

**An inaugural address, delivered in the theatre of the Queen's College,
Birmingham, on Tuesday, October 2, 1849 / by Horace Faithfull Gray.**

Contributors

Gray, Horace Faithfull.
Royal College of Surgeons of England

Publication/Creation

Birmingham : Printed by John Tonks, 1849.

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AN

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED IN THE

THEATRE OF THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

BIRMINGHAM,

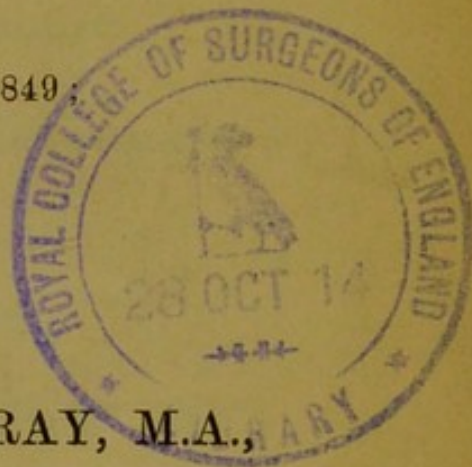
ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1849;

BY THE

REV. HORACE FAITHFULL GRAY, M.A.,

WARDEN OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

(Vicar of Pilton and Prebendary of Wells.)



PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF THE COUNCIL.

BIRMINGHAM :

PRINTED BY JOHN TONKS, OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL.

MDCCCXLIX.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

OF THE

BOARD OF THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE

1888

BY THE

REV. JOHN T. BAYNE, M.A.

PROVOST

OF THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD

PRINTED BY

CLAYTON

AND BASKIN, 10, SOUTH MILL STREET, OXFORD

1888

TO THE
REV. SAMUEL WILSON WARNEFORD, L.L.D.,

VISITOR OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE,

HONORARY CANON OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, ETC.,

IN PROFOUND ADMIRATION OF HIS JUDICIOUS AND MUNIFICENT

SUPPORT TO THE CAUSE OF

RELIGION, SCIENCE, AND LEARNING,

OF WHICH HIS ENDOWMENTS AND FOUNDATIONS IN QUEEN'S COLLEGE

CONSTITUTE A BRILLIANT AND PERPETUAL RECORD,

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS IS HUMBLY INSCRIBED,

BY HIS

MOST OBEDIENT AND OBLIGED SERVANT,

HORACE FAITHFULL GRAY.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

BY JAMES WILSON WILKINSON, LL.D.

IN THREE VOLUMES. VOL. I.

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY G. & C. VAN NESTER, 1854.

BY THE AUTHOR.

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AN
INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The renewal of the academical labours of this College is signalized by the distribution of merited honours to those students who have been judged most entitled to such distribution. I beg to congratulate them upon the success of their labours, and to express a hope that it may encourage them to further exertions and so lead to the attainment of still higher rewards. To those candidates for honours who have not on this occasion attained the prize, I would suggest the consideration that those meritorious exertions which I have reason to know that they have used, will not, if persevered in, fail in the end of their legitimate recompense.

It appears to be a favourable opportunity for reviewing the position of the College, considering the steps which have been taken, and the prospect

which is presented for the future, and for stating explicitly the principles on which we stand as an academical body.

He who has now the privilege of addressing you on these weighty points, is newly associated in your labours: and in thus publicly rendering his acknowledgments for the distinguished honour conferred in his appointment, unanimous and unsolicited, to the responsible and elevated post of Warden to the Arts Department of the College, he has only to assure you that his thoughts, his labours, and his prayers, will ever be directed to the prosperity of this College, and to the full realization of the truly philanthropic and religious designs of our founder and our benefactors. In the discharge of my arduous duties I have the advantage of a bright example before me: and I can make no higher promise than that it will be my chief aim to tread in the steps already marked out for me by one to whom this College is under such deep and lasting obligations—the Vice-Principal, Mr. Chancellor Law. I may be allowed to add that, to the junior members of our society, I hope that I may approve myself a sincere and constant friend, anxious to afford them every assistance in my power, and to enable them to reap every possible advantage from their residence in this seat of learning. With the learned Professors and

Tutors of the society, I will most gladly cooperate for the attainment of this end to the utmost of my ability.

The incorporation nearly contemporaneously and both within our own time, of the University of London, and of the University of Durham, appears to be tantamount to a pretty general acknowledgment, that there was a need in this generation, of additional fountains of instruction of the highest class, wherein education of the most exalted and extended kind should be imparted; and, as in permanent bodies, learning and science should be carefully maintained and sedulously promoted.

Men who were impressed with this conviction and who thus acted upon it, must not be judged of in consequence as inimical to our two ancient and illustrious Universities. On the contrary, viewing the immense advantages which those venerable and vigorous institutions have conferred and still confer on the community, and regarding the great advance of our country, both generally, and still more in special localities, in numbers and wealth; a rightly constituted and benevolent mind could scarcely fail to desire, that those advantages should be enlarged, and that there might be in a community greatly multiplied an increased number of Universities, of learned men, and advanced students.

It was also very worthy of serious consideration that in the rapid increase of the population of the country, a numerous class had appeared anxious for the advantages of instruction of the highest order (as indeed who is there in whose breast that desire may not laudably be entertained?) and yet unable to meet the expense of a course at Cambridge or Oxford, which the progress of events had tended rather to increase than to diminish. To solve this problem, to supply this desideratum, to open to an enlarged number of the members of the community the opportunity for a University education, was an object well worthy the strenuous exertions of a mind capable of appreciating the blessings of learning.

Nor was the increase throughout the country in numbers and wealth, the only consideration which pointed to this measure of enlargement. The great advance which had been achieved in several branches of abstract science, and the successful application of those discoveries to the promotion of the comfort and elegancies of life, appeared to create a strong claim that a permanent home should be instituted for these improved departments of knowledge, so that not only the improvements made might be secured, but that further, and that conjoined and systematic labour might be exerted on a soil which had already yielded such good and abundant fruit.

To no branch of knowledge would this observation apply with greater force than to the science and practice of medicine and surgery. It was incontestable that, through the exertions of illustrious men, that noble science and most laudable art had received in every specific branch essential increment of discovery and experience. Rising out of the errors and light regard in which it had been involved in a remote and ignorant age, it had gradually advanced even to our own day, in philosophical principle, precision of practice, and universal respect. Alleviating, one after another, the afflictions incident to mankind, altogether removing some, and greatly mitigating the complexion of others, it had presented, from age to age, men, not only high in the rank of their profession, but great and illustrious as benefactors to their race, and undaunted assertors of true religion and sound philosophy. So that I now need fear no contradiction in characterizing that science as one which may well be deemed a dignity to any institution, one which may challenge comparison with any other intellectual pursuit, in unfolding the wisdom and goodness of God, and contributing to the relief of man's calamities.

Yet, notwithstanding this advance, the course of medical students during the period of preparation for their honourable profession was anything

but satisfactory. Advantages of instruction were indeed presented, but they were desultory rather than systematic. I know not if any provision was made for the communication of that extraneous knowledge, which though not strictly professional, is yet most helpful to the right discharge of medical duties, and indeed, under present arrangements, indispensable for passing the stated examinations. Above all, there was no moral control or religious guidance such as a healthy collegiate system supplies, offering to a religious and moral nation some guarantee that a skilful medical practitioner should be also a gentleman of integrity and a conscientious christian.

It appears to have been a consideration of this great deficiency which led to the first institution of the Society of which we are members; and that gentleman, Mr. Sands Cox, whose name will descend to posterity as the Founder of Queen's College, was actuated in the first instance by a desire for the further advance of Medicine and Surgery, and the improved training and preparation of medical students.

It is undeniable that to medical students very great advantages are here presented. It would not become me to speak of the Professors in the different branches of that department. Their established reputation is amply sufficient to prove

how great is the advantage of obtaining such guides and instructors. In addition to this, the Queen's Hospital offers to the medical student a constant succession of varied experience. It is also an important consideration that while presenting such advantages we materially diminish the necessary expenditure in obtaining an entrance to this Profession, as will be manifest to any one who will compare the scale of fees and payments as detailed in the calendar with the amount which has generally been expended before entering upon practice. Above all, we present that which, I believe, this Institution was the first in this country to propose to medical students and their friends, a system of moral guidance and religious instruction and pastoral care.

The combination of the Junior department of our College with the earlier period of medical apprenticeship is an arrangement highly deserving of the consideration of the parents and guardians of youths destined for the medical profession. Receiving the candidates at that period of their age when it is usual to finish the attendance on Grammar and other schools, we offer to them the opportunity of retaining and carrying forward those Classical, Mathematical, and Philosophical studies in which they have been engaged: initiating them at the same time in those pursuits which are more strictly professional, and leading

them on to the Senior department, in which during the latter years of their articles they will devote themselves more exclusively to specific preparation for their future life. It can scarcely be repeated too often, that this arrangement is enhanced in value by a collegiate discipline not puerile as in an elementary school, but yet sufficiently coercive to check youthful indiscretion and encourage virtue and religious sentiments.

Whatever learning extrinsic to that which is strictly professional is either required of, or valued by, the medical student, may here be acquired by him. And, surely, considering the position which he may occupy in society, the situations in which he may be placed demanding not merely professional skill, but moral fortitude and intellectual resource of the highest kind, the many places in the service of the State open to one who unites with medical science adequate general accomplishments, no knowledge or information can well be deemed superfluous by one who is in course of preparation for the medical profession.

A word may be added on the great advantage of proceeding to degrees in medicine which are open from this College. After passing in the London University the matriculation examination which is the same for all candidates, two years must elapse before the first medical examination

can be passed, and after this two years more before the second, after passing which the degree of Bachelor of Medicine is conferred on our students. If the first division has been attained in the examination for the Bachelor's degree, that of Doctor may be taken after one year's more study, otherwise after two years of study, or one year of study and three years of practice.

I will say no more at present specifically of our medical department, but will pass on to that which has been more recently established, the General Department of Arts. And here I would say that we propose to carry out that great idea which I stated at the commencement of my address, the offering an University education to an enlarged number of the members of the community. The scale of payments, the period of residence, the precautions against extravagance, the degrees to the obtaining of which in the University of London a door is open from this College, and the attainments which the possession of those degrees implies, are all now in various documents fully before the public. Exact information is easily attainable on all these points. It will be found on enquiry, that the total collegiate expenditure does not exceed 75*l.* per annum; that the most careful measures are adopted to forbid needless expense on the part of the student; that the degree of Master of Arts

may be taken at the expiration of four academical years, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the expiration of two academical years from the time of matriculation; and that the possession of these degrees implies a considerable attainment in classics, mathematics, and philosophy, while, as in the elder Universities, there is the opportunity of competing for higher honours, the obtaining of which secures a still greater reputation, and is rewarded by various fellowships, scholarships and prizes.

It is not in our power as an incipient University to stimulate the student by a noble list of men famous in their youth in collegiate annals, and more widely famous in mature years in conspicuous positions in Church and State. We cannot lead you to the Chapel wherein a Jewel and a Hooker worshipped, to a spot where a Cranmer and a Ridley died, to the chamber where a Newton studied. But if the argument from memory be but weak, let the argument from hope be so much the stronger. "*Spartam, quam nactus es, hanc exorna.*" Laborious diligence, unwearied application, a fixed devotedness to the higher destinies of our nature, a steady pursuit of Truth, a consistent maintenance of integrity—these signaled the bright ornaments of elder Universities, and these will make you, as students in a University newly incorporated, equally illustrious.

Names, yet unknown, may through these virtues add a lustre to the annals of our Society, and supply an incentive to future generations of scholars to emulate their brilliant success and enduring reputation.

The department of Laws arises in some measure out of the General Department of Arts, inasmuch as the degree of Bachelor of Laws is taken in one year after that of Bachelor of Arts, and Doctor of Laws two years after that of Bachelor in the same faculty. By this arrangement the foundation is laid of that Classical, Historical, and Mathematical Knowledge without which eminence and even success in the profession of the Law is almost unattainable. In this department it is also to be observed that evening lectures will be delivered especially for the benefit of Legal Clerks and Assistants in Birmingham, who are engaged throughout the day, and desirous in their leisure hours of cultivating an acquaintance with the higher walks of their profession.

Observations nearly similar are applicable to our Engineering and Architectural Department. In this also a degree in arts will be found a most useful preliminary. I do not say that a Degree is indispensable to the profession of an Architect or Civil Engineer, but that, as in the case just mentioned it is a guarantee for the possession of that liberal education which will prepare the mind

of the Engineer adequately to grasp and rightly to contemplate the great works which in our day are proposed for the exercise of his professional science and skill, and at the same time for the advantage of society. And with regard to the Architect, it is imposible to contemplate the marvellous remains of classical antiquity, or the Ecclesiastical architecture of the middle ages, without a conviction that in the erection of those enduring monuments, minds at once the most gifted and the most cultivated were exerted ; and therefore, that in attempting to emulate the beauty of their works we must apply to so great a task, if not equal gifts at least an equal measure of laborious mental cultivation. It is also to be observed that special instruction in Engineering and Architecture will be given in this department, with all the requisite apparatus ; and that the students will have the advantage of that Collegiate discipline and pastoral care, to which we have already partly alluded, and which we may now proceed to detail somewhat more fully.

I cannot approach the consideration of the Theological Department of our Society, without paying my humble tribute of admiration to that Illustrious Divine, to whose princely munificence our whole Society, but more especially the Theological Department, is so greatly, so essentially, indebted. Works of christian liberality

selected with the soundest judgment, and carried forward with the utmost bounty, have cast a brightness around the name of Dr. Warneford, which is acknowledged wherever Christian benevolence is appreciated, and which can never be forgotten. While on the Theological department of our College he has bestowed his primary care, to the other departments in his munificent gifts he must ever be regarded as a chief benefactor. May he long be spared to cheer mankind by his charity, and guide them by his illustrious example! and may prayers, prompted by gratitude, calm and tranquillize his declining years, and smooth the last steps of his pilgrimage to his eternal reward!

That great, good man, deeply convinced, at once from the nature of the case, and from the instances which have been submitted to our own experience that Science without Faith is vain and misleading; and that institutions for learning, without the basis of Religious Truth must come to nought, in associating himself with the earliest promoters of this College, laboured to lay its foundations deep and wide in the charitable, mild, and definite principles of the Religion of the Church of England, and to provide that all the instruction communicated might be perfected by that which is the highest and chief of all.

The foundation of a Professorship of Theology

in our College thus assumes a two-fold aspect. It implies, as I have said, the perfecting of all studies carried forward in this place by the addition of the most sacred truth; and in this point of view it is one of the established regulations of the College that all the students should attend Lectures in Theology, Church History, and Christian Morals. It is impossible to appreciate too highly this essential feature of our system. It is the best guarantee for the happiness and success of our students in after-life; and I am deeply convinced is also an indispensable condition to the securing the confidence and support of a religious and rightly-judging community.

But in addition to this, there is a special object intimated in this measure in designating the Professorship one of Pastoral Theology. The great need of additional Clergymen in such localities as this in which we are assembled, and the indispensable necessity that all who are admitted to that sacred function shall be duly instructed and prepared for their holy office, are points which are universally admitted. The necessity has been met in some measure by the admission, as candidates for Holy Orders, of the associates of King's College, London, bringing with them the requisite certificates. This precedent we propose to follow, in the confident hope

that we may be enabled, through God's Blessing, by a steady maintenance of sound Theological Teaching, to secure a similar degree of support and countenance from the Bishops of our Church.

After our students in the Arts department have proceeded to the degree of Master in that faculty, such of them as are designed for the sacred Ministry, having been elected as Fellows of the College, will advance to a special course of Theological Study, with reference to Holy Orders, under the guidance of the Professor of Pastoral Theology. By this means a way may be opened to men of piously inclined mind, and at the same time straitened means, to devote themselves to the work of the Ministry; having laid in the Arts department the necessary foundation of sound classical, mathematical, and philosophical education, conducted throughout on the principles of our holy religion; and then having added in the Theological Department that special preparation for their holy function which may enable them to appear before the Bishop as candidates for the Ministry of the Church.

It must, I think, be acknowledged by any reflecting mind, on contemplating the present position of this College, that in the course of a few years a great effect has been accomplished. And it does not require an ardent or sanguine temperament in looking forward to the future,

and estimating our prospects, to entertain a bright hope of still further success and progress.

It is, indeed undeniable that we have a very great object in view. The suggestions thrown out in the present address will enable us in some degree to appreciate its magnitude. It is to found and to rear up in this metropolis one new seat of learning wherein science may be cherished and learned men may find that "opportunity of leisure" which may enable them to be benefactors to their generation and to mankind; and to which the youth of succeeding generations may resort to be instructed in the ways of wisdom and goodness, and to be initiated into those professions in which in their day they may accomplish their duty in Church and State.

It is no superfluous termination of my address to implore the Divine Benediction on so great an undertaking. Unanimity, diligence, and an unwavering love of learning and truth, are dispositions essential to the attainment of success in such a cause. And these are gifts of God to the soul of man. May we receive them from His goodness, and duly employ them, and witness the result of His blessing on our labours in the flourishing of an institution for the promotion of learning, dispensing its benefits throughout the land, and occupying an acknowledged position in European science and literature!

I stand here this day as first Warden of such an Institution, to receive the torch but newly kindled, and so, with all energy and diligence, to run my appointed course; and then to hand it on increased, if it may be, in its effulgence, to him who shall come after, to illuminate future ages with beams of consolation, and guide them in the eternal way.

APPENDIX.

Extract from Aris's Birmingham Gazette, October 8, 1849.

The Twenty-third Session of Queen's College was opened on Tuesday last, in the new Theatre of the Institution. The Reverend and Worshipful Chancellor LAW (Vice-Principal), in the absence of Lord Lyttelton (Principal), presided. The Theatre was crowded to excess, the chief interest being the expected Inaugural Address of the Rev. Horace Gray, Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, recently appointed Warden of the College and Professor of Pastoral Theology. Letters expressive of regret for unavoidable absence were received from the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Redesdale, Viscount Lifford, Lord Brooke, M. P., the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the High Sheriff of the County, from the Bishops of Worcester, Lichfield, Chichester, Lincoln, Ely, Ripon, St. Asaph, and Chester, from C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P., and G. F. Muntz, Esq., M.P. Amongst the friends present were W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P., G. Attwood, Joseph Webster, J. E. Piercy, Charles Kennedy, and E. Moore, Esqs.; the Hon. and Rev. T. Law, Chancellor of Wells; the Rev. T. H. Sharwood, Vicar of Walsall; the Rev. H. Clarke, Rector of Northfield; the Rev. J. Howells, Vicar of the Holy Trinity, Coventry; the Rev. G. W. Murray, Rector of Handsworth; the Rev. J. Craig, Vicar of Leamington; the Rev. J. W. Grier, Incumbent of Amblecote; the Rev. T. E. Noott, Incumbent of St. John's, Dudley; the Rev. W. Lewis, Vicar of Sedgley; the Rev. J. Fox, Kirby, Leicestershire; the Rev. T. C. Franks, Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire; the Rev. J. C. Barrett, the Rev. J. Oldknow, the Rev. G. Davenport, the Rev. T. Farebrother, Aston, the Rev. Hyla Rose, Erdington, the Rev. T. Jervois, the Rev. C. B. Snapp, the Rev. T. W. Elger, the Rev. R. W. Skilton, Quinton, the Rev. E. Norman, the Rev. S. Eardley, the Rev. T. G. Onion, the Rev. G. Beddow, the Rev. T. S. Morgan, the Rev. J. Fitzpatrick; Mr. Wall, Stratford-on-Avon; Mr. Eland, Northampton; Mr. E. M'Donnell, Chaddesley; Mr. T. R. Cooper, Oldbury; Mr. Wilkinson, Northleach, Dr. Wright, Dr. David Nelson, Dr. Bell Fletcher, Mr. E. T. Cox, Mr. E. Armfield, Mr. J. G. Reeves, Mr. T. Uphill, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. John Aston, Mr. J. Hebbert, Alderman Weston, Councillor Barnett, Mr. W. H. Osborn, Mr. John Allday, Mr. J. Boucher, and a considerable number of the Guardians of the Poor. The Vice-Principal was supported by the Dean of the Faculty, Professors Dr. J. Johnstone, Dr. Birt Davies, G. B. Knowles, L. Parker, S. Berry, the Rev. J. Chambers, and Rev. W. Hunt, Mr. D. Bolton, and Mr. John Moore.

The Vice-Principal rose, and commenced his address by regretting the absence of Lord Lyttelton, the Principal, who was unable to be present in consequence of important business in another place. The gentlemen present would, therefore, be pleased to accept of his imperfect services instead. He was also sorry to state that the Mayor was prevented by other engagements from being present. But at the same time the Council had reason to congratulate themselves upon seeing so many of their friends there, which proved that their exertions had secured, as he hoped they would continue to deserve, support. He was likewise happy to meet the students on that occasion, and trusted that this the Twenty-third Session would be both agreeable and advantageous to them. When he mentioned the twenty-third session all must naturally turn their thoughts to the Founder of the College, Mr. Sands Cox—(great applause)—who during all that time had devoted himself heart and soul to the furtherance of its objects. That College had not been the work of a day, for, to compare small things with great, they would see that, as the British Constitution had proceeded from one excellence to another, so Mr. Cox's plans had opened by degrees. At first that gentleman lectured in a private room in his own house, then in Snow-hill, where he formed the Royal School of Medicine and after-

wards proceeded to obtain the present building. Each of those periods they might consider to have comprised seven years. He commenced in 1825, came there in 1834, and kept advancing until, by the gracious act of Her Majesty, the Institution became a College, and thus Mr. Cox had greatly contributed to the permanent advantage and best interests of the vast population of Birmingham. When they met last year he was able to state that, by the strenuous exertions of Mr. Cox and the Workmen, who laboured night and day, the west wing of the College had been completed, and further, some of the students occupied the rooms. He was happy to state that a new east wing of the College was roofed in. Through the continued munificence of Dr. Warneford, they had been enabled to proceed a considerable way in forming the Departments of Arts, Law, and Engineering, which latter embraces architecture. These great works were all in progress, and although they hoped, by God's blessing, that ultimately the buildings in Paradise-street would be required as a Medical College, yet, in the meantime, so long as the rooms were at liberty they would be appropriated to students of Arts, Law and Engineering. This statement as to the Senior Department of the College, he hoped, would be satisfactory to the friends of the Institution. With respect to the Junior Department, the Council had engaged three houses in the Crescent; but since they last met they had deeply to lament the calamitous loss of the Mathematical Tutor there, who, he (Mr. L.) was afraid had devoted himself too long to the discharge of his duties, and when compelled to give them up, death soon ensued. However, the high testimonials of Mr. Hunt, who had been selected to fill the office, left no doubt that their loss would be compensated by his strenuous efforts to discharge his duties effectually.

But the great event of the year had been the endowment with £3000 by Dr. Warneford of a Professorship of Pastoral Theology. Of course the arrangements connected with the formation of a Theological Department would take a long time to perfect: but the Council had considered it their duty to obey Dr. Warneford's wishes; and in the appointment of a Professor in that department they had been influenced by the consideration that when all the departments now forming were completed, it would be necessary to bind the whole together by the appointment of a Warden. For want of funds they had for the present combined this office with the Professorship of Pastoral Theology. He would not make any further remarks, but proceed at once to the pleasing duty of distributing the prizes.

Their great benefactor, Dr. Warneford, had, in the first instance, directed his attention to the Medical Department, being anxious that the students, whilst they received a professional education, should also be instructed in the doctrines of the Church of England, and with that view their great Benefactor had instituted the Warneford Prize Essay. Three Essays of great merit had been sent in; and he (Mr. L.) could not but regret that there were not three prizes to be disposed of.—The Vice-Principal then presented the prizes as follows:—

- First Warneford Gold Medal, £25.—Stead, Congleton.
- Second Warneford Gold Medal, £15.—Mills, Tipton.
- Warneford Scholars—Roland, Edney, Sparke.
- The Jephson Prize, £21.—Thomason, Shiffnal.
- Anatomy—Medal and Certificate—Moore, Hales Owen.
- Anatomy—Certificate—Stead, Congleton.
- Surgery—Medal and Certificate—Moore, Hales Owen.
- Materia Medica—Medals and Certificates—Hill, Walsall, and Russell, Brierley Hill, Æq.
- Materia Medica—Certificate—Roland, India.
- Chemistry—Medal and Certificate—Fryer, Coleford.
- Practice of Physic—Certificate—Freer, Stourbridge.
- Practice of Physic—Certificate—Darwin, Birmingham.
- Midwifery—Medal and Certificate—T. Lowe, Birmingham.
- Botany—Medal and Certificate—Wilkinson, Northleach.

Botany—Certificate—Spark, Newcastle-under-Lyne.
 Forensic Medicine—Certificate—Lowe, Birmingham.
 Demonstrator—Book—Partridge, Darlaston.
 Theology—(Tutor's Prize), Books—Banks, Birmingham.
 Classics—(College Prize), Books—Franks, Whittlesea.
 French—(Smith's Prize), Books—Franks, Whittlesea.
 German—(Tutor's Prize), Books—Franks, Whittlesea.
 German—(Piercy Prize), Books—Fryer, Coleford.

The following Certificates from the University of London obtained at the Pass Matriculation were next presented:—

Honours.—Classics and Chemistry: Franks. Chemistry: Lambert, Croydon.

First Division.—Cantrell, Wirksworth; Coleman, Wolverhampton; Franks, Whittlesea; Lambert, Croydon; Mitchell, Winsford; Smith, Southam.

Second Division.—Chatwin, Birmingham; Cockerill, Newport; Day, Chudleigh; Earle, Ripon; Fox, Weymouth; Turner, High Wycombe; Vincent, Oxford; Waller, Chesterfield; White, Birmingham; Williams, Denbigh.

The Vice-Principal called the attention of the meeting to the following passage in the last Report of the Council:—

“Your Council hope that they may be permitted to congratulate their friends and supporters, on having obtained the services of the Rev. Horace Gray, a gentleman eminently qualified for the office,—one who having obtained honors at the University of Oxford, next presided over the education of a young nobleman of very high rank, then undertook parochial duty in a most populous neighbourhood, then was called to direct as head, the Diocesan Training College, at Wells, and to visit all the parochial schools throughout the Diocese, and lastly, who has been living in the country as a parish priest, and been connected with the Cathedral of Wells, as one of its prebendaries. It is to be regretted that the very limited state of our finances prevent our offering, to an individual so well trained for his office, and of such varied qualifications, an adequate remuneration; but it is allowable to indulge the hope that better times may come, and in the meanwhile we would congratulate ourselves on our promise of an enlarged sphere of usefulness, and on the completeness of the arrangements, which, in so comparatively brief an interval, since the opening of the College, we have been enabled by God's blessing to effect.”

He begged leave to introduce the Rev. Prebendary Gray.

The Rev. Prebendary Gray then delivered his Inaugural Address.

At the close of the address the Rev. Prebendary was greeted with long-continued applause.

W. Scholefield, Esq., M.P., said when he entered that room it was without the slightest expectation of being called on to say a word; and now he found there was nothing more difficult than to pay a sufficient tribute to the admirable address of the Rev. gentleman who had just sat down. He (Mr. S.) had listened to it with the deepest attention, and he did not exceed the truth when he said that he could not recal to his mind any address combining so much practical sense with sound and elevated feeling. He was unable to do justice to the merits of Mr. Gray, but felt all present would unite in awarding a vote of thanks to him for his most able, comprehensive, and eloquent address.—Joseph Webster, Esq., in seconding the proposition, said it was impossible for any one who had heard Mr. Gray, not to prognosticate that the designs of Dr. Warneford would be fully carried out. The resolution was carried by acclamation.