverpool, at all which places opportunities were afforded me of stating my case, and thus gaining friends and donors. On the 25th of September I was again in London, and found time to visit the Isle of Wight, Arundel, and Brighton, &c., bringing my numerous excursions to a close on the 9th of October. The few remaining days which intervened between that and the 17th, on which day I was to leave London for Liverpool, were employed in making preparations for my journey, and putting all my affairs in good order before sailing; and right glad was I to see the day for turning my face homewards so rapidly approaching, for my energies had been rather too much tasked while in England, both in body and in mind.

On Saturday, the 19th of October, I sailed from Liverpool at noon, and on Saturday morning the 2nd of November, at one o'clock, I was in Toronto, being 13 days and 13 hours. The result of my labours on leaving England, as already frequently stated, is in money and bonds, nearly sixteen thousand pounds currency; the collections are however still proceeding.

The summary of my journey to England thus given is submitted with kindness and respect to all the Church members of the Diocese, every one of whom has a deep interest in the prosperity of the Institution which we are establishing; but more especially is it submitted to those who signed the

petitions to the Queen and the two Houses of Parliament, and came forward so affectionately and honourably with their countenance and subscriptions, to strengthen and cheer me on my tedious journey, and paved the way for my encouraging success. To such tried friends and supporters it will be at all times a great pleasure to me to afford every information in my power respecting our proceedings, for we have no reason for mystery and concealment.

As respects the Church University, although commenced in one faculty, little can be said, because its provisional organization is not yet complete. When the necessary buildings are finished, it will be conducted on the system of a well regulated Christian household—all will be resident, except it should at any time seem fit to the visitors and council to give dispensations for special reasons to some of the Students living with their parents in the city, or near vicinity, subject, nevertheless, to strict attendance at Chapel, and to all the rules of discipline.

Our first and great object will ever be to produce young men of moral worth and sound learning,—men who will in after life do honor to their professions, and bless the Society in which they move.

In regard to emolument, the Church University can offer no temptations, for though our friends have done much and well, yet the work is great, and events over which we had no control, have made us comparatively poor. The desire of gain cannot therefore become the motive of any aspirant to office among us, or if it should, disappointment must follow.

The government will be in the Bishop, or rather Bishops, so soon as the Diocese is divided, (an event not distant), assisted by a competent Council, which Council must of necessity be provisional, till the Institution is ready to commence the business of instruction. Appointments to Professorships and other offices, can never with us create any other difficulty than that of selecting the most able and efficient candidate, for the salaries will be so moderate that none will apply except those whose hearts are directed to the furtherance of the far higher objects, which the Church University will have constantly in view.

The Church University will be managed with the strictest economy, in order that its advantages may come within the reach of families of moderate and even of narrow incomes; hence we expect that the sons of Clergymen, half-pay officers, and merchants, respectable farmers, and tradesmen, will flock to our Halls, and under our instruction and guidance qualify themselves for every station in the Church and State. With such views and principles we shall proceed in the even tenor of our way, neither turning to the right nor to the left, but so proceeding as to preserve a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man. We shall be kindly disposed towards all kindred Colleges and seats of learning, who fear God, and maintain religious worship within their walls—the only rivalry we shall tolerate, will be an earnest striving for superiority in religious, moral, and secular knowledge, and provoking one another to love and good works.

On my way home I thought that Prudence would compel us to omit for a time, the important faculties of Medicine and Law, because our finances are too limited to afford them any other encouragement than Lecture-rooms, when our buildings are finished. But the noble and disinterested manner in which the gentlemen now forming the Medical Department of the Church University came forward, removed every difficulty.

Nor will the gentlemen of the law be long behind, in attaching their faculty to our rising Institution. What an immense field does the legal profession embrace? Public law or the law of nations—the Roman and civil law—English and Scots law—the American and Colonial law, to which may with propriety be added, the science of political economy. What a knowledge of human nature do these branches unfold! It cannot be that in the Church University such an extensive and profound faculty should be long wanting, or that we should consider its onerous duties discharged by one solitary lecturer. It is true these two faculties are in all Universities of any name, attended with little or expense to the public chest, in the way of salaries, which seldom exceed £50 or £100, because such Professorships are considered an honor. Their Incumbents depend for support on their professional practice, and not on their academical position, which repays them sufficiently by the rank it confers.

Since the passing of that iniquitous act, by which King's College is considered to be annihilated, two or three things have occurred which deserve notice,

because they seem to give some obscure indications of a gradual return to a better spirit.

First, we have what is called the explanatory act of the last Session, which, in truth, gives no explanations at all, but in a few silly and impotent clauses, ludicrously marshals certain vague intentions, in the teeth of positive enactments which it leaves unrepealed. We are, nevertheless, willing to receive even this feeble attempt towards what is right, as a tardy confession of error, while we lament that the framer should have halted on the threshold of repentance, and not have proceeded boldly to correct all that had been done wrong. The correction was easy and still in time—if enamoured of an affiliating University, why not adopt that of London with such slight modifications as might accommodate it to the state of the Colony.

In London, a University has been established by Royal Charter for conferring degrees, and for no other purpose whatever. It consists of a Visitor-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate, with a body of Examiners, selected from the most eminent scholars of the different faculties. To this University all the Collegiate Institutions for education, in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, corporate or unincorporated, are affiliated; or on application may be affiliated. This affiliation entitles such Colleges and Institutions to send up their Students who have passed through their respective prescribed courses of study, to the University, with certificates of proficiency, and to request a degree. As the London University is responsible for the honors it confers, the authorities besides verifying

these certificates, require the candidates to submit to a strict examination on the branches of knowledge especially required for the degree—and the granting of such a degree depends upon the favourable report of the examiners. The degrees thus conferred by virtue of a Royal Charter, are recognised through all the British dominions. As the London University merely confers degrees, it has no Professors and gives no instruction of any kind, nor does it meddle or interfere in any way with the affiliated Colleges, or have any connexion with them except through their certificates. Now all this is very simple—there is no dragging up these Colleges from the locality which they have chosen as the most convenient for their peculiar objects, nor are they called upon to waste their funds in building halls or Churches round the London University, but they are left to build where they please, to make their own arrangements, and manage their own affairs, and to regulate their studies and doings as they think fit.

If instead of the foolish act of last Session, a measure had been passed on the model of the London University, and then sent home to be converted into a Royal Charter, that its degrees might extend through all the dominions of the Crown, and not be confined to the Province as those conferred by the Toronto University, a substantial good would have been effected. In such case Queen's College, Victoria College, Knox's College, Regiopolis College, &c. &c., on being affiliated could send up their students with certificates of proficiency, for degrees, and if such proficiency was confirmed by

examination, the degrees requested would, as a matter of course be conferred. Moreover, as such a University would cost little or nothing to keep it up, and as that little, viz., a trifle to the examiners, and a competent salary to the Registrar, would be more than defrayed by a very moderate fee upon each degree, the whole of the endowment of King's College, instead of being wasted as it seems likely to be on the present Mammoth Institution, might be divided among these existing Colleges, and such others as may hereafter spring up, in proportion to the members of the denominations to which they respectively belong. Thus, instead of harassing and insulting these Colleges with the mockery of the present proposed affiliation, which offers them bread, and gives them a stone, they would receive the most substantial advantages. Some such measure must be adopted sooner or later, for Toronto University as at present constituted and managed, can never stand.

2d—A bill was introduced during the last Session of the Provincial Parliament, by the Bishop of Toronto's friends, for the purpose of acquiring corporate powers to receive the donations given, and to be given for the establishment of the Church University. Now, although this measure was not passed from the lateness of the Session, we are thankful for the general favour which it met with, for we have only heard of one solitary voice against it; and we trust that by next Session that voice will have become sensible of the indelicacy, to say the least, of opposing the grant of such legal facility for the security of Church Education, which is



scarcely ever refused to the most humble petitioners, in cases of far inferior importance.

3rd—We are also grateful to the Senate of Toronto University, for lately permitting the evidences of the Christian religion, to be noticed in the lectures of moral philosophy. These things, though perhaps in themselves of little moment, are, nevertheless, of great value, as indications of a gradual return to a better spirit.

Only one point more remains to be disposed of.

Some of our friends are filled with grief, and others with indignation, on being constantly taunted by our opponents with the fact, that if it was wrong to destroy King's College and establish an infidel Institution in its stead, it was a Churchman that did it, and that he has still some members of the Church among his abettors. Now, as we cannot deny this melancholy fact, we must be content to bear the approbrium, and I therefore entreat the faithful children of the Church to do so with patience, and without any feelings of personal resentment. We have only to reflect that such contradictions have happened in the Church of God from the beginning—there was an adversary among the Apostles, and St. Paul had his Alexander the coppersmith.

I remain, my dear Brethren,

Your affectionate Diocesan,

JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, 10th Dec., 1850.

AT A MEETING of the Church University Board, called by the Lord Bishop, and held at the Church Society's House, on Saturday, the 21st of Dec. 1850, his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto addressed the meeting as follows :—

GENTLEMEN,—I have taken as early a moment as I conveniently could after my return, to request that you would do me the favour to assemble, in order that I might thank you personally for your kindness in associating, during my absence for the purpose of forwarding, by any means that might be suggested, the great object in which we take so deep an interest—namely, the establishment of an University, in which the young men of our Church may be educated by teachers, who shall be under no necessity of abstaining from instructing them in the Articles of her Faith, and who will feel it to be their first and highest duty to inculcate a knowledge of her doctrines, and to train up the youth committed to their care, in a pious observance of her worship.

What you will naturally desire first to know is, the measure of success which has so far attended our exertions.—I mean the exertions made in this country before my departure, and the efforts made by myself in England, which efforts were unremitting during the period of my stay there.

That you may have all under one view, I have requested Mr. Champion to prepare a statement of the contributions made in Canada, in land and money ; and I have furnished him with the means also of preparing a similar statement of the amount raised upon the appeal made by me in England.—These minutes will remain deposited with the Se-

cretary of the Church Society, who will at all times exhibit them to any Member of the Church who may desire to see them.

They will show that there have been subscriptions made in Upper Canada in land, of the estimated value of ..... £7,562 15 0  
 In money to the amount of ..... 16,708 2 6  
 Acres not valued, £3391, but taking them at the usual estimation of one pound per acre..... 3,391 0 0  
 Two Town Lots, not valued by the donors, but assumed to be worth 50 0 0  
 £27,711 17 6

And I have the pleasure of stating that in addition to this fund, donations have been made by kind friends of our undertaking in England, to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling, or in currency about 12,444 0 0 which includes the very liberal contributions made by the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts.—  
 The Society for promoting Christian knowledge, and the University of Oxford.

The Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has also given a valuable piece of land within the city of Toronto, which is estimated at ..... 3,000 0 0  
 £43,155 17 6

I was under the necessity of incurring the expence of printing documents and circulars in great numbers, as I depended more on the hope of exciting a general interest among the Members of our Church, than of being assisted by any large contributions from individuals which must always be uncertain. These aids we cannot doubt will come in time—the good and wise Being in whose cause we are engaged, will dispose the hearts of His people to strengthen our efforts. We must not on our part let the design drop for a moment—we must and will advance steadily and as expeditiously as shall be in our power by all the exertion we can use ; and we need not fear—that when, with the blessing of God, we have so far matured our plan as to be able to open a College for our youth on the sound and liberal system to which we have pledged ourselves, an interest in its success will be found to gain ground rapidly, and to show itself occasionally in those munificent benefactions which in all countries have come in aid of institutions founded for such worthy purposes.

Deducting from the funds raised in England, the expences unavoidably incurred by me in such disbursements as I have referred to, (which form indeed the only deduction from the fund, for all my own personal expences from the time of my departure to my return, I have cheerfully defrayed from my private means,) we may still reckon on about ten thousand pounds sterling, because there will be accessions yet flowing in from the effect of measures adopted by me for making an appeal to the several parishes throughout England.

For realizing and securing the contributions made in this country in land and money, measures should immediately be taken; and one important consideration is, what is the best and most convenient method of investing the property in the absence of a corporate capacity which, after some delay, we may hope to obtain, either by an Act of the Legislature or by a Royal Charter.

In order to avoid the necessity of calling upon all the Members of this Committee to meet; except on such particular occasions as may seem to require it, I propose that I may be favoured with the assistance of a Council, to be composed of a limited number of gentlemen, whose advice I can have in all matters respecting the College, and its property, until a more formal constitution can be obtained.

In the mean time, I propose that the property shall be vested in a limited number of Trustees who will act, in regard to the care and disposition of it, under such instructions as they shall receive from the Council.

While I was in England I made an application to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for a Charter for the government of the proposed College, and being requested to furnish the form or heads of such a Charter as I thought desirable, I framed a draft which I now lay a copy of before you.

It was prepared by me chiefly from the original Charter of King's College as granted by the Crown, and from the system adopted in regard to Bishop's College, established at Lennoxville, in Lower Ca-

nada, through the exertions of the present Lord Bishop of Quebec.

What may be the prospect of our speedily obtaining a Charter of Incorporation, it is difficult at present to determine. We should have thought it incredible, if it had not been proved to us, that either the Imperial or Colonial Government could have wanted the firmness to afford their countenance and support to an institution for the education of youth in avowed connexion with the established religion of the Empire; and more surprising still it has been to us, to find that they wanted the justice even to maintain the grant which they had actually made for that obviously wise and necessary purpose. This, however, I do not speak of as a ground of reproach to one administration or party more than another. It would perhaps be unjust so to represent it—though I believe there have been some public men serving in this Province, while the destruction of King's College was in progress, who could have scarcely brought themselves to concur in such a measure as has been passed in disregard to the solemn pledge of our Sovereign.

However this may be, it is our duty to repair the injury that has been done, as soon as we can, and as effectually as we can. For the youth of the National Church ought no more than the youth of other religious denominations to be forced into a College, in which no Church or form of doctrine is acknowledged, nor into any College under the exclusive government of an Ecclesiastical body other than their own.

In behalf of the Roman Catholics, the Presby-

terians and Methodists, the Government have provided the means of avoiding this difficulty by granting to them Charters of Incorporation for Colleges of their own, and I will not suppose it possible that they will withhold the same advantage from us. But if we could be certain that they would, it should not in the slightest degree divert us from our object.

You will be glad, I think, to learn that a site has been procured for our University—such as seems to combine many advantages. I have agreed to the purchase of twenty acres of land very eligibly situated, being the front part of Park Lot Number —, at a price which I think not unreasonable. No other tract, so well calculated for the purpose, I believe, could have been procured in the vicinity of this city, or rather I may say, in the city, for it is within its limits.

While I was in England I procured the plan of a new College, intended to be erected near Liverpool which, it appears to me, may, with some modifications, be adapted to our purpose, and my expectation is that we may have so much of it completed before the next winter, as will enable us to commence instruction.

All who take an interest in the Church University must have observed with pleasure the promptitude with which several of our most eminent Medical Practitioners have associated themselves with the view of forming a complete Medical Faculty, to be conducted in the same spirit, which we trust, will ever animate the whole. The known talents and character of these gentlemen give the best as-

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urance for the efficiency of the department which they have with so much kindness undertaken.

Such, gentlemen, are the matters which I wished to communicate to you, and adding, to what I have now said, the more detailed statement which has appeared in *The Church* newspaper, you will, I trust, find yourselves in possession of every thing important which you can desire to know respecting my journey to England, and the present state and prospects of The Church University. We may still have many difficulties to encounter and surmount, but the great encouragement which we have already received from every quarter where the Gospel is honoured, gives us a sure promise of a successful result. The work which we have in hand has not been undertaken from caprice or trivial motives, but has been rendered absolutely necessary by events over which we had no control, and believing them to have been permitted by a wise Providence for the trial of our Christian principles, we should have proved ourselves traitors to the Saviour and his body, the Church, had we shrunk back in selfish indifference.

JOHN TORONTO.

Toronto, December 20th, 1850.



