tical legerdemain, has been unmasked in this work, cannot fail of carrying conviction to every candid SIDE in the place of the council of mind; and we regret, on this account, that the con- the AP fined limits of an Editorial article will not suffer us to do justice to a production of criticism, which is calculated, we believe, to contribute essentially to the establishment and diffusion of religious truth.

Our readers, in the course of the succeeding observations, must bear in mind that the individual who comes under Mr. Stopford's notice, is a Mr. Powell, a Wesleyan preacher, and an appellant to the early Church in favour of Presbyterial government; one, in short, who professes to discover in primitive Christianity, as developed in the writings of the Fathers, a constitution hostile to ministerial inequality, and destructive of Episcopal supremacy. His pretensions are not disguised: he assumes a bold position; but let us see how he attempts to fortify it by the production of his authorities.

And, first, with reference to CLEMENT OF ROME :-

Mr. Powell takes no high stand on the testimony of this Father. He notices that the titles Bishop and Presbyter are indifferently applied to the same indi-(*p*) to suppressent in his favour, being mb acceleration the relative and vidual; but this is no aagument in his favour, being among the Jews a High-Priest, with a body of Priests, and a body of Levites under him." In urging the corinthians to ecclesiastical obedience, Clement makes direct reference to the subordination of ranks in the Je vish priesthood: after saying, "the chief-priest has his proper services, and to the priests their proper direct reference to the subordination of ranks in the Je vish priesthod: after saying, "the chief-priest has his proper services, and to the priests their proper place is appointed, and to the layman is confined within the bounds of what is commanded to laymen," he bounds of what is commanded to laymen," the bounds of what is commanded to laymen," he bounds of what is commanded to laymen," both the bis proper station, with a good conscience, and with all gravity, not exceeding the he lie by his words; to avow, on his road to a glorious to the gravity more that is appointed to him." That the lie by his words; to avow, on his road to a glorious to the gravity more that is appointed to him." That the lie by his words; to avow, on his road to a glorious to call for. The discovert that is appointed to him." That the lie by his words; to avow, on his road to a glorious to the gravity more to is secret. to call for. The discovert that is appointed to him." That the lie by his words; to avow, on his road to a glorious to call for. The discovert that is appointed to him." That the lie by his words; to avow, on his road to a glorious to call for. The first far a far we yeak and to a glorious to call for. The first far a far we yeak and to ta glorious to a glor rule of his service that is appointed to him." That the lie by his words; to avow, on his road to a glorious this shews the Christians had a system corresponding martyrdom, that for nearly half a century, during which death, the custom arose and prevailed every where, to posture and exercising an authority that was usurped!

IGNATIUS:-

Of this case our Reviewer observes, - "Whatever has been done with Ignatius, has been wilful and intentional. Clement only requires to be mistaken or misrepresented, but Ignatius can neither be mistaken Epistle to the Smyrnæans, in which we find this misrepresented, but Ignatius can neither of mistaken nor misrepresented; he must be managed by arts of a different kind." The testimony of this Father, as most of our readers are probably aware, is the strongest bulwark which primitive times have afforded to Epis-copacy. It is on this account that most Dissenters copacy. It is on this account that most Dissenters It is on this account that used Dissenter, hard exprove of, that is also pleasing unto God. —
Incre is no stronger passage in large of the control of the same protection, point the control of the same protection is and protect the control of the same protection is and this after Bishop Parson, by the acknowledgement of the large diameter and the control of the same protection is control of the same protection in this is control of the same protection which that and the same protection of the same protection is control of the same protection which that and the same protection which that and the same protection which that and the same protection which that all the same protection which that the same protection which that all the same protection which that that the same protection which that the same protectin the same protection which that the same protection which tha been able to produce. Mr. Powell lays hold of this not authorized by Divine appointment. The head, controversy as if it were a fresh and undecided one, we say, thus rudely severed from the body of the testiand, amongst other artifices, he applies to the Epistles in question the objections that were made by Arch- lishes the sacred origin and obligation of Episcopacy bishop Ussher to a false Lutin translation of them in in very distinct language. It is as follows: "See that his own possession. This Latin translation was always ye all follow your bishop, as Jesus Christ followed the suspected by the learned archbishop, and he was at Father; and the presbytery, as the apostles; and length enabled to prove its spuriousness by collating reverence the deacons as the command of God." The it with a version in the same language, which, after careful research, he discovered in the Library of Caius College, Cambridge. [See Rev. J. J. Blunt's "Sketch Presbyters as the Apostles!" of the Early Church."] This latter version he satisfied himself was accurate, by comparing it with quotations from the original Greek in the Fathers of the first five centuries. The present Greek text is that of a MS. found by the celebrated Isaac Vossius in the Library of the Medici at Florence; and this, when inspected in connexion with Archbishop Ussher's genuine Latin translation, was found to correspond with it. So that our Wesleyan antagonist adopts what Ussher said of a version which he did condemn, as if intended to relate to a version which he did not condemn, but virtually approved! Archbishop Wake is quoted with precisely the same falsification. In other words, both Ussher and Wake are made by Mr. Powell to say what they never said,-to hold an opinion which they never entertained. Is this, we may ask, an honest or a Christian procedure? But Mr. Powell very generously concedes to us design; and to promote this scheme, we find that to say the least, comes with a very bad grace after the and importance of the anti-Episcopal enterprise.studious reiteration of the pretensions so disponently employed to overthrow their genuineness. Perhaps it will assist our readers to a correct estimation of what is meant by such concessions, in the present what is meant by such concessions, in the present position of the case, to put into Mr. Powell's mouth a statement of his real design, i.e., not as he literally avows it, but as we are warranted in gathering it from a statement of his real design, i.e., not as he literally avows it, but as we are warranted in gathering it from the general bearing of his work :-- "I must confess that I do not myself put much faith in the objections in restraining and permitting, to be equal; whatever he could prohibit the Presbyters from doing, he could equally I have advanced against the genuineness of these Epistles. They do not, it is true, appear to me what I should call conclusive; but then, by stating them, I may possibly unsettle the opinions of others who cannot penetrate the mysteries of the controversy, and appoint them to ordain ministers; and then their perfor I shall thereby save myself a deal of trouble. The mance of this duty would be pleasing to God. random shot may do some execution, and thus sub-serve, though by accident, the cause I have in hand. But let not our foes imagine that my prolific mind has not deniced entries and if the truth the truth of the cause I have in hand. not devised another, and, if the truth must be told, tion, too! Let us give it its full scope. apply this to certainly a most original expedient: we will grant the Epistles to be genuine, and then proceed to our inven-Epistles to be genuine, and then proceed to our inven-tion." We make Mr. Powell speak like a knave, them from doing, he could equally appoint them to do; because what we are about to adduce convicts him of labouring very zealously for that distinction.— He grants the Epistles to be genuine, and then he undertakes to prove that Ignatius, "makes Prochetors" as conclusive for this purpose, as it is for Mr. Powell's and, apart from its absurdity, it is no better than what Mr. undertakes to prove that Ignatius "makes Presbyters Powell would call Popery in any one else, and not without Presbyteriau." We recur to Mr. Stopford's book :---"So says Mr. Powell, I will now place each passage the most rigid Presbyterian.'

THE PASSAGES IN IGNATIUS MR. POWELL'S QUOTATIONS. 'I exhort you that ye study all things in a divine concor-our Bishop presiding in the play do all things in a divine concord ; your Bishop presiding in the place of God; your Presbyters in the place of the council of the Apos-ties; and your deacous, most dear to me, being entrusted with the ministry of Jesus Christ.' No. 3.—'Be ye suBJECT to your
'It is, therefore, necessary that prESETTERS, as to the APOSTLES of as ye do, so without your Bishop Jesus Christ our hope.'—(Ep. to Trailians.)
'Boy State of the Apostles of Jesus Christ our hope, in whom, if we walk, we whall be found in him; the deacons also, as being the ministers of the mysteries of Jesus Christ, must by all means please all...' by all means please all ... All means please all... 'In like manner, let all reve mee the deacons, as Jesus Christ ad the Bishop as the Father; an the Presbyters as the Sanhedrin (God and college of the Apostle WITHOUT THESE THERE IS N No. 4 — 'Let all reverence the Presbyters as the Sanhedrim of God and COLLEGE of APOSILES.'— (Ep. to Trailians.)

No. 5,—' Being subject to your Bishop as to the command of God, and so LIKEWISE to the PRESBY-This is the only one fairly give and the only one which gives no countenance to Mr. Powell's argu-ment; for it only proves that we are to submit to the Bishop, and also to the Preshyters: and this is quite agreeable to the doctrine of the Church. TERY.'-(Ep. to Trallians.

• See that ye all follow you Bishop, as Jesus Christ (followed) the Father, and the Presbyters as the Apostles; and reverence the deacons as the command of God. No. 6.—' See that ye follow-the Presbyters as the Apostles.'-(Ep. to Smyrnæans.)

to that of the Jews, is confirmed by the statement of long period he had filled the Episcopate of one of the Jerome, who says that, some years before St. Paul's first cities of the Empire, he had been practising imset an individual over all the rest of the crefy and people, and that the Apostles adopted this plan from the system of High-Priest, Priests and Levites among the Jews. This testimony of Clement, not the Sovereign and the result is incidental, and which ought to be of weight with anti-Episcopalians because it is sup-ported by Jerome, whom they seem generally disposed with the inference that, because that schemes of separation, directly at variance with the inference that he course that faither applies the inference that he course that faither applies the faither applies the terru presbyter to all spiritual ministers at Corinth, set an individual over all the rest of the clergy and And yet the man who has perpetrated this gross outterm presbyter to all spiritual ministers at Corinth, cannot be right; that those things cannot now be aid of the funds for the erection of a Parsonage-House shoprics and settling the titles of the Incumbents thereof. they were therefore all equal. This argument, if pleasing to God, which all the saints and martyrs of in that parish. The sum realized was £70; and will, II. THE CHARACTER OF THE PROPOSED UNIVERSITY. admitted, would equally prove that St. Peter and St. John could not have superior authority to any of these things are understood, the speculators in separathose whom Titus or Timothy ordained in any country tion must fail; there is then no resource, but to falsify stitutional Member of Parliament, and the successful the contempt of wicked men, by establishing in the same village; and it overlooks, at the same time, the fact that little longer. The times and the encoded such a little longer. The times and the encoded such a little longer. The times and the encoded such a little longer. The times and the encoded such a little longer and the encoded such a litt village; and it overlooks, at the same time, the fact that Clement was *Bishop* of Rome at the very time he was pressing upon his fellow-Christians at Corinth the duty of ecclesiastical submission. But we pass on, secondly, to the Epistles of serve to shew the danger of a system which exalts such

men into the place of prophets, and invests them with such an influence over the religious opinions of all who are withdrawn from the mild and limited authority of the ministry of the Church."

The Church.

principle and true religion must feel themselves under an obligation to guard from spoliation and destruction, ter and Endowment. Two things were prayed for,-

if they can. We request particular attention to the Memorial of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to the Legislature, upon this "godless measure," as his Lordship so justly terms it,—as containing a faithful and able exposure of the manifold iniquities, and the literary and religious devastation, which, under cover of that Rill, it is the design of our Provincial Administration to perpetrate. We confess we have little to hope for in contemplating unity. The Visitor was the Bishop of Quebec, and the We confess we have little to hope for, in contemplating the present aspect of our Legislature; unless the Roman Catholic members from Canada East should, founder professed, and was sworn to maintain as the reliby repudiating the measure, guard their own Collegiate and Religious Institutions from a spoliation which, Now it is to be remembered that his late Majesty King

or later assuredly overtake them.

We are requested to notice the following changes in Upper Canada College, in consequence of the resignation of Rev. C. Mathews, A.M .:-

F. W. Barron, Esq. to be first Classical Master; Rev. H. Scadding, A.M. to be second Classical Mas-

Beize upon and confiscate the property of individuals, as beize upon and confiscate the property of individuals, as that of the University. 2. It is even worse than revolutionary, for the endowpleased to give £25 to the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, £25 to the College at Lennox-ville, £10 to St. Peter's Chapel in the Suburbs of St. by the Revolution, and remains at this day in the sole Mr. Powell quotes from the eighth chapter of the Roch, at Quebec, and £10 to the Church at Stone-

We have devoted a large share of our space to-day to the subject of the University of King's College; an institution in which, from its present character of high respectability and promise, every person really inte-rested in the welfare of Canada must take a deep interest; and which all the supporters of sound moral principle and true religion must feel themselves under

with the force of the precedent before us, will sooner George the Fourth, had an undoubted right to grant the Charter and Endowment; and being once granted, after r later assuredly overtake them. Løth as we should be to pollute our columns with in this instance, I contend firmly, but respectfully, that it

ossession of that Institution: the only change was the name, which, after the peace of 1782, was altered from tam, in the District of Quebec. The Rev. R. Whitwell gratefully acknowledges the from breaking down, or even molesting, literary and reli-

Your Memorialist deprecates touching one single acre four Memorialist deprecates touching one single acre of these endowments: they are are all dedicated to sacred purposes, and should be held sacred. What he contends for, is, that the Endowment of the University of King's College is equally sacred, and that, if it be taken away (which God forbid) the time will come, sooner or later, when so destructive a precedent will be applied to their confiscation. Your Memorialist therefore prays that the Endowment of the University of King's College may remain as it is, undisturbed, and he feels assured that no one who honesity wishes to preserve the endowments in one who honestly wishes to preserve the endowments in Lower Canade, oan, with any consistency, vote for its

3. A third consequence will flow from this measure. should it unfortunately pass, highly detrimental to the character and working of the British Constitution. The Crown will be degraded in the eyes of the people, and henceforth its gifts will be despised as so much waste paper, and the salutary influence of the Sovereign and

the Representative, become unfelt and unknown. 4. A fourth consequence will be, the certain disgrace that so wicked a measure, should it become law, will reflect upon the Province. No attempt has ever been some years ago by a stretch of tyrannical power, scarcely compatible even with despotism, to amalgamate, as it Loth as we should be to pollute our columns with a copy of the Bill which sectarian spite and infidel away, or to apply them to purposes foreign to, and incon-

ping its tyrannical and intolerant provisions, and prevent them from erecting Seminaries for the secular and reli gious instruction of their dwn youth; thus instituting a refinement of intolerance and slavery unknown in the wors of times. 4. The fourth object is insidiously and indirectly, but virtually and effectually, to proscribe in this British Co-lony, the Church of England, the bulwark of the Protes-field yet the desire of novellar bulk and here firmly to sound principle, as to induce it to content more disposed at the time to yield to expediency than adhere firmly to sound principle, as to induce it to content ance certain amendments of the Charter (as they were called), and in which, for the sake of peace, the College Council reluctantly acquisesed, and certainly in the hope that the Institution would never again be mo-lested. But although its enemies were, for a time, satis-fied yet the desire of novelty which generally warks the

and consequences of the proposed measure for destroying the University of King's College, and seizing upon its endowments, it does not appear necessary for your Me-morialist to dwell upon the details of the Bill; for if it be, as your Memorialist is convinced, based on principles at once inconsistent with the rights of conscience, and of civil and religious liberty it is of little importance to encompromise, where any important principle is concerned. Compromise may succeed on the nusteadfast, self-inte-unacquaintance with literary Institutions every where unacquaintance with literary Institutions every where displayed,—the cumbrous and impracticable machinery, —the discordant nature of the bodies in which the various powers are lodged, &c. &c. It may be sufficient to re-mark that the adoption of the Bill will be to destroy a noble Institution, which, if left domolested, would, in a short time, shed a lustre over the whole Province; and this without the slightest necessity, since it is quite com-petent for the Legislature to grant separate endowments to such Christian denominations as it may delight to ho-nour, without the integrity of the University of King's College. In conclusion, your Memorialist respectfully, but of

Caput, or the Board of Controul, or of the Convocation, as it may be, serve to promote their political views and increase their political popularity? Will not every thing have a reference out of doors? Or if education is their hobby, and they should not have undergone the whole-some training of the Old Universities, should we not ever and anon have some fresh crotchet started, and would not the perpetual tendency to new-fangled schemes make the collective meetings scenes of agitation and turmoil,—mar all their harmony, and tend to drive away some of the best members?

But we will go from speculation to fact. Some years ago the idea prevailed extensively in England that the Bible Society was a theatre upon which Christians of all lenominations might meet in brotherhood, and "sink their The attempt was made. Large numbers differences." of clergy and laity joined,-seven Princes of the Blood became members. Some of the clergy denounced this mixture, and were of course called bigots for their pains. Now a short time before I left England I had a conversation with a Clergyman who had all along acted with the friends of the Bible Society, and he assured me that the errors of weak and wicked men on an equality with Gospel truth. An attempt was indeed made in Prussia some years ago by a stretch of tyrannical power constant habit of attending such meetings affirm, that the were, the Lutheran and Calvinistic denominations, but union never was a cordial one; and my own experience, when I was better acquainted with the Bible Society, fully confirms the assertion. It is widely believed in the Church at home, that the experience the two parties have had of each other in the Bible Society, has raised up a barrier

are thus afforded of continually disturbing the University of King's College, and destroying that tranquility and repose which are essential to the prosperity and well-being of seats of learning. IV. Having thus touched upon the objects, character, id. And the stream of the content of the c

office,-the Bishop was no longer to be Visitor,-and the gion, and must be referred to the Imperial Parliament: monstrous provision was made that all degrees were to be conferred, without any religious test or qualification whatever. The next step proposed is to abolish every shade of religion in the University, excepting the naked profession of belief in the Bible ; a profession which will include Unitarians, and several other classes of unbelievers. I do not regard the proposal to confer degrees in Divinity as a mark of religion; because for one and the same Vice-Chancellor and Convocation to confer the authority to teach in Theology upon persons of every kind of Church and sect, is, to my apprehension, sheer impiety and profaneness, which no conscientious man of any class can take a share in. Well: this is the next step. Surely it is not worth while to stop there. Surely it will be much better to make the harmony complete by throwing the Bible overboard, and giving Divinity to the winds.

70

mony, will not allow of this explanation; for it estabportion marked in italics Mr. Powell leaves out, and makes the sentence read thus: "See that ye follow the at the Carrying Place, Township of Murray, Newcas-

We have frequently found it necessary to manifest in this journal the affinity that exists between Romish and Protestant Dissent, notwithstanding the anomaly versity College, Oxford. This gentleman, who is third which such a connexion seems to imply. There are, Classical Master in Upper Canada College, is to serve we trust, many Protestants, separated though they be a temporary charge in the City of Toronto. from Catholic usage, sufficiently honest to disclaim this unholy association; but taken as a body, we fear that the auspices of the Society for the Propagation of the sent scarlet abominations of Popery, are too willing to unite with it in the crusade against Scriptural Episcopacy. In this effort at least there is a community of interest, though the ultimate object be different: the Pope degrades the Bishops for his own individual aggran-dizement; the advocates for parity of order would dizement; the advocates for parity of order would despoil the lawfully constituted rulers of Christ's Church of their just authority for the purpose of exalting Presbyterianism. Here we discover a common

notwithstanding, that he "will grant the Epistles to repugnancies of doctrine are, for the moment, dropped be genuine;"-an acknowledgment, however, which, by mutual consent, as subordinate to the magnitude H. Scadding, M.A. studious reiteration of the pretensions so dishonestly Several features of this policy are discernible in Mr.

> lear that he makes the power and authority of the Bishop, them to baptize; his authority in both respects was equal. Ther

We must not weary the patience of our readers, by dwelling further upon this subject at present. They of error upon an equality with truth, by patronizing which he gives above, side by side with the same passages as they are in Wake's translation, which he says he takes will concur with us in the propriety of unmasking the will concur with us in the propriety of unmasking the his from; and then let any one judge of the truth of his system of deceit by which the opponents of Episcopacy assertions—'He makes Presbyters as high as we can desire for our argument;' 'This is, surely, enough for the contemplation of such dishonest and unchristian artifices with a better and more deep-rooted persuasion

Church in Dunnville.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto held a General Ordina-tion at the Cathedral Church, Toronto, on Sunday the 29th ult., when the following gentlemen were ordained: all former experience. 4. It is true the Charter has been already altered by assented to by the Crown, and it left the vital portions upinipred. The endowment pressure of the second secon PRIESTS.

The REV. ANDREW JAMEISON, Missionary at Brock in the Home District.

tle District.

DEACONS. WILLIAM HONEYWOOD RIPLEY, B.A., late of Uni- the population.

HENRY BATH OSLER, Theological Student under

the greater number, forgetting their abhorrence of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, appointed to the Mission of and Ireland descend from her high and lofty position, the same methods and in much the same habits of think-

and Wellington Districts.

Hebrews, v. 4, and his Lordship was assisted in the ceremonies by his Chaplains, the Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., and the Rev. of Control are to be permitted to meddle with the Divinity

PETITION

OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO TO THE LEGISLATURE, AGAINST THE PROPOSED SPOLIATION OF THE UNIVER-SITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

The Memorial of John, by Divine Permission, Bishop of Toronto,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH;

That a Bill has been presented for the consideration of our Honourable House, entitled, "An Act to provide for the separate exercise of the Collegiate and University functions of the College established at the City of Toronto, Upper Canada, for incorporating certain other Colleges and Collegiate Institutions of that division of the Province with the University; and for the more efficient establishment and satisfactory government of of the sacred rights of conscience, as well as of property, and altogether repugnant to the British Constitution, and to civil and religious liberty. And although your Memorialist deems it impossible for your Honourable House to countenance a measure so deadly to the best interests of nan, yet the very fact that it has been presented, is so The endowment of the University of King's College. alarming as to justify a brief reference to its objects, its amounts only to two hundred and twenty-five thousa character, and its consequences.

I. ITS OBJECTS.

1. The leading object of the Bill is to place all forms sects, whose doctrines are absolutely irreconcileable principle in its nature atheistical, and so monstrous in ts consequences, that, if successfully carried out, it would utterly destroy all that is pure and holy in morals and religion, and would lead to greater corruption than any ing adopted during the madness of the French Revolu tion, when that unhappy country abjured the Christian Faith, and set up in its stead the worship of the goddess of Beason. Such a fatal departure from all that is good, is without a parallel in the history of the world; unless

all former experience.

minjured. The endowment remained untouched, and the Divinity department was maintained on its original foot-

ing; and while nothing can be more open, or less exclu-sive in its character than the Charter of King's College The REV. PHILIP GEORGE BARTLETT, Missionary now is, yet it is secured from anarchy and confusion, and its efficiency made certain by vesting the power of carry-ing its provisions into effect, so far as appointments are concerned, in the Crown, where it ought to be, and which I firmly believe to be satisfactory to the great majority of

III. ITS CONSEQUENCES.

1. It excludes from all participation of the advantages granted by the Royal Charter and Endowment, the Church for whose benefit they were more especially designed, except on conditions to which that Church can never con-Lamentably would the United Church of England | ing in most of their principles, and brought up by much

contemplat

If it be said that neither the proposed Caput, nor Board Students, then why should they be attached to an Institution so unnaturally combined, as that which the Bill seeks to establish? But this cannot be. The proposed dangerous associations, and from the constant presence of error and schism, against which we are bound to pray. We can, no doubt, easily imagine that persons of imprecedent, to confiscate the like endowments in Lower Canada; for it is not to be supposed that when confisca-tion once commences, it will be permitted to stop, more especially since the temptation will be much greater. And supposing (Is it a violent supposition? or is it a acres, whereas the property belonging to the Collegiate and Religious Institutions of Lower Canada exceeds two

millions of acres, as appears from the following table:---The Ursuline Convent of Quebec,... 164,616 acres. The Ursulines of Three Rivers 38,909 Recollects ... 945 " Bishop and Seminary of Quebec ... 693,324 ... 891.845 " ... 250,191 General Hospital, Quebec..... Do. Do. Montreal 28,497 " Do. Do. Montreal.. Hotel Dieu, Quebec 404 14,112 " 42,336 " Leurs Grises

2,125,179 "

country, and to hope that a University so managed can proceed in harmony and with efficiency, is to set at nought and he feels satisfied that it will be viewed by that august body in the same light, as a measure obnoxious to every right principle, human and divine, offensive to conscience and social order, and such as cannot be entertained for a moment by a Christian nation.

Communications.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. NO. IV.

To the Editor of The Church. Toronto, October 31st, 1843. My dear Sir,-One of the grounds upon which the Presbyterian circular advocated a new Constitution for the University, was the harmony which was to reign in it after it had been taken out of the hands of persons agree

hourg, appointed Travelling Missionary in the Gore d Wellington Districts. The Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop from the suffered to take part in such an Institution as that had it not received the countenance of persons in autho-rity; the new Bill expressly stating its object to be " to conciliate the confidence, and ensure the support of all classes and denominations of the people," and "to main-tain the just rights and privileges of all, without offense to the religious opinions of any." This indeed has more direct reference to those who do not govern the University, but only send their sons to it: but it can hardly be

2. The measure unsettles all property, by depriving the University of King's College of an Endowment which is believe in the popular false theory of "unessential diffethe gift of the Crown, and thus it introduces a precedent the most destructive to the very existence of society. If the Patents for land are to be touched, there is an end to permanency of any Institution, and public and private property is alike placed at the mercy of a reckless and changing majority. The University of King's College holds its property by direct grant from the Crown, and its title to the same is equally, if not more, dear than that by which the Religious and Collegiate Institutions of Lower Canada in general hold theirs, though very inferior in value and extent; but if it is to be confiscated without reason, and applied at the will of the Legislature, it is himself called upon to put them prominently forward, without a special reason; but if brought into frequent "the Province with the University; and for the more "efficient establishment and satisfactory government of "the same,"—in which Bill enactments are introduced, which, in the opinion of your Memorialist, are subversive of the sacred rights of conscience, as well as of property, must deplore. There may be a majority found (though and permanent contact with persons who make it their

complete certainty?) that some amongst the number should be *religious partizans*, men who without any deep religion, are constantly bent on advancing the cause of should be religious partizans, men who without any deep religion, are constantly bent on advancing the cause of their religious party,—who think that *all* the power they ean get, of *every* kind, can be made to tell in and promote their party views,—and who will consequently push or intrigue themselves into power in every institution with which they become connected:—suppose a few such per-sons in the Caput or the Board of Controul,—and we shall easily perceive that bringing together men of opposing views can only tend to discord and animosity, and thus been away from all mubics influence the persons whose the Service assigned to the Bishop were, of course. keep away from all public influence the persons whose of the Service assigned to the Bishop were, of co like men of peace.

Supposing again they were not religious partizans, but partizans of another character, political or educational;-in the one case will they not make every meeting of the

I am, my dear Sir, Faithfully yours, JAMES BEAVEN.

To the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, Oct. 24, 1843.

Sir,-As the Episcopal organ of communication in Canada, I am desirous of drawing your attention to the fact, of there not being a place of worship of our communion open in this City, on Sunday evenings, later than three o'clock, P. M. The evil of thus concluding the service of the day at that early hour, cannot but be per-ceptible to every one having the well-being and advancement of our Church at heart; and to give one instance from many that may be advanced against the present system, I will state that the numerous domestics in our families of similar persuasion to ourselves are totally de-prived of religious instruction; unless (which is quite probable) they avail themselves of the facilities afforded other denominations.

I cannot doubt if this matter was brought under the I cannot doubt if this matter was brought under the notice of His Lordship the Bishop of this diocese,—than whom no one is more desirous of the well-being of his flock,—means would be promptly resorted to to remedy this great oversight in our Church discipline as practised in the City of Toronto. I trust you will deem this sub-ject of sufficient importance to find a place in your columns, and remain your most obedient servant.

EPISCOPALIS.

[We apprehend the main difficulty in meeting the want to which attention is thus called, will be found to be the insufficient supply of Clergymen in Toronto; a misfortune for whi ch it may not be easy at once to sup" ply a remedy.—ED. CH.]

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH AT LACHINE, NEAR MONTREAL. - This Church, which is a small plain stone edifice, was built many years ago, through the exertions of the Rev. B. B. Stevens, Chaplain te the Forces at Montreal, who lies buried on the spot, and to whose me-mory a small mural tablet has been put up, opposite to Bond), the leading members of it have made praiseworthy exertions to improve the interior condition of the build-And supposing (Is it a violent supposition? or is it a ing, and to provide it with some decent appendages which

taken by the Bishop of Montreal, who also preached from Psalm cxvi. 12, 13, 14. After the Sermon, the Bishop,