


Church University of Upper Canada.



PASTORAL LETTER

FROM THE

LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

Proceedings of the Church University Board.

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TORONTO:

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M DCCC LL

TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY
OF THE
DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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 to 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 putrefaction 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 England, 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 Colony, or been allowed to pass by a Christian 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 thousand 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 two-fold : 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 further 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 Univer-
 “ sity, some of the present Ministry. As my pre-
 sence 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 honourable and practi-
 cable 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 favour. 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.

J. H. TURNER.

LYTTELTON.

J. R. GLEIG.

SEATON.

ROBT. MONTGOMERY, M.A.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

ERNEST HAWKINS, B.D.

SIDNEY HERBERT.

J. S. M. ANDERSON.

THOMAS ROBINSON, D.D.

T. HARTWELL HORNE, B.D.

JOHN RUSSELL, D.D.

H. H. NORRIS.

W. COTTON.

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, a 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 a University 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 a 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 in her purity, and to promote her prosperity and usefulness among her colonial children.

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

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. GLYNN, 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, sixty-three 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, 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 com-
 ‘ prise instruction in the Christian religion as an
 ‘ indispensable part, without which, the acqui-
 ‘ sition of other branches of knowledge will be con-
 ‘ ducive 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 Col-
 ‘ lege, besides its literary merits, a nursery of the
 ‘ Christian Church, and a preparation of the king-
 ‘ dom 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 8th 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 hurch, 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 hurch 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 this 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

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 proposed 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 separate the institution it seeks to establish from any political influence whatever, and enable it to proceed in its work of religious and scientific instruction in security and peace. I offered, at the same time, some reasons to induce Lord Grey to relinquish 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 object had signally failed—yet, while the desire existed, 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 suppressing 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 provincial authorities more than ever in the wrong, and saddle them with all the responsibility, an advantage 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 majority in Canada, there were some causes for indulging hope. They must be convinced by this time of the foolish absurdity of attempting to confine the education of the youth of an intelligent population, already nearly a million, and soon to become many millions, to one place and one seminary. They must also have discovered from experience that the enactment complained of, contains within itself the seeds of contention and dissolution, 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 monopoly is in the present age of all things the most hateful, and can never be endured in a free country, or be countenanced by any man of truly liberal 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 meanwhile 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 no 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 in 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, a^{ss} 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.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY BOARD.

At a Meeting of the Church University Board, called by order of the LORD BISHOP, and held at the Church Society's House, on Saturday, the 21st of December 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

Secretary 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
	<hr/>		
	£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
	<hr/>		
	£43,155	17	6

I was under the necessity of incurring the expense 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

Canada, 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 assurance 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."

At the conclusion of his Lordship's address, the following Resolution was moved by the HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE, and seconded by the HON. JAMES GORDON, and having been put to the Meeting by the Secretary, was unanimously carried:—

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, for the interesting report which he has had the goodness to lay before us of his proceedings in England, and of the present condition of the Church University Fund.

* This alludes to the Pastoral Letter published herewith.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY BOARD.

A Meeting called by order of the Lord Bishop, of the Church University Board, was held in the city of Toronto, on Saturday the 4th of January, 1851.

The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO in the Chair.

The Bishop opened the meeting, which was numerously attended, by reading the following circular :—

Toronto, 3rd January, 1851.

SIR,—I am directed by the Bishop to invite you to meet him at the Church Society's House, on Saturday the 4th instant, at three o'clock, P. M., to choose a certain number of Gentlemen from among the Subscribers to the Church University, to form, with a like number named by his Lordship on behalf of the Donors in England, a Provisional Council, till the Institution goes into operation.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

THOMAS CHAMPION, *Secretary.*

The following resolution was moved by E.G. O'Brien, Esq., seconded by Lewis Moffatt, Esq., and having been put to the Meeting by the Secretary was unanimously carried :—

Whereas, the Provision made for sound religious and general education, under the care and guidance of the Church, by means of the original Charter, granted by King George the Fourth, to the late University of King's College, and obtained chiefly through the exertions of our beloved Diocesan, then Archdeacon of York, has been wholly diverted to mere secular purposes; and the character of the University so entirely changed by unwise legislation from time to time, as to result in the prohibition, by parliamentary Statute of all Public Worship and Religious Instruction within its walls, it has, therefore, become imperatively necessary to establish some seat of learning in the Province in which on the basis of religious knowledge, and under the

sanctifying influences of religious observances, the sons of Churchmen, as well as the youth generally of the Province, may attain that instruction in the various branches of Art and Science necessary to qualify them for discharging their duties in Church and state: And whereas, the Right Reverend Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Toronto, has again, by his individual exertions, brought such a school of learning into that state of maturity as to give sure prospect of its being shortly put into operation, and now requiring the aid of a Provisional Council for its management. Be it resolved that the thanks of the Churchmen generally throughout the Province are justly due to his Lordship for these exertions, and that this Board do therefore for themselves most respectfully tender the same to his Lordship.

And be it further *Resolved*,

That before proceeding to the appointment of members to form part of the Provisional Council, as desired by the circular of the 3rd instant, calling this meeting, this Board records its sense of the large pecuniary aid which his Lordship has given, by taking upon himself, and defraying out of his private means, not only heavy preliminary expenses incurred in this Province, but also, and in addition thereto, those expenses necessarily attendant on an expensive and lengthened visit to Great Britain, the payment of which by his Lordship should be considered as a donation to the Institution in addition to his other liberal subscriptions made thereto.

The Lord Bishop, after thanking the meeting for the resolution which they had passed, proceeded as follows:—

“The time is now come when active measures must be taken for realising, securing and taking care of the donations in land and money, which have been made towards the support of The Church University.

“In addition to this, steps must be taken for

erecting suitable buildings—contracts must be made—plans determined upon—and funds provided.

“Moreover, it may be found necessary to consider whether any alterations can with advantage be adopted in the draught of the Charter or form of the Constitution which has been already submitted to the Government in England, and sent to the Provincial authorities here for approval, but of which no notice has been yet taken, although it must have been received several months ago. Perhaps this apparent neglect may not be productive of any great disadvantage; for, should changes be judged expedient, it may be necessary again to submit the draught of the Charter so amended to the consideration of Government. In the mean time, such inattention to our wishes seems to indicate that there is no immediate prospect of getting a Charter, and that we are compelled, without waiting any longer, to consider by what scheme of Government the want of it can be best supplied, on the principle of acting as a voluntary association. And here, gentlemen, I would observe, that since the destruction of King’s College, and till a Charter shall be obtained, we are placed and kept, as members of the United Church of England and Ireland, under every other religious denomination in the Province; and the influence of the Crown is not only employed, without the knowledge of our gracious Sovereign, and unquestionably contrary to her wishes, to arrest the growth and extension of the Church, which she has sworn to cherish and protect, but even to peril its existence.

“How long this state of things shall be suffered to continue, I know not; but in the mean time, we have a sacred duty to discharge; and I have, therefore, called you together, to assist me in deliberating and acting in these matters,—and for this purpose to have a Board formed from the Contributors of The University, to serve as a Provisional Council; and, as the College is to be strictly a Church of England Institution, the members chosen will be required to sign the Thirty-nine Articles.

“I would propose that the Provisional Council shall consist of twelve members, of whom six shall be chosen by the Contributors of The University now present; and six by the Bishop, in his own behalf, and that of the Church Societies and Contributors in England.

“I would farther propose, that the two Archdeacons shall be ex-officio members of the Provisional Council, when it may be in their power to attend, and that the Bishop preside at all meetings at which he may find it convenient to be present.

“I have now therefore to request that you, gentlemen, who have had the goodness to associate in my absence in forwarding the great object we have in view, do forthwith choose six of your body, who are willing to give a portion of their time to the service of the Church University, and to act as temporary Councillors in the management of its affairs.

“This being done, I shall nominate a like number, including one to represent the Medical Faculty.

"Such Council to serve till the College is ready to commence the business of instruction, when some modifications will become necessary that all the Faculties may be equally represented."

On the recommendation of the LORD BISHOP, it was agreed—

That a Provisional Council be formed, to consist of the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, who shall preside at all meetings at which his Lordship may find it convenient to attend; the Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF KINGSTON; the Venerable the ARCHDEACON OF YORK, and twelve Members; to serve till the University be ready to commence the business of instruction; and that six of the twelve Members of such Council shall be chosen by the contributors to the Church University now present; and six, including one to represent the Medical Faculty, by the Lord Bishop on his own behalf, and that of the Church Societies and Contributors in England.

The following gentlemen were nominated by the Meeting, and elected as Members of the said Council :—

ALEXANDER BURNSIDE, Esq., the Hon. Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, the Rev. H. J. GRASSETT, M. A., the Hon. Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE MACAULAY, JOHN ARNOLD, Esq., LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq.

The LORD BISHOP then nominated the following gentlemen as members of the Council :—

The Hon. JAMES GORDON. the Hon. Mr. VICE-CHANCELLOR SPRAGGE, PHILIP VANKOUGHNET, Esq., the Hon. R. S. JAMESON, the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DRAPER.

And to represent the Medical Faculty—

EDWARD M. HODDER, Esq., M. C.

It was also agreed that the following Gentlemen should be Trustees:—

The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M. A., GEORGE WM. ALLAN, Esq., and LEWIS MOFFATT, Esq.

It was Ordered, That the first meeting of the Council should take place on Thursday, the 9th of January, at the Church Society's House, at three o'clock, P.M.

His Lordship then thanked the Board for their attendance; and stated that they would occasionally be called together, when the Council had any important business upon which it might be thought advisable to take their opinion.

THOS. CHAMPION, *Secretary*.

COUNCIL OF THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

At the First Meeting of the Council of the Church University, held on the 9th of January, 1851:

The Honourable Mr. Justice DRAPER having intimated to the LORD BISHOP that it might be inconvenient to him to attend the duties of the Council, although desirous to the best of his ability to promote the interests of the Institution, and therefore begged to decline;

Upon which his Lordship nominated JAMES M. STRACHAN, Esquire, a member of the Council, *vice* the Hon. Mr. Justice DRAPER, resigned.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

Council :

The Hon. and Rt. Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.
 The Ven. GEORGE O'KILL STUART, D. D., LL. D.,
 Archdeacon of Kingston.
 The Ven. A. N. BETHUNE, D.D., Archdeacon of York
 ALEXANDER BURNSIDE, Esquire.
 The Hon. Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON.
 The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M. A.
 The Hon. Mr. CHIEF JUSTICE MACAULAY.
 JOHN ARNOLD, Esquire.
 LEWIS MOFFATT, Esquire.
 The Hon. JAMES GORDON.
 The Hon. Mr. VICE-CHANCELLOR SPRAGGE.
 PHILIP VANKOUGHNET, Esquire.
 The Hon. ROBERT S. JAMESON.
 EDWARD M. HODDER, Esquire, M.C.
 JAMES M. STRACHAN, Esquire.

Trustees :

The Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M. A.
 GEORGE W. ALLAN, Esquire.
 LEWIS MOFFATT, Esquire.

Treasurers :

The Hon. GEORGE CROOKSHANK.
 The Hon. WILLIAM ALLAN.
 The Hon. JAMES GORDON.

Secretary :

THOMAS CHAMPION, Esquire.

BENEFACTORS.

Alexander Burnside (to be left by will)	£6000	0	0
John, Bishop of Toronto—land, £750; money, £250	1000	0	0
Andrew Mercer—land, 1000 acres	1000	0	0
The Hon. Robert S. Jameson—500 acres choice } land (first subscription)	500	0	0
James M. Strachan—four town lots in Barrie	100	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson—200 acres } of land. }			
The Hon. Mr. Justice Draper—200 acres of land.			
The Hon. Vice Chancellor Esten—£5, quarterly } subscription. }			
The Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Macaulay — £50, by } instalments of £5 quarterly	50	0	0
The Hon. James Gordon—£50 in land and £50 } in money	100	0	0
The Hon. W. Allan—200 acres of land..	125	0	0
" Money	100	0	0
	225	0	0
The Hon. George Crookshank	100	0	0
George T. Denison, Building Society Stock	100	0	0
M. Betley—100 acres of land.			
G. P. Ridout—two shares Metro. Building Society..	25	0	0
Alex. Dixon—land, 200 acres	100	0	0
J. C. Bettridge—land, 100 acres, £75; £50 in money	125	0	0
J. H. Hagarty—91 acres of land (first subscription)			
William Armstrong	5	0	0
John Armstrong	5	0	0
Thomas Bilton	5	0	0
Thomas D. Harris—Building Society Stock	100	0	0
Mrs. J. S. Baldwin—100 acres of land in Cumberland			
William Winder, M. D.	2	10	0
Lewis Moffatt—200 acres (first subscription)			
P. Vankoughnet—100 acres of land in Osgoode.			
" Eight Shares Build. Soc. Stock..	100	0	0
Geo. Brock—four shares of Building Society Stock	50	0	0
J. Lukin Robinson—one town lot, valued at	100	0	0
Peter Paterson—Building Society Stock	100	0	0
G. Crookshank jun.—four Shares Metropolitan B. S.	50	0	0
E. Baldwin, Clerk	10	0	0
A Friend to the Lord Bishop of Toronto	30	0	0
Daniel Cleal	1	0	0
John H. Pocock	0	10	0
E. D. Douglas	0	5	0
James Ernett	0	5	0
Thomas Taylor	0	5	0
Henry Hayward	0	5	0

John Duggan	£ 50 0 0
Clericus, as a tribute of respect to the Bishop of Toronto, for his untiring labours in the cause of the Church, Building Society Stock	25 0 0
William Osborne—100 acres of land.	
Henry Melleville, M. D.....	20 0 0
H. J. Grasett, Clerk	25 0 0

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, TORONTO.

G. W. Allan—£100 in Ch. of England Building Society, and £100 in Upper Canada B. Soc'y }	200 0 0
James Henderson—100 acres of land in the town- ship of Vespra	50 0 0
A. M. Clark—80 acres of land, ten of which are cleared, in the township of Goderich	140 0 0
James Bovell, M. D.—Buildings Society Stock	150 0 0
J. G. D. McKenzie, Clerk—four shares in Ch. of England Building Society	50 0 0
Robert Cooper—four Shares ditto ditto ..	50 0 0
W. V. Bacon—one Share ditto ditto ..	12 10 0
E. Chads Hancock	2 10 0
F. P. Rubidge	2 10 0
Richard C. Hore, M.D.—one Share in Metrop. B. S.	12 10 0
Alexander Murray—100 acres of land in Medonte ..	50 0 0
P. F. C. Deslandes—four Shares Metro. B. S.	50 0 0
A. Carthew—50 acres of land in Oro	50 0 0
John Lyons—one Share Metropolitan Build. Society	12 10 0
Henry Jessop	20 0 0
William Lea	5 0 0
John Evans—one Share Metropolitan Build. Soc..	12 10 0

TRINITY CHURCH, TORONTO.

Enoch Turner—in money	£ 200
“ —in land	1500
	1700 0 0
W. Gooderham—£10 for each child	120 0 0
H. A. Joseph—land ; present value	55 0 0
T. Haworth	25 0 0
J. Lee—house and lot on King-st. ; present value..	25 0 0
Samuel Platt	25 0 0
R. Mitchele, Clerk	20 0 0
J. G. Worts	20 0 0
W. H. Lee	15 0 0
James Horne	10 0 0
B. Jackson	5 0 0
W. Rolph	5 0 0
R. and J. Dempsey	5 0 0
F. W. Coate	2 10 0
James Shuter	2 10 0
J. G. Beard (first subscription)	50 0 0
R. G. Anderson	25 0 0
George Gurnett (1st subscription)	10 0 0
Thomas Collier	2 10 0

Thos. Brunskill, Building Society Stock	£ 25	0	0
— Ferguson	10	0	0
Frederick J. Roche	10	0	0
Henry Blong	2	10	0
Sam. Mitchell	2	10	0
John Wilmot	2	10	0

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

The Hon. John H. Cameron—land	£100	0	0
“ —cash	50	0	0
Stephen Lett, Clerk—three Shares M. B. Soc'y ..	150	0	0
Captain Lefroy, R. A.—one Share ditto ditto ..	37	10	0
The Hon. William Cayley—four Shares ditto ..	12	10	0
Dr. Boys	50	0	0
William Spragge	6	0	0
John Beverley Robinson, jun.	100	0	0
John Arnold—four Shares Metropolitan Build. Soc.	25	0	0
John G. Horne—50 acres of land.	50	0	0
Mrs. Boulton (The Grange)	50	0	0
Mrs. Colonel Loring	25	0	0
Mrs. Cameron	25	0	0
Dr. Hodder	25	0	0
W. A. Campbell	50	0	0
George Ridout	12	10	0
William Bright	10	0	0
John Smith	10	0	0
Andrew Fleming—one Share Metro. Building Soc.	10	0	0
James Beaven, D.D.	12	10	0
Samuel B. Harman	25	0	0
John Daly	25	0	0
F. H. Heward	0	5	0
Henry Sherwood	25	0	0
C. B. Heath —one Share Metro. Build. Society	50	0	0
Henry Rowsell —four ditto ditto ..	12	10	0
W. B. Phipps —one ditto ditto ..	50	0	0
J. W. Young —one ditto ditto ..	12	10	0
Joseph Hodgson —one ditto ditto ..	12	10	0
J. Worthington —one ditto ditto ..	12	10	0
G. A. Barber, jun.—two ditto ditto ..	12	10	0
John Helliwell —four ditto ditto ..	25	0	0
Sheriff Jarvis —four ditto ditto ..	50	0	0
Mrs. M. Rankin —one ditto ditto ..	50	0	0
F. H. Medcalfe	12	10	0
	5	0	0

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, TORONTO.

W. Stennett, Clerk—12 shares Metro. Build. Soc. ..	150	0	0
Thomas Champion—four Shares ditto ditto ..	50	0	0
Edward Goldsmith	25	0	0
Edward George O'Brien—in land	50	0	0
William M. Westmacott	10	0	0
Mrs. Westmacott—one Share Metro. Building Soc.	10	0	0
A. B. Townley—two Shares ditto ditto ..	12	10	0
	25	0	0

A. F. Plees—two Shares Metrop. Build. Society ..	£ 25	0	0
Mrs. Plees—one Share ditto ditto ditto ..	12	10	0
Robert Warren—one Share ditto ditto ..	12	10	0
A. B. Townley, Church office—one Share ditto ..	12	10	0
Burton Campbell, " " one Share ditto ..	12	10	0
Alex. George Duff—one Share ditto ditto ..	12	10	0
J. W. Brent—one Share ditto ditto ditto ..	12	10	0
Arthur Develin—one Share ditto ditto ..	12	10	0
John Hogg	2	0	0

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CREDIT.

James Magrath, Clerk	12	10	0
James, Charles & William Magrath, one Sh. B. S. S.	12	10	0
James B. Harris	10	0	0
Joseph Adamson	1	0	0

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, YORK MILLS.

Alexander Sanson, Clerk	20	0	0
Joseph Beckett, building lot in Toronto	104	0	0
Archibald Cameron, £5 for four years	20	0	0
A. J. L. Peebles	10	0	0
Francis Neale	10	0	0
Edward Nanton	10	0	0
John Taylor	10	0	0
James Menet	5	0	0
John Van Nostrand	2	10	0
John H. Savigny	2	10	0
George Shuttleworth	2	10	0
D. G. Hewett	2	10	0
Joseph Nightingale	2	10	0
Henry James	2	10	0
Robert James	2	0	0
John Taylor	10	0	0
Alexander Cathcart	5	0	0
Henry G. Papst	5	0	0
O. H. Revil	2	0	0
J. D. Finch	2	0	0
William Marsh	2	0	0
William Janson	1	5	0
John Bales	1	5	0
William Miller	1	0	0

THORNHILL.

Francis Boyd	25	0	0
William Davie	10	0	0
Robert Paget, five shares Metro. Building Society ..	62	10	0

NEWMARKET.

S. F. Ramsey, Clerk	10	0	0
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BROCK.

J. W. Ellis	5	0	0
R. Garrett, Clerk	5	0	0

SCARBORO'.

W. S. Darling, Clerk, B. S. Stock £75 0 0

BARRIE.

James Patton, eight Shares M. Building Society....	100	0	0
S. M. Sanford, two ditto ditto	25	0	0
S. B. Ardagh, Clerk two ditto ditto	25	0	0
Edmund Lally, one ditto ditto	12	10	0
Daniel Whitley, one ditto ditto	12	10	0
H. B. Hopkins, one ditto ditto	12	10	0
T. F. Davies, one ditto ditto	12	10	0
W. F. Bonsall, one ditto ditto	12	10	0
H. P. Savigney one ditto ditto	12	10	0

WEST GWILLIMSBURY.

Arthur Hill, Clerk, two shares Metrop. Build. Soc. 25 0 0

HAMILTON.

Sir Allan N. McNab, 200 acres of land	£100	0	0
And two lots in the city of Hamilton	150	0	0
		250	0 0
Richard Juson, 100 acres of land	£100	0	0
" " Cash.....	25	0	0
		125	0 0
Thomas Stinson, two city lots	125	0	0
Miles O'Reilly (half land, half money)	100	0	0
H. C. Baker, (£6 per annum till redeemed by £100	100	0	0
J. G. Geddes, Clerk, one Share G. D. B. Society ..	50	0	0
J. Mackelcan ditto ditto ..	50	0	0
H. McKinstry, one lot in Hamilton	40	0	0
Thos. Blakeney, one village lot in Oakville			
G. L. Beardmore, 10 acres of land in Flambor'o }	20	0	0
East, or equivalent in money.			
T. N. Best	20	0	0
J. C. Geddes, two Shares in M. Building Society ..	25	0	0
R. O. Duggan, 50 acres in Essa	25	0	0
J. O. Hatt, one lot in Dundas	50	0	0
Rich. Street, four shares in M. Building Society ..	50	0	0
M. W. Vankoughnet, 100 acres of land	50	0	0
C. G. Gilkinson, one Share in G. Building Society..	50	0	0
W. Atkinson, £3 per annum, till redeemed.....	50	0	0
Richard Hardiker, ditto ditto	50	0	0
M. W. Brown, ditto ditto	50	0	0
W. Leggo, one Share in Gore District Building Soc.	50	0	0
Peter H. Hamilton, one lot in Hamilton	125	0	0
R. J. Hamilton, in land.....	50	0	0
John M. Simons	20	0	0
Richard Fairclough	20	0	0
Frederick W. Gates	20	0	0
W. L. Distin	20	0	0
John Mitchell	20	0	0
Thomas A. Blyth, one city lot	40	0	0

Thomas Gillesby	£ 20	0	0
Peter Carroll, town lot in Hamilton.	50	0	0
Benj. Milman ditto	25	0	0
G. F. Thomas	20	0	0
E. Zealand, one Share in M. Building Society	12	10	0
Richard Fish ditto ditto	12	10	0
James Clemow ditto ditto	12	10	0
John Clemow ditto ditto	12	10	0
J. H. Ede, Clerk, ditto ditto	12	10	0
Richard Terry	10	0	0
A. Green, £2 10 per annum, until redeemed	25	0	0
J. W. Inman	5	0	0
C. G. Crickmore, £3 per annum, until redeemed ..	50	0	0

STONEY CREEK.

J. L. Alexander, Clerk	10	0	0
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ST. JAMES'S PARISH, DUNDAS.

Andrew T. Kerby, 100 acres of land	50	0	0
George Rolph, town lot	50	0	0
William McMurray, Clerk, Building Society Stock	50	0	0
Ralph Leeming, town lot	30	0	0
James B. Ewart, ditto	50	0	0
Joseph Webster, one Share Building Society Stock	12	10	0

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, ANCASTER.

Daniel Showers, 100 acres of land	100	0	0
Preserved Cooley, 25 ditto	25	0	0
Thomas Hammill, 25 ditto	25	0	0
Fred. G. Snyder, 25 ditto	25	0	0
John Almas, 12½ ditto ..	12	10	0
John Gage, 12½ ditto ..	12	10	0
Alexander S. Milne, village lot	25	0	0
George Byrns	4	0	0

WELLINGTON SQUARE AND NELSON.

Four Shares in Church of England Metrop. B. S....	50	0	0
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MOHAWK AND TUSCARORA.

Abraham Nelles, Clerk, Building Society Stock	37	10	0
A. Elliott, Clerk ditto ditto	37	10	0
John Kennedy, ditto ditto	12	10	0
Jacob Martin, Chief	0	10	0

GUELPH.

Henry Parsons, two Shares Metrop. Build. Society	25	0	0
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ELORA.

J. W. Marsh, Clerk	25	0	0
Wm. Reynolds	2	0	0
J. G.	5	0	0

John Finlayson, M.D.	£ 2 0 0
Lazarus Male.	0 5 0
Wm. Lilwall.	0 5 0

OWEN'S SOUND.

A. H. R. Mulholland, Clerk, B. S. Stock.	12 10 0
Richard Carney ditto ditto ...	12 10 0

QUEENSTON.

William Duff, four Shares M. Building Society	50 0 0
Wm. Foster, one ditto ditto	12 10 0
Wm. Brown, ditto ditto	12 10 0
George Stephens ditto ditto	12 10 0

CHIPPAWA.

Thomas C. Street, 400 acres of land	
Carolina Cumming, 200 ditto.	
William Leeming, Clerk	50 0 0
Oliver T. Macklem } 200 acres of land.	
Mrs. Maclem }	
James Macklem, 100 acres of land.	
Charles L. Ingles, Clerk, Building Society Stock ..	12 10 0
Lauran Simpson, ditto ditto ...	12 10 0
Mrs. Murray	1 5 0
George Taylor	0 10 0
Luke Brokenshaw	0 10 0

THOROLD.

T. B. Fuller, Clerk, 100 acres of land	100 0 0
Cynthia Fuller, 100 ditto	100 0 0
James J. Ball	1 5 0
H. C. Ball	1 0 0

FORT ERIE.

The Hon. James Kerby	10 0 0
James Stanton	2 10 0
H. Bristow	0 12 6
Kenneth MacKenzie	1 5 0
George Hardison	1 5 0
Henry B. Warren	1 5 0
Elliott Grasett, Clerk	20 0 0
William Rainsford	1 0 0
Alexander Douglas	2 10 0
John Spedding	1 0 0
Lewis Palmer ..	1 0 0
Philip Buck	1 0 0
William C. R. Routh	2 10 0
James F. Routh	2 10 0
Mrs. Routh	1 5 0
William Buck	1 5 0
James Weekes	0 12 6
George Graham	0 12 6

W. A. Thompson.....	£10 0 0
R. H. Thornhill	2 10 0
Isaac S. Hawn	3 0 0

ST. CATHERINES.

A. Mittleberger, town lot	100 0 0
A. F. Atkinson, Clerk	12 10 0
R. Shanklin, Clerk	6 0 0
J. P. Merritt, town lot	50 0 0
F. Mack, M.D.	5 0 0
George Rykert.....	25 0 0
A. K. Boomer	10 0 0
James R. Benson.....	25 0 0
R. McDonald, 50 acres of land.....	50 0 0
James Taylor	10 0 0
Thomas Towers	10 0 0
A. C. Hamilton.....	6 0 0
A. Carson, M.D.	8 0 0
Charles Donaldson	20 0 0
Thomas Ball.....	6 0 0
F. Pafford	1 0 0
A. Boyle	5 0 0
R. A. Clarke	6 0 0

PORT MAITLAND.

Henry Imlach	20 0 0
Mrs. Col. Imlach	50 0 0
W. J. Hickes	100 0 0
H. Hatch.....	1 0 0
W. J. Imlach.....	20 0 0
H. F. Boucher	20 0 0
Mrs. Col. Johnson	5 0 0
Miss Johnson.....	2 10 0
Miss Spratt.....	1 5 0
Robert Spratt	1 5 0
T. Boyle.....	2 10 0
Adam Townley, Clerk.....	100 0 0

DUNNVILLE.

W. C. Clarke, Clerk	25 0 0
Edward Wheeler, B. S. Stock	12 10 0

MALAHIDE.

Sundry persons, per Chas. Brown	50 0 0
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AMHERSTBURGH.

Lewis G. Gordon	10 0 0
Robert Reynolds	10 0 0
Thomas Paxton	10 0 0
Sarah Elliott	10 0 0
R. H. B. Elliott.....	10 0 0
D. McCormick	5 0 0
Isaac Blong	5 0 0

Charles Lavery	£ 5 0 0
Samuel Nutton	5 0 0
George Wilson	5 0 0
John G. Kolfage	5 0 0
Thomas H. Wright.....	5 0 0
W. Archer.....	5 0 0
John Moore	5 0 0
George Gott	2 0 0
Robert T. Reynolds	5 0 0
Frederick Mack, Clerk	5 0 0
Robert Bell.....	5 0 0

MOSA.

Amount reported, without the names of Subscribers	62 10 0
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WALPOLE ISLAND.

Andrew Jamieson, Clerk	5 0 0
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MERSEA.

James W. Little, 100 acres of land	50 0 0
Henry Toll	1 5 0
Robert C. Boyer, Clerk	1 5 0
Philip Cofell	1 5 0

GODERICH.

Edward Lindsey Elwood, Clerk	10 0 0
Morgan Hamilton.....	10 0 0
Thos. M. Jones, eight Shares M. B. Society	100 0 0
John Strachan, four Shares M. B. S....	£50 0 0
“ Town lot in Goderich....	30 0 0
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Mrs. John Strachan.....	80 0 0
Thos. Dark, one share B. S. Stock	20 0 0
Chas. Widder, B. S. Stock	12 10 0
A. W. Strachan.....	25 0 0
J. Rattenbury.....	25 0 0
	12 10 0

WOODSTOCK.

Edmund Deedes, four Shares Metrop. Build. Soc..	50 0 0
Annie Deedes, two Shares ditto ...	25 0 0
Richard Elwes, four Shares ditto ...	50 0 0
Robert Deedes, four Shares ditto ...	50 0 0
H. C. Barwick, four Shares ditto ...	50 0 0
Walter Jones, one Share ditto ...	12 10 0
Ann Elizabeth Jones, one Share ditto ...	12 10 0
Charles Clarke, one Share ditto ...	12 10 0
William Gray, one Share ditto ...	12 10 0
Thomas Smith, one Share ditto ...	12 10 0
Richard Morris, one Share ditto ...	12 10 0
James Dagg, one Share ditto ...	12 10 0
Richard Foquette, one Share ditto ...	12 10 0
Thomas Scott, one Share ditto ...	12 10 0

G. W. Whitehead, one Share Metrop. Build. Soc...	£ 12 10 0
Richard Cudmore, one Share ditto ...	12 10 0
Joshua Walton, one Share ditto ...	12 10 0
James Ingersoll, one Share ditto ...	12 10 0

HUNTINGFORD.

Archibald H. Farmer	50 0 0
Frederick Fauquier, Clerk, £5, and two Shares in } Metropolitan Building Society	30 0 0
Caleb Caister, two Shares ditto	25 0 0
Arthur Armstrong, one ditto	12 10 0
Alfred Harwood, one ditto	12 10 0
Henry Huntingford, two ditto	25 0 0
Joseph Turner	5 0 0
Robert Milman	3 0 0
John Barnes, one Share Metrop. Building Society ..	12 10 0
Thomas Duke	2 0 0
William Bell	3 0 0
Samuel Macaulay	1 5 0
Mary McKnight	5 0 0

COBOURG.

A. N. Bethune, D.D., 100 acres of land ..£100 0 0	
“ Eight Sh. M.B.C. 100 0 0	
	200 0 0
D. Campbell—land in Seymour	100 0 0
Henry Ruttan, 100 acres of land	100 0 0
Hon. George S. Boulton, 400 acres of land	150 0 0
Hon. Z. Burnham, 100 acres of land	200 0 0
S. E. McKechnie (in money)	100 0 0
J. S. Thomson, two Shares Metrop. Build. Society.	25 0 0
T. G. Anderson, two Shares ditto ..	25 0 0
D. E. Boulton, one Share ditto ..	12 10 0
R. D. Chatterton (in money)	12 10 0
H. B. Jessopp, Clerk, one Share Metrop. B. Soc...	12 10 0
H. Covert, two Shares Metrop. B. S...£25 0 0	
“ Money	25 0 0
	50 0 0
G. M. Boswell, one town lot, Cobourg	50 0 0
James Cockburn, one Share Metrop. Build. Society	12 10 0
Asa A. Burnham, 100 acres of land	100 0 0
E. Patterson, Clerk, one Share Metrop. B. Society	12 10 0
William Weller, 100 acres of land	100 0 0
J. F. Hurst, one Share Metrop. Building Society ..	12 10 0
A. McNab, D.D., two Shares ditto ..	25 0 0
J. V. Boswell, one town lot, quarter acre.....	60 0 0
Wm. Gravely, one ditto ditto	60 0 0
George Boyer, one ditto ditto	60 0 0
J. B. Fortune, two Shares Metrop. Build. Society	25 0 0
George E. Jones, one Share ditto ..	12 10 0
E. S. Winans (in money)	12 10 0
William Corrigal, two Shares Metrop. Build. Soc.	25 0 0
G. S. Daintry, two Shares ditto ..	25 0 0
Willis McKyes, one Share ditto ..	12 10 0

George Birney (in money)	£ 10 0 0
J. W. R. Beck, one Share Metrop. Build. Society. .	12 10 0
H. Jones Ruttan, one Share ditto ..	12 10 0
James Calcutt, jun., one Share ditto ..	12 10 0
Lewis Styles, one Share ditto ..	12 10 0
George Goldstone, 17 acres, 6th Con., Monaghan ..	30 0 0
A Friend, per Ven. Archdeacon Bethune	1 0 0

DARLINGTON.

T. S. Kennedy, Clerk, one Share M. B. S.	12 10 0
G. H. Low, M.D., two Shares ditto	25 0 0

EMILY.

Robert Harding, Clerk, B. S. Stock	25 0 0
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KINGSTON.

George O' Kill Stuart, D.D., 250 acres,	
" Money	25 0 0
W. M. Herchmer, Clerk	250 0 0
The Hon. John Macaulay, B. U. C. S. . £100 0 0	
" 200 acres of land	150 0 0
	<hr/>
Thos. Kirkpatrick 100 acres and one town lot.	
Peter Diehl, M.D. 365 acres	100 0 0
Sarah H. Cartwright, 200 acres	125 0 0
John Watkins	50 0 0
H. Mulkins, Clerk	50 0 0
John McPherson, 200 acres of land, and	
" 100 ditto valued	50 0 0

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, BARRIEFIELD.

Henry Brent, Clerk, two Shares Metropolitan B. S.	25 0 0
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ADOLPHUSTOWN AND FREDERICKSBURGH.

Job Deacon, Clerk	5 0 0
D. McWhiston	1 0 0
E. D'Lalaune	1 0 0
Peter V. Dorland	1 0 0
Parker Allen	1 0 0
Robert Leatch	2 0 0
Boltus Shewman	1 0 0
Philip Dorland	1 0 0
Thomas Dorland	0 10 0
John G. Dorland	0 10 0
Thomas Neelson	1 0 0
John Hopper	1 0 0
D. McKenzie	1 0 0
Simeon W. Trumpot	0 10 0
John Church	0 10 0

NAPANEE.

Voted at the Vestry meeting, two shares M. B. S...	25 0 0
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TYENDINAGA.

Voted at the Vestry meeting	25 0 0
G. A. Anderson, Clerk, two shares M. B. Society ..	25 0 0

PICTON.

Cecil Mortimer.....	£ 50 0 0
R. Low	50 0 0

MARYSBURGH.

John R. Tooke, Clerk	10 0 0
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PORT TRENT.

William Bleasdel, Clerk, one Share M. B. Society	12 10 0
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HILLIER.

Vestry of Christ's Church, Hillier, per Rev. R. G. Cox, Building Society Stock.....	25 0 0
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CARLETON PLACE.

A. Muloch, Clerk, B. S. Stock.....	25 0 0
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BYTOWN.

J. B. Lewis	10 0 0
F. Sherwood	5 0 0
S. S. Strong, Clerk, first subscription	5 0 0
L. B. Lyon, 100 acres of land	25 0 0

BROCKVILLE.

George Crawford, 200 acres of land	100 0 0
D. B. O. Ford, land.....	100 0 0
Ormond Jones, land.....	100 0 0
George Sherwood, land	25 0 0
J. Crawford, 50 acres	25 0 0
Edward Kerston, land	50 0 0
John Weatherhead	5 0 0
Thomas Webster	5 0 0
Charles E. Jones, land.....	25 0 0
W. B. Maclean	12 10 0
James Jessup, two lots in Prescott	100 0 0
Richard F. Steele, 50 acres in Marmora.	

EDWARDSBURGH.

R. D. Frazer, 100 acres of land.

MATILDA.

The Committee of the Eastern District Branch of } the Church Society	25 0 0
Henry E. Plees, Clerk	25 0 0

PRESCOTT.

J. S. Merwin 100 acres of land	£ 37 10 0
" cash.....	25 0 0
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	62 10 0
Alfred Hooker	100 0 0
Dunham Jones, 50 acres of land.	

CORNWALL.

George S. Jarvis, 100 acres of land.....	£ 50 0 0
" cash	10 0 0
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	60 0 0

The Hon. P. Vankoughnet, 200 acres of land.

J. Mountain, Clerk, 200 ditto.

Miss Mountain, 100 acres of land £37 10 0

" cash 5 0 0

£42 10 0

Mrs. Mountain 40 0 0

Miss Purcell 50 0 0

Mrs. Lindsay, 50 acres of land 18 15 0

Five sons of the late Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay 1 5 0

Henry Patton, two town lots.....£25 0 0

" cash 12 10 0

37 10 0

A. MacLean, Cornwall, 200 acres of land.

James N. Dixon..... 25 0 0

G. C. Wood..... 20 0 0

P. E. Adams 15 0 0

Samuel Hart..... 12 0 0

J. J. Dickenson 10 0 0

B. G. French 10 0 0

Mrs. Hopper..... 5 0 0

A Member of the Church 5 0 0

Solomon Raymond 2 10 0

James Edgar..... 2 10 0

P. G. Mulhern 1 5 0

Edward Chesley 1 5 0

G. S. Cox 1 5 0

John Smith 1 5 0

Jacob Gallinger 2 10 0

John Hess 1 5 0

Benjamin Gallinger..... 1 5 0

John Hartle 1 5 0

Edward Farlinger..... 1 0 0

OSNABRUCK.

R. H. Bullock 2 10 0

W. H. Wagner,..... 2 10 0

Richard Bingham 1 5 0

Nicholas Eaman 2 10 0

C. Michal 1 0 0

George Sampson 0 10 0

Henry Andrews..... 0 10 0

J. H. Maxwell 1 5 0

David Doran..... 0 15 0

Hugh Hamilton..... 0 15 0

George H. Eaman..... 1 5 0

R. Rolph, Clerk 2 10 0

WEST HAWKESBURY.

J. T. Lewis, Clerk, two Shares M. B. Society 25 0 0

George Hamilton, six ditto ditto 75 0 0

John Hamilton, four ditto ditto 50 0 0

