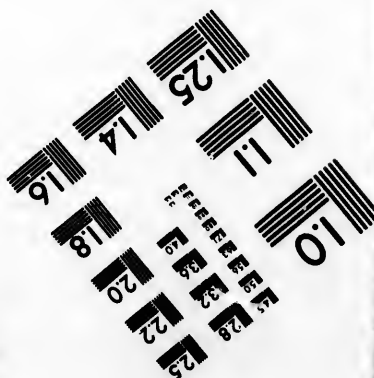
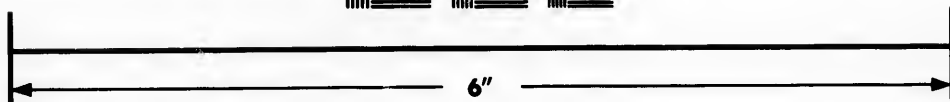
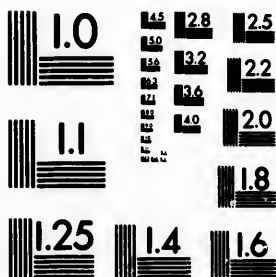


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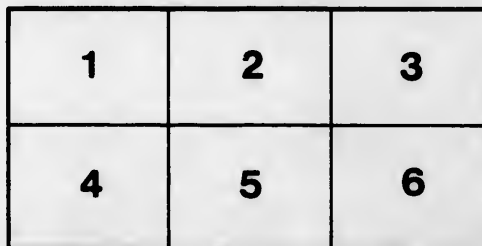
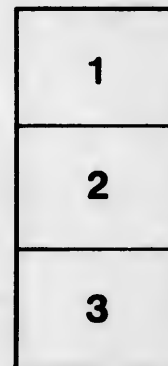
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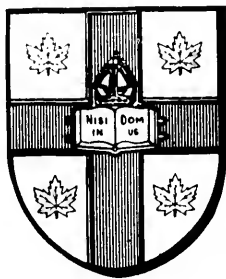
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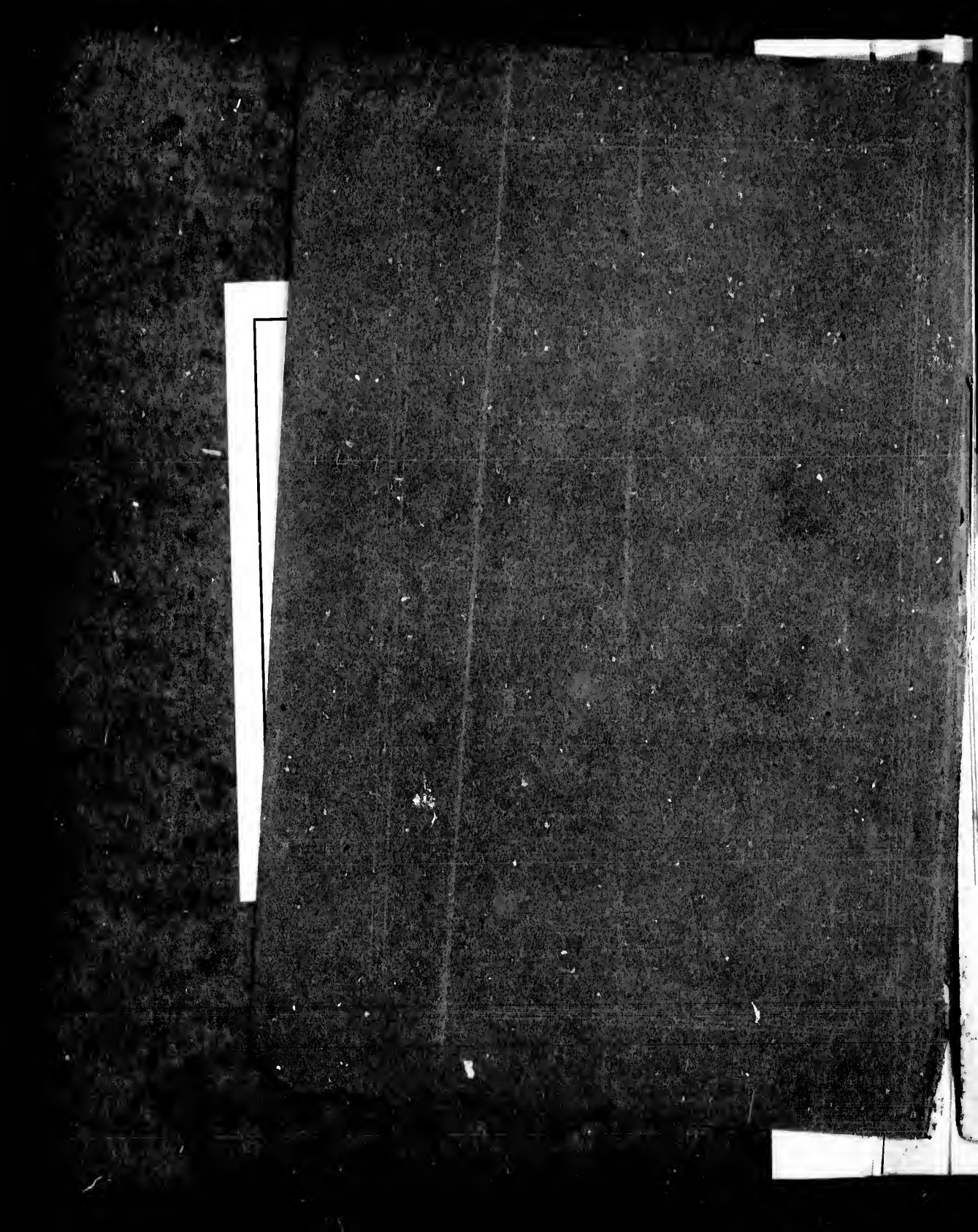
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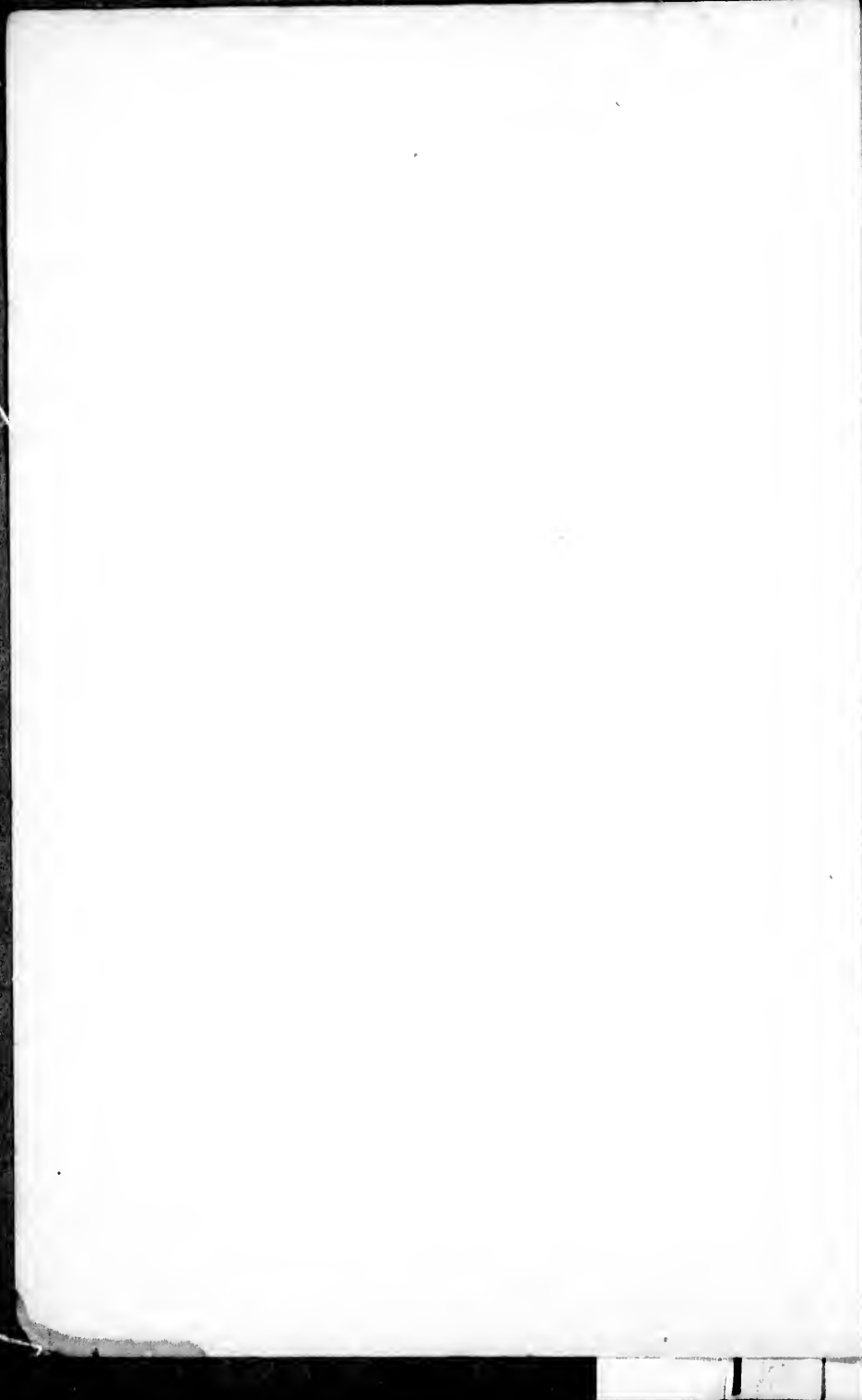
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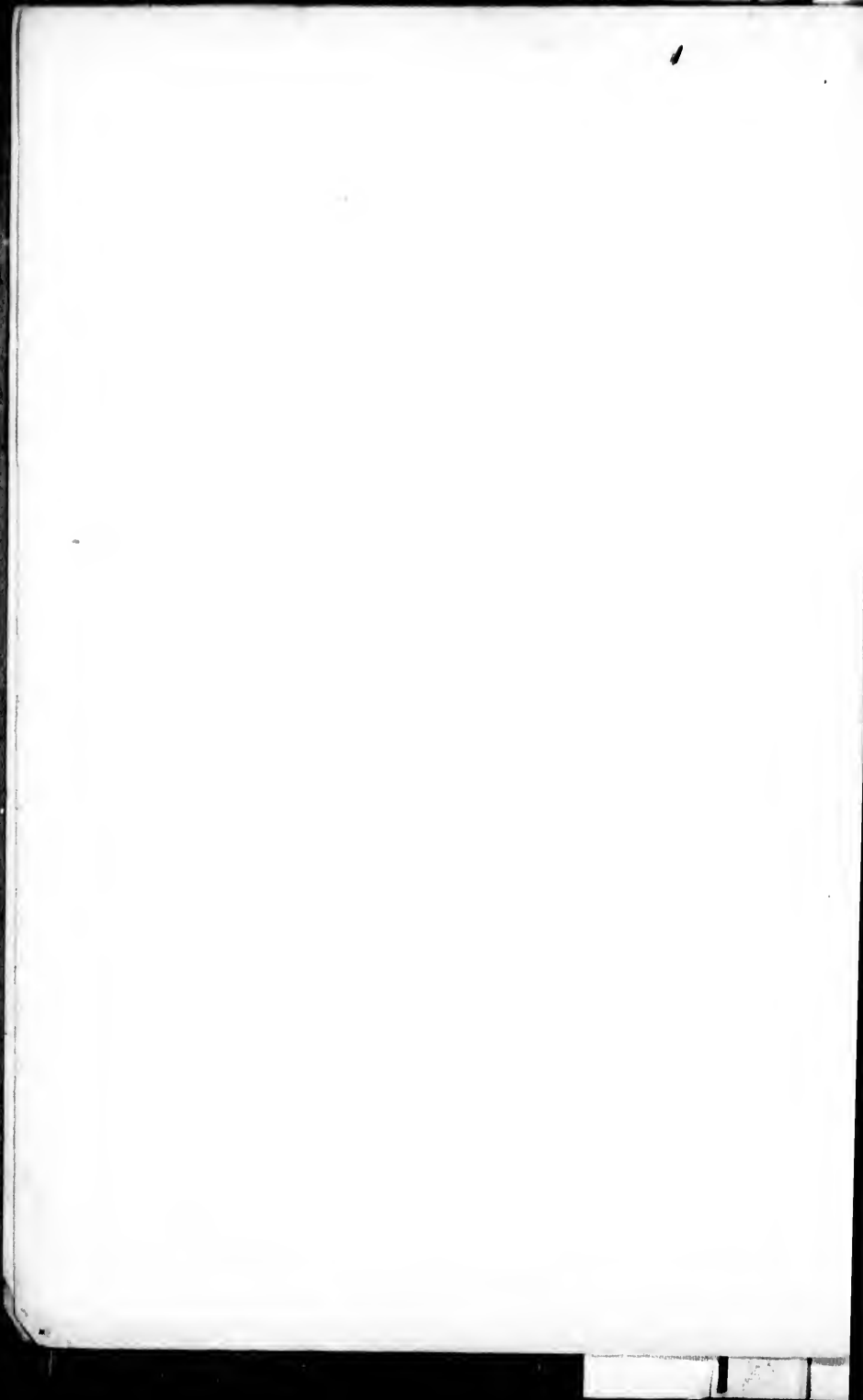
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HISTORICAL SKETCH.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE was incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Legislature, bearing date the 9th of December, 1843, and was by a Royal Charter, dated January 28, 1853, erected into a University.

The design of its establishment was twofold : first, to provide the Church of England in Lower Canada, with a suitable place for educating her ministry ; and, secondly, to offer to the country at large the blessing of a sound and liberal education upon reasonable terms. The accomplishment of the first of these two objects involved the provision of such machinery, that, when that was adequately attained, a trifling addition only seemed requisite in order to secure the second.

The necessity for such a place of education to supply the wants of the Church was so evident, that propositions were made to the Bishop of Quebec for the attainment of this object by two Clergymen of the Church of England, (singularly enough on the very same day, and containing the same general outline of plan,) who, it is believed, were unknown to each other further than by name, and, at any rate, acted entirely without concert or even knowledge of each other's movements. Some steps had already been taken in this direction, before the foundations even of the College were laid, and several theological pupils placed under the care of the Rev. S. S. Wood, M. A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, at Three Rivers, who afterwards formed the nucleus of the College.

In a general point of view, the importance of such an Institution was evident to all persons who reflected seriously upon the educational state and prospects of the community, with the belief—a belief which appeals to history for confirmation—that education like other movements must commence at, and spread from centres. Efficient Educational Institutions of the most ordinary character imply efficient Superior Institutions.

The reasons for placing the College at Lennoxville were, *inter alia*, its central position in the midst of the English speaking portion of Lower Canada, the prospect it afforded of great moderation in the scale of expenses, and the opportunity it would offer to many youths, of obtaining University education at home, who would otherwise seek it abroad. There was also a considerable amount promised in that neighbourhood for the erection of buildings, a site offered, and other advantages held out, equivalent altogether to about £3000.

The Provincial Act of Incorporation having been obtained, the buildings were begun without loss of time, and completed and made ready for occupation in the course of the summer of 1846.

Meanwhile the services of two gentlemen had been secured for the work. H. H. Miles, Esq., M. A., of King's College, Aberdeen, was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science, with charge also for a while of the Grammar School; on which latter duty he entered in the spring of 1845. The Rev. J. H. Nicolls, M. A., Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, was appointed in the same year Principal and Professor of Divinity, and entered upon the duties of these offices in the following August. The Reverend L. Doolittle, M. A., of the University of Vermont, to whose untiring exertions and perseverance in the midst of difficulties of every kind the College is mainly indebted for its very existence, undertook at the same time, without charge to the College, the then arduous and troublesome office of Bursar.

The Corporation of the College having been duly organized by the appointment, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal,* (now Quebec,) of the Hon. E. Hale, M.P.P., Hon. A. W. Cochran, Lt. Col. Morris, Revds. C. Jackson, C. P. Reid, G. Slack, and Hollis Smith, E. Elliot, Esqrs., as Trustees, and the Revds. J. H. Nicolls, L. Doolittle, and Henry H. Miles, Esq., as members of the College Council, met for the first time at Lennoxville, on the 29th of September, 1845, and adopted a system of Rules, Orders and Regulations for the College, and such other measures as were necessary for its complete organization.

* According to the terms of the Provincial Act, which gives to the Bishops of the Church of England in Lower Canada, acting conjointly, the right of appointing all Trustees and members of the Council. There was at that time only one such Bishop.

The College was opened in September, 1845, in temporary apartments, the least unsuitable that could be obtained in the village; and so continued for a year. The number of Students who were admitted at the opening was only 6.* In the course of three months four more were added. There were no Students, however, admitted except Theological until the second year of this Institution, when the establishment was removed to the newly completed buildings. The College can scarcely until this time, be properly said to have had existence.

The liberality of friends of the Institution at Quebec, who placed at the command of the College from £100 to £120 per annum for 5 years, and careful management of their other funds, enabled the Corporation to engage the services of two other Professors, although at salaries which were at first scarcely more than nominal, viz: Edward Chapman, Esq., B. A., of Caius College, Cambridge, Professor of Classics, and the Rev. I. Hellmuth, (for a short period previously an alumnus of the Institution) Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature. The latter gentleman was soon after, on the retirement of the former Incumbent, appointed to the charge also of the neighbouring parish of Sherbrooke.

In February, 1847, the Principal was deputed to England on behalf of the College, the Rev. I. Hellmuth taking the duties of the chair of Divinity during his absence, with two special objects in view. (1) That of obtaining a supplementary charter for conferring degrees, and (2) the raising of additional funds. The former of these objects failed for the time being; the Home Government would, in such cases, do nothing, and grant nothing, which was not recommended by the Provincial authorities. The other proved more successful. By this effort more than £2000 sterling were raised; £1000 of which was a donation from the Society for promoting Christian knowledge; this Society and also that for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, having previously given £1000 each towards the endowment. These contributions together with £6000 sterling, given to the Bishop of the Diocese, by a munificent friend of the Church in England, Thomas Churchman Harrold, Esq., of Little Horkesley Park, Essex, and augmented by a donation of £200 sterling, from Miss Leeds, of Ipswich, Suffolk, amounted to a sum which at once sufficed to give assurance of permanency. At a subsequent period, (in the

* See Appendix A.

year 1848,) £300 currency, per annum, was assigned to the College by the S. P. G., out of the Clergy Reserve Fund. This, which was afterwards commuted for £4200, together with the sums above mentioned, and above £1000 afterwards collected in England, in 1849, by Professor Hellmuth, in continuation of this appeal, form the invested capital of the College.

About this time a grant amounting to £250 per annum, was made to the College from the public funds of the Province. This sum was voted on the recommendation of Mr. now the Hon. Mr. Justice Aylwin; it was a great boon, and not the less acceptable from the circumstance of its being entirely unsought and unexpected. The fact first became known to the authorities of the College by its appearance in the public Journals. The sum originally placed in the estimates on Mr. Aylwin's recommendation was £500, the amount which was then usually granted to other institutions of the like character and pretensions in Upper Canada. It was reduced to £250, merely because the House having been taken by surprise, and the merits of the case being unknown, a trifling opposition laid against the principle of the vote, not against the Institution, was allowed to decide it. By the College itself, however, while this accession to its means of usefulness was hailed with much gratitude, a feeling of something like unfair treatment was not unnaturally entertained, and from time to time petitions were sent in for increase of aid to the extent originally intended, and actually enjoyed by other similar Institutions. Accordingly, in the year 1850, the grant was increased to £300, and subsequently in 1855, to £450. At the present moment the University is receiving by the more liberal judgment of its case made and recommended to the Government by the present Superintendent of Schools, £500 per annum: but even so, it is not now receiving as much by one half as other similar Institutions in Upper Canada, the annual allowance made to them having been increased to £750.

In the summer of the year 1849, the Institution received a valuable temporary accession to its strength by the voluntary services of S. C. Sewell, Esq., M. D., as Professor of Chemistry. A set of chemical and philosophical apparatus was provided, and a chemical class opened. Dr. Sewell's services, however, having been given gratuitously, the office of Professor of Chemistry has remained a merely nominal one since his return to an enlarged

as assigned to the Reserve Fund. This, together with the arrears collected in continuation of this year.

£50 per annum, was granted to the Province. This year, now the Hon. Mr. [Name], the less acceptable and unexplored authorities of the [Name] Journals. The sum [Name] [Name]'s recommendation usually granted to [Name] retentions in Upper [Name] because the House [Name] of the case being [Name] the principle of the [Name] to decide it. By [Name] session to its means [Name], a feeling of somewhat entertained, [Name] for increase of aid [Name] enjoyed by other [Name] year 1850, the grant [Name] 1855, to £450. At [Name] living by the more [Name] mended to the [Name] Schools, £500 per [Name] as much by one half [Name], the annual allowance £750.

stitution received a [Name] by the voluntary [Name] Professor of Chemistry. [Name] was provided, and [Name], however, having [Name] Professor of Chemistry has [Name] turn to an enlarged

sphere of medical practice. An attempt was made to revive it in the autumn of 1855,* but before the negotiations then entered into were concluded, it became known that a revision of the educational grant was proposed, and a degree of uncertainty was thrown over the whole subject, which rendered it prudent to suspend those negotiations sine die. About this time also the Rev. G. Mackie, D. D., Official of the Diocese of Quebec, founded Annual Prizes for two essays, one English and one Latin.

It was not long now ere the College received a shock which threatened to inflict upon it serious injury. Owing to the commercial depression of the year 1848, the payment of interest on investments in Montreal, amounting to about £300 per annum, was suspended. The revenues of the Institution thus weakened, were not sufficient to enable it to carry on its work with efficiency without further aid. The Corporation of the College was called together to consider what was best to be done. At that meeting the Professors of the College volunteered to forego such portion of their salaries as the circumstances of the case should render necessary. Their offer, without which, as it then appeared, the College must have reduced its staff, was thankfully accepted, but in the event was not needed. The Principal was deputed at the close of the year 1849, to visit the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and explain the position of the College. Quebec came promptly to the rescue, and contributed £300 per annum, for three years. In this way the crisis was passed, and the threatened danger averted.

In the year 1850, the vast Diocese hitherto presided over by the present Bishop of Quebec, was divided, and another Bishop placed over the newly formed Diocese of Montreal. As soon as practicable, an Act, (dated 10th November, 1852,) was obtained, giving to the Bishop of Montreal, and to the Bishops of any other Sees which may hereafter be erected in Lower Canada, equal and co-ordinate powers with the Bishop of Quebec. It is scarcely necessary to observe that this new appointment brought a considerable accession of strength to the College.

* Yet only on such terms as could scarcely be said to have implied its permanency. Until the revenues of the College are considerably increased, this important chair cannot be properly maintained, nor the teaching of some other subjects such as Moral Philosophy and History, adequately provided for.

In the autumn of the year 1852, application was made to the Provincial Government to recommend to Her Majesty the granting to the College a charter for conferring degrees in the Arts and Faculties, and, as was mentioned before, with success. The Convocation* of the University of Bishop's College, was organized by the appointment of the Hon. W. Walker, of Quebec, one of the members of the Legislative Council, and of the Hon. Mr. Justice McCord, of Montreal, to the offices of Chancellor and Vice Chancellor respectively.

Under the presidency of the latter, the Convocation first met on the 7th of October, 1854, and for the public conferring of degrees, at the commencement of the midsummer vacation, 1855. On the latter occasion there were present a considerable number of members; graduates of other Universities resident in Lower Canada, having been invited to receive degrees "*ad eundem*" in order that the body from which degrees emanated here should include as far as possible the names, and profit by the experience of, those gentlemen, who had gained in other Universities such distinctive marks of learning. The honorary degree of M. A., was also conferred on the Trustees of the College, and a few other gentlemen, distinguished by their high standing in the Province, or for the interest they had taken in the cause of education.

At the close of the year 1853, the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth retired from the Professorship of Hebrew. At Midsummer 1854, Professor Chapman also retired from public duties. On his retirement it was thought advisable to separate the offices of Principal and Professor of Divinity, the duties of the latter being arduous and responsible, and seeming to require the undivided energies of any one man. Accordingly the Principal's services were transferred to the vacant Professorship of Classics, and the Rev. J. H. Thompson, M. A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, and afterwards Incumbent of Middleton, Yorkshire, succeeded to the Harrold Professorship of Divinity and Hebrew, and entered upon his office in February 1855.

* The convocation consists of the Principal and Professors of the College, and all Masters of Arts and Graduates of higher rank, who pay annually to the College for its support 20s. cy. It is presided over by a Chancellor and Vice Chancellor. Its functions are the conferring of degrees, graces, and dispensations, the prescribing of subjects and standards of examinations, the appointment of examiners, &c.

The Faculties of Law and Medicine have not yet been organized.

was made to the Majesty the grant-degrees in the Arts with success. The College, was organized, of Quebec, one of the Hon. Mr. of Chancellor and

Convocation first met on conferring of degrees, in 1855. On the large number of members in Lower Canada, "in *adum*" in order that should include as much experience of, those of such distinctive M. A., was also conferred on other gentlemen, in the province, or for the occasion.

Dr. Hellmuth retired in Summer 1854, Professor. On his retirement, the offices of Principal and Tutor being arduous, his undivided energies and personal services were required. Classics, and the College, Cambridge, in Shire, succeeded to the Professor, and entered

Professors of the College, of higher rank, who pay a salary, is presided over by the Council, are the conferring of degrees, and the teaching of subjects and examinations, &c. have been organized.

The meeting of the Convocation which should have been held at Midsummer 1856, was from necessity, deferred till September. The Hon. W. Walker, having retired from the Chancellorship, the Hon. Chief Justice Bowen was elected in his stead. At the same time the Honorary Degree of M. A. was conferred upon a large number of Clergymen who had been Students of the College before the Royal Charter was obtained, and the College now become an University, was enabled to resume a connection with her Alumni, which otherwise would have been totally severed.

It has been already mentioned that a Preparatory School was commenced simultaneously with the College. But no sufficient provision was made for its permanency. When therefore, in 1853, it appeared that it was necessary either to place the Grammar School on a different footing or to discontinue it, the latter course was adopted, under the impression that it would be more to the interest of the College to affiliate and encourage Grammar Schools in other parts of the country. The following Rule was adopted by the Corporation under this impression :

"In order to encourage education generally in the Dioceses of Quebec and Montreal, the Corporation shall, as their means admit, assist in the establishment of Grammar and Commercial Schools, and also receive any existing schools into connection with the College upon such terms and for such purposes, as the Corporation shall from time to time determine.

"And with this view one or more exhibitions at the College shall annually be given (open to all the scholars of such schools) by examination—it being provided that at such examinations persons appointed by the College Council shall be allowed to be present and take part in the same, and report to the College upon the general state of such schools, and the nature of the instruction given therein."

The rule still remains in force,* and it is thought that the principle of it is a sound and practical one, but it has been found impossible hitherto to establish any such connection with existing schools. As, however, it appears to be necessary that the College should bring its influence to bear upon, and do its best to promote the work of preparatory education, the determination has been adopted, (supported from without by friends of the Institution) to open a Junior Department and Grammar School,

* See Appendix B.

and arrangements are in advanced progress for securing the services of an experienced and competent teacher from the old country. As soon as these are concluded the Junior Department and School will be opened at Lennoxville in temporary buildings until suitable accommodation can be had. The charge of establishing it and its general government and supervision is now entrusted to the Council of the College, by which arrangement it is confidently hoped both that the respect and support of the public and its efficiency will be secured. While the immediate charge of the whole will be placed in the hands of the Rector, it is intended that some part shall be taken in the tuition of the pupils in the Preparatory Department by the Professors of the College. The French language will be taught as a regular branch of instruction. The fees will not exceed £9 per annum. A boarding establishment for a limited number of resident pupils will be attached to the School, under such regulations as will conduce to good order and respectability combined with economy. Non-resident pupils will be allowed to live with families in the vicinity on certain specified conditions intended to secure regularity of conduct.

As it is impossible that such an undertaking can be fully matured without considerable delay, it appears to be the most suitable course to enter upon it under such temporary arrangements as are available, during the present year, and in the meantime to seek among the friends of the Institution and of sound education in the Province generally, such aid as may be necessary in providing proper buildings, grounds, and other requisites to its permanent operation.

There are other points upon which it is supposed that information given somewhat in detail will not be unacceptable to the public, such as is contained in the following summaries:

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CORPORATION OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF QUEBEC, *President.*

RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, *Vice-President.*

TRUSTEES.

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" J. S. McCord,	G. F. Bowen, Esq.,
" George Moffatt,	B. T. Morris, "
Rev. L. Doolittle,	W. Baker, "
" C. P. Reid,	

COLLEGE COUNCIL.

Rev. J. H. Nicolls,	H. H. Miles, Esq.,
" J. H. Thompson,	E. Chapman, Esq.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.

Visitors.

Right Rev. G. J. Mountain, D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Quebec.
Right Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal.

Chancellor.

Hon. Edward Bowen, D.C.L., Chief Justice of the Superior Court for Lower Canada.

Vice-Chancellor.

Hon. John S. McCord, D.C.L., one of the Judges of the Circuit Court.

Registrar.

E. Chapman, M.A.

GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

D. D.

*The Lord Bishop of Quebec,
*The Lord Bishop of Montreal,
*Bethune, J., the Very Rev. Dean of Montreal,
*Falloon, D., Rev..
*Hellmuth, I., "
*Mackie, G., " Official of the Diocese of Quebec,
†Reid, J., "

D. C. L.

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*Black " W.
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*Badgley, " Mr. Justice
†Logan, Sir W. E.,
†Meredith, Hon. Mr. Justice,
†McCord, " "
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B. D.

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Kemp, " J.

M. A.

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Baker, J. C.,
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*Bancroft, Rev. O.,
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*Duvernet, Rev. E.,

* Degrees ad eundem.

† Honorary.

GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

M. A.

*Ellegood, Rev. J.,
 †Felton, W. L.,
 †Forest, Rev. C.
 †Freer, C.,
 *Fulton, Rev. J.,
 †Galt, A. T.,
 *Gilson, Ven. Archdeacon,
 †Hale, Hon. E.,
 †Irvine, G.,
 *Johnstone, J. B., M.D.,
 *Judd, Rev. F. E.
 *Kingston, G. T.,
 †Lewis, Rev. R.,
 †Lindsay, Rev. D.,
 †Lindsay, Rev. R.,
 †Lloyd, Rev. W. V.,
 *Lower, Ven. Archdeacon,
 †McLeod, Rev. J. A.,
 *Meredith, E. A.,
 *Merrick, Rev. W. C.,
 *Milne, Rev. G.,
 †Montizambert, E. L.,
 †Morris, B. T.,
 †Morris, Rev. J. A.,
 *Mountain, Rev. A. W.,
 *Mountain, Rev. J. J. S.,
 †O'Grady, Rev. J. De C.,
 *Pennefather, Rev. T.,
 †Ramsay, B.,
 †Ramsay, T.,

†Reid, Rev. C. P.,
 *Ritchie, T.,
 *Roberts, G. G.,
 *Robertson, G.,
 *Robertson, W. W.,
 †Robinson, Rev. F.,
 †Rose, J.,
 †Ross, Rev. W.,
 *Sanborn, J. S.,
 *Scott, Rev. J.,
 *Sewell, S. C., M.D.,
 †Stephenson, Rev. R. L.,
 *Townsend, Rev. M.,
 *Whitwell, Rev. R.,
 †Wilson, Rev. F.,
 †Worthington, E. D., M.D.,
 *Young, Rev. T. A.,

B. A.

Allen, Rev. A. A.,
 Baker, G. B.,
 Borlase, G.,
 Cochran, G. R.,
 Gamsby, C. H.,
 Jenkins, Rev. J. H.,
 Jones, Rev. S.,
 Magill, G. J.,
 Mussen, Rev. T.,
 Roe, Rev. H.,
 Wetherall, Rev. C. A.,
 Whitwell, C. P. O.,

LICENTIATES IN THEOLOGY.

Gribble, Rev. J.,

| Scarth, Rev. A. S.,

COLLEGIATE OFFICERS.

Principal.

Rev. Jasper H. Nicolls, D.D., Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford.

Vice-Principal.

Henry H. Miles, M.A., King's College, Aberdeen.

Professors.

Rev. J. H. Nicolls, D.D., Professor of Classics,

Henry H. Miles, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. Joseph Henry Thompson, M.A., Queen's Coll., Cambridge, Harrold
 Professor of Divinity, and of Hebrew.

Bursar.

1845. Rev. L. Doolittle, M.A.

Librarian.

Rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A.

II. GOVERNMENT OF THE COLLEGE.

The immediate internal government of the College is vested in the Council, which has power (subject to the confirmation of the Corporation,) to establish such Rules, Orders and Regulations as

may be necessary. It is entrusted with the care and supervision of the morals, learning, government and economy of the establishment, &c., and has power publicly to reprimand, and if need be, to rusticate or expel any student guilty of grave misconduct, provided that any sentence of expulsion shall be confirmed by the President of the Corporation. The Professors are also individually charged with the superintendence of the moral conduct of the students, and may inflict punishment by imposition or confinement to chambers or College grounds.

III. A COMPLETE LIST OF THE STUDENTS ADMITTED INTO THE COLLEGE UP TO THE PRESENT TIME.

1845.—Charles Middleton,	1850.—David Lindsay,
“ Charles Forrest,	“ Isaac Constantine,
“ Henry G. Burrage,	“ John H. Jenkins,
“ James Fulton,	“ G. R. Cochran,
“ John Kemp,	“ T. W. Mussen,
“ Thomas A. Young,	“ H. Baker,
“ Henry Roe,	“ C. P. Ellegood.
“ Frederick Robinson,	1851.—Frederick Wilson,
“ Thomas Chapman,	“ Richard A. Carden,
“ Isaac Hellmuth.	“ William Cunyughame,
1846.—Francis A. Cottrell,	“ George B. Baker,
“ Jacob J. S. Mountain,	“ *James W. Jones,
“ Joel C. Baker,	“ James Alex. McLeod,
“ Henry J. Petry,	“ John Alex. Morris.
“ Herbert J. Schaw.	1852.—Henry D. Reynolds,
1847.—Richard Lewis	“ *George J. Magill,
“ George H. Borlase,	“ Vere F. Pennefather,
“ Samuel H. Simpson,	“ William D. Jones.
“ Thomas Osgood,	1853.—Henry H. Austin,
“ John M'Keown.	“ *Stephen Edgall,
1848.—Aaron A. Allen,	“ *Charles E. Towle,
“ Septimus Jones,	“ *Louis C. Wurtele,
“ William C. Ritchie,	“ W. P. Olcott Whitwell,
“ John Carry,	“ John Gribble.
“ Robert Lindsay,	1854.—Thomas Cary,
“ T. Sherman Whitwell,	“ Edson Kemp.
“ William V. Lloyd.	1855.—*Benjamin P. Lewis,
1849.—Charles H. Gamsby,	“ *Archibald C. Scarth.
“ G. Henry Derbishire,	1856.—†James B. Davidson,
“ William M. Ross,	“ *Charles E. Judd,
“ Charles A. Wetherall,	“ *W. F. Davidson,
“ Francis E. Judd,	“ *Thomas Godden,
“ Felix Boyle,	“ *Thomas C. Leaver.
“ Robert S. Birtch,	1857.—John Foster,
“ Richard L. Stevenson.	“ *Edwin Loucks,
1850.—Francis De Lamare,	“ *A. A. Von Inland.

* Those whose names are marked (*) are now in residence: Trinity Term, 1857.

† Absent on leave.

IV. THE COURSE OF STUDY.

The course will be modified when the Junior Department is brought into operation, so as to make the working of both departments harmonize and tally with each other.

Some of the subjects contained in this course are not yet sufficiently provided for, though they are not wholly neglected, such as History and Moral Philosophy, and Chemistry.

Where attendance upon particular courses only of study is desired, the special permission of the Council must be had previously to entering upon any such course.

FIRST YEAR. (IN THE COLLEGE.)

GREEK.—Xenophon's Anabasis; * Homer; Euripides.

LATIN.—Cicero, Orations or De Officiis; Virgil, Eclogues or Æneid; Horace, Odes.

MATHEMATICS.—Algebra, p. 1; Euclid, B. IV, V, VI; Plane Trigonometry.

DIVINITY.—Part of Gospels; Old Testament, the Pentateuch.

HISTORY.—Grecian.

COMPOSITION. In all the years. English, Latin, and Greek.

SECOND YEAR. (FIRST YEAR IN THE UNIVERSITY.)

GREEK.—Herodotus; Euripides; Sophocles.

LATIN.—Virgil, Georgics or later Books of Æneid; Horace, Satires or Epistles.

MATHEMATICS.—Differential and Integral Calculus; Analytical Geometry, (including Conic Sections.)

HISTORY.—Roman.

RHETORIC.—Whateley's.

DIVINITY.—Gospels continued; Old Testament, Historical Books.

THIRD YEAR. (SECOND OF UNIVERSITY COURSE.)

GREEK.—Thucydides; Sophocles; Pindar; Demosthenes.

LATIN.—Livy; Juvenal.

MATHEMATICS.—Differential and Integral Calculus; Mechanics, Part 1; Statics and Dynamics.

DIVINITY.—Paley's Evidences; History of Old Testament continued.

HISTORY.—General View of European.

LOGIC.—Huysche's.

FOURTH YEAR. (THIRD OF UNIVERSITY COURSE.)

GREEK.—Aristotle's Rhetoric; Plato; Aristophanes; Æschylus.

LATIN.—Cicero's Tusculan Questions or Letters.

*The portions of the Classical Authors named in this list which are read, are selected from time to time with reference to the attainments and proficiency of the several classes.

STUDY.

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only of study is desired, had previously to entering

LESON.)

Euripides.

Virgil, Eclogues or Æneid ;

V, V, VI; Plane Trigonometry,

t, the Pentateuch.

Latin, and Greek.

THE UNIVERSITY.)

Æneid ; Horace, Satires or

Calculus ; Analytical Geo-

ment, Historical Books.

COURSE.)

Demosthenes.

Calculus ; Mechanics, Part 1 ;

Old Testament continued.

COURSE.)

Sophocles ; Æschylus.

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MATHEMATICS.—Euclid, B. XI ; Spherical Geometry and Trigonometry ; Plane Astronomy ; Mechanics, p. 2 ; Optics and Optical Instruments.
DIVINITY.—The Acts ; Paley's *Horæ Paulinæ*.
HISTORY.—England and her Colonies.
MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers, and on the Moral Feelings.

SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURES BY PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.

FIRST YEAR.—General Properties of Matter ; Principles and Notation of Chemistry.

SECOND YEAR.—Physical Geography.

THIRD YEAR.—Theories of Heat and Electricity.

FOURTH YEAR.— Do. Light and Sound ; Steam and Steam Engine.

ADDITIONAL COURSE FOR DIVINITY STUDENTS.

GREEK.—Testament ; The Epistles.

EVIDENCES.—Butler's Analogy.

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.—Burnet on the XXXIX Articles ; Pearson on the Creed.

BIBLICAL INTERPRETATION.—Ernesti's Institutes.

HISTORY.—GENERAL CHURCH.—Robertson ; Mosheim ; Eusebius.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Carwithen.

LITURGY.—Wheatley on Common Prayer ; Hooker, B. V.

CONTROVERSY WITH ROME.—Barrow on the Pope's Supremacy.

PASTORAL THEOLOGY.—Clergyman's Instructor ; Chrysostom de Sacerdotio.

PROPHECY.—Davison.

HEBREW.—Hurwitz's Grammar ; Bernard's Hebrew Guide ; Bythner's *Lyra Prophetica* ; Gesenius' Lexicon by Robinson ; Vanderhooght's Hebrew Bible.

V. STANDARD OF ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE, TO THE UNIVERSITY, AND FOR ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE TO THE DEGREE OF B.A.

Xenophon, Homer, Cicero's Select Orations, Virgil, or other similar classical works ; the first 3 Books of Euclid, Algebra to Equations, Vulgar and Decimal Fractions ; General knowledge of the Scriptures ; Latin Composition.

FOR MATRICULATION OR ADMISSION TO THE UNIVERSITY.

The subjects prescribed in the first year of the College Course.

FOR ADMISSION TO THE DEGREE OF B.A.

The candidate must present certificates of his having passed the annual examinations at the end of the second and third years in the subjects prescribed for these years, (See Course) ; of residence, and of good conduct.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

GREEK.—1 Book of Thucydides or Herodotus.

1 Play of any one Greek Author.

LATIN.—1 Book of Livy or Tacitus.

Horace, Satires or Epistles, or 1 Book of Odes, and the De Arte Poeticâ : or,

Virgil, 2 Georgics. or, 3 Books of the Æneid, or, the Bucolics. Juvenal, 3 Satires.

MATHEMATICS.—Euclid, Books, VI and XI to Prop. 21.

Algebra, to the end of Wood, p. 1.

Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, to the end of Solution of Triangles (in both cases.)

HISTORY.—Ancient. That which is contained in and required for explanation of the Greek and Latin Historians taken up for examination.

“ Modern. English,—From the Conquest to Henry VIII ; or, From Henry VIII. to Queen Anne ; or From Queen Anne to the Congress of Vienna.

LOGIC.—Huysche's.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—Abercrombie on the Intellectual Powers ; or,

“ on the Moral Feelings, (until some Text-book shall have been adopted for the College Course.)

RECTORIC.—Whately's.

DIVINITY.—History of the Old and New Testaments ;

The Greek Text of the Gospels ;

Evidences of Christianity.

COMPOSITION.—English and Latin.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—The Lever ;

Parallelogram of Forces ;

Centre of Gravity ;

Laws of Falling Bodies :

Pneumatics ;

Hydrostatics.

CHEMISTRY.—Notation and Nomenclature.

Those who desire to be examined for special distinction shall take up additional portions of the Classical authors above specified, some treatise or treatises of Ancient Philosophy, some work or works of a Latin and a Greek Orator, and also be examined in pure scholarship ; and for Mathematical distinction in the Differential and Integral Calculus, and in one or more of the subjects prescribed for the fourth year of the College Course.*

* This arrangement is only temporary. The system of Examinations will be enlarged and developed with the growth of the University.

In all examinations, the candidate is required to answer at least one-third of the questions proposed. The examinations are conducted both on paper and *visà voce*.

The Examiners are appointed from year to year by the Convocation of the University. They are for the current year the Professors of the University and the Rev. Canon Gilson, M. A.

VI. DAILY ROUTINE.

The work of the day always commences and ends with prayer.*

The Students take all their meals together in the *College Hall*, to which they are allowed to introduce friends if they desire.

The morning is devoted to Lectures, the Professors meeting their classes in rotation between the hours of nine and one. The lectures are so ordered that all the Professors are engaged at the same time with their various classes. The lectures are arranged at the beginning of each Term by the Professors, and their arrangement submitted for approval to the College Council, and published by its authority.

It may be well to state in explanation of the term "Lecture," that the nature of the instruction given is rather Tutorial than Professorial: that is, it is accompanied with constant questioning and followed by periodical examinations. It is found by experience that this plan is far more efficacious than the other well known "Lecture" system which prevails in many of the Universities of Continental Europe, and in some of those in America. While a few advanced and aspiring pupils may profit by a mere "Lecture," it may well be doubted whether the generality can obtain by it any thorough and lasting knowledge of the subjects thus treated.

The afternoon and evening are left to the Students to apply, at their discretion, to the preparation of their work for the following day, and for necessary exercise and recreation.

* Objection having been sometimes made against this College that it is exclusive and "denominational," it may not be out of place to say a few words here on this subject. The best answer perhaps to make to the objection is to point to the experience of our neighbours in the South. The experiment has frequently been made among them of Institutions of various kinds established on "union" principles; but, as a rule, they are never found to answer. The subject of Religion cannot be violently divorced from Education; and no one Institution can successfully teach

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

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VII. EXPENSES AND PAYMENTS.

The charge to each Student for board is 12s. 6d. per week ; or for the Academic year, consisting of forty weeks, £25. Fuel, lights, and washing are provided and charged for as needed.

The charge for Tuition, Room-rent, and use of the Library is £0 per annum.

The whole expense varies according to the habits of the student from £40 to £45 per annum.

Every Student is required to pay a deposit of £7 10s. at the beginning of each term, and to settle the balance of his account at the end of the term. He provides his own bedding, and must furnish himself with a cap and gown of a prescribed fashion, which cost together from £3 to £3 15s. On entering the University, a payment of £1 5s. is required, which exempts from all further charge for Degrees, except 5s. for each Diploma.

VIII. TERMS.

The Terms which constitute the Academic year are—

- 1st. MICHAELMAS.—From the first Saturday in September to the twenty-first of December.
- 2nd. LENT.—From the third Saturday in January to the first Saturday in April.
- 3rd. TRINITY.—From the first Saturday in April to the last Wednesday in June.

IX. SUBSIDIARY APPLIANCES.

1. THE CHAPEL :

A neat Gothic building, erected, with some alterations, after the plan of an English architect, and almost wholly from funds raised in England for this object at various times. It is just completed, but not yet consecrated. At present, Divine service is celebrated in one of the Lecture rooms temporarily fitted up for the purpose

or recognize more than one form of religious faith. Bishop's College stands in this respect on a footing every whit as liberal as any other college in North America. No one is excluded from participation in the benefits it offers who chooses to seek them ; nor is any compliance required which is at all likely to hurt the conscience of any sober-minded and religious student or parent. Compare with the statement to which this note is appended the subject Divinity in the College Course.

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2. THE LIBRARY :

Hitherto the only funds available towards the formation of a Library have been certain fees appropriated thereto. The Corporation have now placed at the disposal of the College Council an annual sum of £50 for the purchase of books ; but this amount is evidently quite insufficient.

Through the liberality of individual benefactors, of the English Universities, (especially Oxford, to which the College is indebted for a grant of books to the value of £150 sterling,) of Dr. Bray's Associates, and of the S. P. C. K., the nucleus of a valuable collection has been formed. The number of volumes at present upon the shelves is about 2800, of which rather more than half are works on Theology and Sacred Literature, and the rest is almost equally divided between Classics, and general Literature and Science.

It will be seen that in the last-mentioned and most extensive department the Library is particularly weak. Steps, however, are being taken to draw the attention of the friends of the Institution to the deficiencies of the Library generally ; and it is to be hoped that ere long the University will be in possession of increased stores of learning and opportunities of reference which befit its character and aims.*

3. PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS :

The College possesses a few incomplete sets of Chemical, Mechanical, Pneumatic, and Electrical apparatus and appliances, and one or two Surveying Instruments—the value of which may be estimated at £250. A refracting telescope was added by purchase in 1852 ; focal length about 6 feet ; object glass $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; made in London, and mounted on an equatoreal stand. It is an excellent instrument of its kind, but has no accompanying means of effecting measurements.

The College possesses no instruments for meteorological observations.

* Donations of Books or Subscriptions to the Library will be received in England by the Agents of the College in this department, Messrs. Williams & Norgate, 14 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden ; in Quebec by the Rev. A. W. Mountain ; in Montreal by the Rev. Canon Gilson ; or, they may be sent direct to the College, addressed to the Librarian, the Rev. Professor Thompson.

4. MUSEUM :

A commencement has but just been made towards the formation of a Museum. A few local specimens have been received from individuals. Sir William Logan, D. C. L. of the University, purchased, during his visit to Europe at the time of the Paris Exhibition, and presented to the College, a valuable set of European minerals, including specimens of rock and characteristic fossils. An interesting collection of Indian curiosities, brought by the Bishop of Quebec from the Red River, in 1844, will be given to the Museum whenever a suitable place can be provided for its reception. A collection of silver and copper coins has been presented by General Nicolls, R. E. Some few further contributions have been promised. The assistance of friends who have it in their power to further this object by donations will be thankfully acknowledged.

X. ANNUAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLLEGE.

Interest on Investments and other Property, (a little over)...	£1000
Annual Government Grant,.....	500
Fees,* &c., (about).....	100
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Total Annual Income,†.....	£1600
Salaries of Professors, Bursar, and Registrar,.....	1150 0 0
Annual Grant to Library,.....	50 0 0
Other fixed Expenses,.....	86 10 0
Rector of Grammar School,.....	250 0 0
For Contingent Expenses,‡.....	63 10 0
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	1600 0 0

The College has also two Jubilee Scholarships,§ value £35 per annum each; and a grant of £300, Sterling, for Exhibitions

* The College Buildings were erected by "shares," exempting the holders from payment of fees. These are not yet worked off; the revenue arising from this source is thereby diminished.

† The College has some lands—the donations of various friends and supporters; but in their present condition, they yield no revenue worth specifying under a separate head.

‡ In a young Institution, it should be remembered, the Contingent Expenses are sometimes very heavy.

§ The Diocese of Quebec sent home £500, Sterling, to the Jubilee Fund of the S. P. G. The donation was returned by the Society doubled, and was invested for these Scholarships.

for Divinity Students from the S. P. G. This allowance is about to be speedily reduced, and eventually discontinued, on account of the pressing demands made upon the Society to carry on its work of propagating the Gospel in new and poorer countries.

It may be mentioned, that a legacy of £300 per annum has been promised to the College for Divinity Exhibitions and other purposes, by a munificent individual; and another of £500 for a Scholarship by another friend in the Diocese of Montreal.

XI. WANTS.

1. For the establishment and endowment of the Grammar School.
2. For site of Grammar School, and erection and fitting up of buildings,..... £5000
3. For the erection of buildings for Convocation Hall, Museum, and Library,..... 2000
4. For the endowment of 3 Scholarships, £30 each for 3 years,.. 1500
5. For the foundation of a Professorship of Chemistry, &c..... 3500
6. For the Library—additional—*per annum*,..... 200
7. For expenses attending Professorship of Chemistry, *per annum*, 25

From the foregoing statement—prepared by desire of the Corporation of the College, for the use and information of members and friends of the Institution,—it will be evident that a considerable effort has been made on the part of the Church of England, (and that under circumstances of discouragement and difficulty, calling forth no small amount of faith as well as energy and perseverance,) to benefit the country generally, at the same time that she supplied her own immediate wants. Foundations have been well and surely laid, and the superstructure is steadily, and almost without observation, advancing. The liberality of friends—and more especially, though by no means exclusively, friends in England—has enabled the originators of it to carry out the main features of their design. Yet there remains still much to be done to raise the University to its full efficiency; to enable it to send out Professional men of all stamps—Merchants and Statesmen, as well as Clergymen, Lawyers or Doctors—fitted to take their place in society as scholars, and to fill their several stations with a credit at all proportioned to the material prosperity of their country, or the anticipations, rising daily even in European estimation, formed in the political world of the future destiny of Canada.

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Attempts are making continually to lower the standards of education; and it has not been the least important or difficult task of this Institution to hold her ground against them, while to the deficiency of adequate preparatory education which has hitherto so largely prevailed, there is added an impatience to submit to the toil and drudgery necessary to the attainment of what the judgment of ages has determined to be requisite for a full liberal education.

There remains more to be done; more to be patiently borne; more, it may even be, to be withstood. The College and University will, with God's help, do their parts; and they feel confident that in doing it, they will meet with that encouragement and support which is absolutely necessary to enable them to accomplish what may be reasonably called their lawful work.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

The number of Students admitted to Bishop's College averages $6\frac{1}{2}$ per annum,—the smallest number of admissions in any year being 2. This is quite equal to the average of admissions in most of the now flourishing Institutions of the United States, at a similar period of their existence, viz., the eleventh year. Harvard College, great and flourishing as it now is, with its twenty-nine Professors, besides tutors and preceptors, had, in its first eleven years, two in which it did not admit a single student, and one in which it admitted only one ; and again, its 30th, 40th, and 46th years do not record a single addition to its members. Its average of admissions is found to be for those first eleven years $5\frac{1}{11}$; or excluding the names of graduates of other Universities admitted into Harvard, only $4\frac{3}{11}$. For the first fifty years, the admissions only averaged $6\frac{3}{11}$. The University of Burlington, Vermont, shows an average of graduation in the first eleven years of $7\frac{1}{11}$ —for the next twenty-two, $6\frac{1}{11}$. The University of King's College, Windsor, averages $5\frac{1}{11}$ in 52 years. These figures are taken from the published catalogues of those several Institutions. In all probability, the statistics of others, were they at hand, would show the like results. The far-famed University of Trinity College, Dublin, was established so late as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and under circumstances of great advantage. An account of its 23rd Commencement is given in the *Life of Archbishop Usher*, (Vol. I., app. 2.) by which it appears that in these first twenty-three years, 112 degrees were conferred—including Doctors in Divinity, Law, and Medicine, Bachelors in Theology and Music, as well as Degrees in Arts. The B.A. degrees were 53. In other words, in twenty-three years, 53 students, or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per annum went through the course of instruction.

It should be borne in mind that, as a general principle, it is only by lowering their standards that Institutions professing to give education of a high stamp, can speedily obtain large numbers of pupils ; and with regard to Lower Canada in particular, that the population is nowhere dense, and that more than three-fourths of its inhabitants belong to a communion from which no support can be anticipated.

APPENDIX B.

In connection with this subject, the following remarks from the pen of the well-known Judge Halliburton deserve attention:—

“Scarcely had the ground in the neighbourhood of Boston been cleared, when the General Court founded a College, which they afterwards called Harvard, in token of gratitude to a clergyman of that name, who bequeathed a considerable sum of money to it. (The town of Newtown in which it was situated, was denominated Cambridge, the name of the *Alma Mater* of many of the principal people in the Colony.) In this respect, they showed a far greater knowledge of the world and of the proper course of education than the inhabitants of the present British Colonies. They first established an University, and then educated downwards to the Common Schools as auxiliary seminaries, which were thus supplied with competent teachers; while duly qualified professional men and legislators were simultaneously provided for the State. In Canada, there is an unfriendly feeling towards these Institutions, which people who play upon popular prejudice or ignorance endeavour to foster, by representing them as engrossed by the sons of the rich, who are able to pay the expense of their own instruction, without assistance from the public treasury; and that all that is thus bestowed is so much withdrawn from the more deserving but untrained children of the poor.—(Rule and Misrule: Harpers' Edition, p. 190.)

A very few words, bearing closely upon the point, may be added from the Article “College,” in the Glasgow Popular Encyclopedia. (Vol. 2; p. 313.)

“It ought not to be forgotten that Colleges differ entirely from Common Schools. The latter may be multiplied, and there can hardly be too many of them; but for Colleges, the only way to make them truly great, is to concentrate in a few, great stores of talent and erudition. In the Universities of Europe, donation has been added to donation until many of them have attained great magnificence.”

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