## Poetry.

THE HUMAN LONELINESS OF CHRIST. BY THE REV. R. MONTGOMERY.

"Alone, and of the people there was none with me."-Isaiah. lxiii 3. "Could ye not watch with me one hour."-Matt, xxvi. 40. "Alone: and yet I am not alone, because the Father is with me.

—John xvi. 32.

Alone, O Lord !—yet " not alone,"
Since oft Jehovah sends to Thee
Almighty whispers from the Glory-throne
Attuned with His eternity,
And missioned angels, poised on balanced wing,
Camp round Thy Soul, and anthem-worship sing.

But, moral loneliness was Thine:
And He whose heart did echo back.
In words that flowed from feeling's inmost shrine
What Sorrow felt in life's worn track,—
Found the cold earth one echoless array
Of spirits turned from Him, and truth away!

If tears an angel-cheek might stain,
Or heaven's deep calm be moved with sighs,
Thrills that approach to love's celestial pain
Might well have touched the o'erawed skies,—
When God Incarnate, ere for man He died,
Roamed the bleak world, deserted and denied.

Weary and faint, and fasting oft,
More homeless far than beast, or bird,
On lake, or shore, or Syrian mount aloft,
By awful musings inly stirred,—
Apart lived Christ all unperceived by man,
And prayed, and pondered o'er Redemption's plan.

And thoughts were His divinely vast,
And meditations high as holy,
And wordless visions, which have never passed,
Forth from their finite melancholy,
But shrouded lay within that mute recess
Where language could not reach their loneliness. And, who can read how God-Man wept,
That on His eye-lash hung a tear,
When o'er His human spirit darkly swept
Dejection, woe, and inward fear,
Or think the Saviour groaned, and heaved a sigh,
And scanned the heavens with sorrow's pensive eye,

Nor feel how much of anguish unrevealed, Unveiled, unheard, unknown, Dwelt in the purest depths of pain concealed, And left Emanuel's heart alone,— Alone, beyond all loneliness to be, Save, in thy breast, embodied Delty!

Unshared were His perceptions deep Of Nature, Providence, and Man, And secrets, which their sacred darkness keep Since time and mortal thought began, Glided and gleamed along that perfect soul, Which bowed beneath God's infinite control.

And sin, the deicidal He,
That Satan of our sensual will,
Who dared the lightenings of dread wrath defy,
And earth with desolation fill,—
How did the Lord that monster see alone
In darkness scowling on the Almighty's throne!

And Love, and Law, and Life, were seen,
By God Incarnate, in their essence true;
While all the mysteries which float between
Faith's present hope and future view,
By searchless wisdom were to Him disclosed,
On Whose high will the universe reposed.

Alone in merit and in might,
So did Emanuel win the grace
Whereby the Spirit-born obtain the right
Which seals our God's adopted race:
And, who save He, could see with dreadless eye,
Where deep in God salvation's fountains lie?

And thus, unechoed by mankind,
Cloistered in Spirit lived the Lord
In that hid sphere, where gazed no human mind.
Nor friendship breathed one soothing word;
By sinner banned, by saint not understood,—
A Saviour-God in mental solitude!

If ever heart unfathomed were,
Or grief a lone and lofty thing.
Say, was it not when Jesu breathed His prayer
Under cold midnight's dewy wing.
On some lone hill, while stars their vigils kept,
And angels worshipped as their Maker wept.

Alone, too, was the Lord of grace,
In seeing all His Church would prove.
When o'er the heaven of His Almighty face
Fell shades of superhuman love,
The outward symbols of diviner thought
Than earth-toned language into measure brow

Alone in life, in death the same, So lived Incarnate God for man

To realize all Mercy can;
For all He felt, yet no compassions won.—
His tears were many, but His smiles were no

WEEKLY CALENDAR.							
Day.	Date.	The application descriptions up		1st Lesson		2nd Lesson	
F	Mar. 17,		M, E,	Exodus		John 2 Thes.	4.
M	" 18,		M, E,	Judges		John 1 Tim.	5.
T	" 19,		M, E,	"	7,	John l Tim.	6. 2, 3
W	" 20,		M. E,	**	9,	John 1 Tim.	7.
T	" 21,		M, E,	"	11,	John 1 Tim.	5.
F	" 22.	CHECK TO THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL	M. E,	"	13,		6.
S	" 23,			44	15,	John 2 Tim.	10.
F	1 24,	THE SUNDAY NEXT BEFORE { EASTER.	M E,	Exodus	10,	Heb.	26.

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT-17th MARCH.

\* To verse 11.

The solemn penitential season of Lent, from this day, turns our thoughts more particularly towards the passion and death of our Saviour Christ, Whose sufferings for our sins should excite in us the deepest Sunday received the name of Passion Sunday.

The Epistle suitably treats of His meritorious safor the sins of the world. All those sacrifices, bloody and unbloody, whether of bulls and goats, or of the tely meritorious sacrifice, promised immediately deemer, God and man in one person.

faithful receivers the benefit of Christ's sacrifice. Christ is the Priest, who acts by His commissioned from dead works to serve the living God. He in- purposes. wardly works in the right use of the outward means.

for us, He stooped from His eternal throne of glory, out the most grateful emotions, that without dependand took upon Him our human nature. He was pure ing on the uncertain resources of private benevolence, and spotless, but able to feel all our sinless infirmities or relying upon support from public charges, which to judge of, if it were plainly preferred to them. sorrow in His soul and pain in His body; and He might be borne with impatience, this Province is now, submitted to be "despised and rejected of men, a at a comparatively early period of its history, secured man of sorrows, and acquainted with grief." As in the means of maintaining an University upon such incarnate (in the flesh), the great Jehovah, the I AM. them invaluable settlers in a new country.

messages, and the ministers of them, drown the This was the Charter as it originally stood; and, other countries.

ing under their bondage in Egypt, and graciously religion, other than a declaration that they believe in serving them to that end, both in body and soul.

makes the perfect man. Their separation was the shall be required of scholars admitted or matriculated effect of sin; and till the redemption of the body from within the College, or of persons admitted to any dethe grave, the perfect consummation and bliss, the gree or faculty therein :- they in fact enacted what was happiness shall begin. The death of our High Priest with these exceptions no tests were required of Prohas wrought our deliverance. Now let us die with fessors or Scholars by the Charter as it stood. And we may also reign with Him; rendering eternal love in requiring a declaration (very vague certainly) of and joy to Him, Who bore the shame and the pain of religious belief, where none whatsoever was required the cross for us men, and for our salvation. What before. shall we then render to Him for all His benefits? We charist, take the cup of salvation, and call upon Him never in fact existed, so little have an enlightened for pardon grace and glory, that we may praise and knowledge of facts, and a calm and dispassionate conmagnify Him for ever.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, MARCH 14, 1850.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. The Lord Bishop of Toronto to His Excellency The Right Honourable the Earl Cathcart, Administrator of the Government of Canada, Chancellor of the University of King's College, &c., &c.

Toronto, March 2nd, 1846.

My Lord,-The answer given by the Council of the University of King's College to your Lordship's put your Lordship fully in possession of their opinions.

Concurring as I do in their opinions, I do not desire to submit to Your Lordship any views or suggestions varying from those embodied in the Council's to your Lordship's attention the following explana-

It is perhaps superfluous to remark, that the subject mest attention, is one of the most in the most important, that can engage the public connighly the degree in which the future prosperity and happiness of Upper Canada may be influenced by the manner in which what has been long familiarly called the University Question shall be finally disposed of.

The public character of the people, the soundness and permanency of their civil institutions-in short, the probability of their pursuing hereafter the course most conducive to their prosperity and happiness, and to the welfare of those with whom they are by any relation connected-must depend mainly upon the education and training of those who are to fill the several professions, the Halls of Legislation and the Courts of Justice, and upon whom, from their position in society, the interests of religion, science, commerce and the arts, and the maintenance of a just and free government, must always chiefly depend.

Upper Canada is at present in a condition to avail herself very largely of the benefits of a good and comprehensive system of Collegiate education. The population is large, and is increasing in wealth; the prospects of the learned professions are most rapidly expanding, and they must soon possess an influence in society which, except in times of violence and confusion, must always attend superior knowledge and

The interest, too, which is attached to these conrepentance and godly sorrow for them. Hence this siderations, is much enhanced by the fact, which every one must see, and should feel very forcibly, that it is in this generation the foundations are to be crifice, the only sacrifice which in and of itself could laid in Upper Canada, of a state of things which must make atonement and satisfaction to infinite justice operate favourably or unfavourably, at no distant period, upon some millions of people.

Looking at the exertions which have been made in fruits of the earth, called meat and drink offerings, other countries for founding and endowing Universiwhich the Divine Wisdom in the plan of man's salva- ties, - and often by means which can only be gradual tion appointed, were only figures and shadows of that in their operation, and have been long in producing the desired effects, -it cannot but be considered a after the fall, and in the fulness of time perfectly ful- most fortunate circumstance for Upper Canada, that filled by the death and passion of our Divine Re- from the provident attention of the Government to this object at an early period, and by an arrangement From this great original all other oblations and sacrifices draw their whole virtue, having none in them- Secretary of State, an ample and magnificent endowselves considered. They are means of giving to the ment has been erected for the support of an University, upon a liberal scale, and by means which it is easy to show most plainly and conclusively cannot in servant; it is the blood of Christ, which, by the means the slightest degree have affected, except indeed of His divine appointment, cleanses the conscience beneficially, the provision made for other Educational

and it is impossible that any one who takes a sincere That He might be such a Mediator, able to suffer interest in the welfare of this country can reflect with-

all mankind, of His infinite mercy, and by great won- granted to any University endowed by the Crown. It cation. the season, to the grateful commemoration of the sur- foundation, and according to the doctrines and discipline and do not appear to be such as to afford a reasonable willing to believe that said Colleges will produce as her worship. the season, to the grateful commemoration of the Sar- loundation, and according to the degrees, and will be as much honoured lif what has been done in the Council in this re- but from which the authority is to be expressly with- passing reality, our deliverance from sin and death of the National Church. To ensure this, and to lay

wretched sinner in the pit of everlasting destruction. therefore, when the Legislature of Upper Canada by Suitably, therefore, to the season, feeling our misery, their Statute 7 Wm. 4 cap 16., enacted that it and panting for deliverance from our spititual sla- shall not be necessary that any members of the Colvery, we beg that He would now look upon His people, lege Council, or any Professor, shall be a member of as once He did upon the Israelites, suffering and sight the Church of England, or subscribe to any articles of guide and conduct them to their heavenly rest, pre- the Divine Inspiration of the Old and New Testament, and in the doctrine of the Trinity; and when they Man is made up of body and soul, which union further enacted that no religious test or qualification glorious liberty of the children of God, cannot be clearly superfluous, except as it regarded the members pression of their wishes and opinions, it need not, I struction in the College to any extent, or according to fully attained. But then the eternal life of joy and of the Council and the single faculty of Divinity, for am satisfied, be apprehended that any unfriendly con-Him, that we may live with Him; let us suffer, that the alteration which the statute did in fact make, was

Still, notwithstanding this public appearance of will offer the sacrifice of thanksgiving, the holy Eu- having abolished by a Legislative measure what had sideration of them seemed to have prevailed in most of the discussions which the University has given rise to, that up to this moment it may be observed, that in the resolutions passed at public meetings, and in the Petitions which are circulated for signature, it is in general most earnestly insisted upon, that there shall be no tests, and no exclusion, when the Charter is already perfectly open and free, and has been so for nine years past, except as to the declaration which the Legislature alone has required by their Act respecting a belief in the Scriptures, and in the Trinity; and it is difficult to understand how any Charter could be made, more open than it now is, -or less boundby any obligation to religious truth, unless indeed it should contain a public invitation to infidels to come and take charge reference upon the subject of the Charter, will have of an Institution endowed by our Sovereign, and founded, as the Charter expresses it, for the Education of

Youth in the principles of the Christian religion. When it is seen how easy it is to incite people to clamour for changes as being indispensable to the public Report; but considering my position in the University, and the part which I had in obtaining the original years ago by an Act of Parliament, and others never Charter, I beg to be allowed to supply the want of could be made, because the state of things complained opportunity of a personal conference with your Lord- of has never existed, it must appear to be a hopeless ship on this highly interesting subject, by submitting expectation that the University can ever be placed upon that footing that it shall be no longer found fault with and attacked.

to which Your Lordship has thus early given your sential to the success of any such Institution, that the either of their own accord or at the bidding of others; test throughout the Province were really never so terference with the property of the College was careprinciples on which it is based should be regarded with confidence and favour by those who would be should agree in their ideas of an University. likely ta nertiainate most larnaly by sacrificing for ever inestimable interests.

But the misfortune is, that there can always be they are encouraged to attack; and of whom it may of attaining them.

Still, to conciliate the good will of this large class of it was incapable of acting efficiently. the community, is by no means a matter of indifference; but the occasion for regret is, that this is not always practicable, or at least that it often requires much patience and time to accomplish it. It is happy when the efforts of those who possess more knowledge and position as left him free to act upon his own judgment, experience are employed in attempting to lead the multitude to think rightly, and when they are, on the carefully excluded from the halls of learning, and contrary, industriously exerted to mislead them,-the consequences may be more or less disastrous according to the wisdom and firmness of those upon whom the duty rests of withstanding to the utmost any mischievous popular delusion. Throughout the discussions lege is that, which no doubt will appear to Your Lordconvictions have been expressed on all sides of the necessity of putting it without loss of time "upon a satis- in the centre of the Province and having objects in proceeding to organize the University after the passfactory footing;" and if by that is meant the placing the Institution upon such a footing as will best insure its usefulness and success, it is certain that there can be any serious difficulty in settling upon a reasonable body of the College to take whatever course the be nothing more desirable. But if "by a satisfactory footing, whatever regards management, discipline and might think proper upon this point, it became their footing" be meant such a footing as every one will de- patronage. clare himself satisfied with, so that none can any lonunder the influence of any motive or for the furtherance of any design, then I fear that all that is valuable I shall be very anxious to learn. in the Charter may be sacrificed in the vain hope of arriving at an imposible result. It might indeed without much difficulty be contrived to strip the College so effectually of every attribute of a seat of sacred Academical learning, that it would be difficult for those His death has destroyed death, and given back to regarded as ample for the present purposes of the be sitenced, if that were all that it was important to sunk in the ocean; which would be a proceeding

by the meritorious passion and death of our divine the best foundation for harmonny in the conducting things within the walls of the Institution, we shall as- and respected. In the united kingdom, those who spect required anything further to be offered in its the Institution, it was required that the Members of suredly desire in vain to obtain the services of eminent entertain such opinions can be included with an op- vindication, it can only be necessary to refer to the We shall see also what a strong hold sin has upon the College Council should all be members of the men of other Universities; for they will not commit portunity of bringing their theory to the test of trial sentiments expressed in the despatch addressed to its captive slaves, and how stroke after stroke is need- Church of England. Such Professors therefore as their fortunes to the chance of succeding in any fan- without depriving others of such a system of instruc- Lord Goderich, which accompanies the Report of the ful to force it from its grasp. It allows the sinner might not belong to that Church, could not be Mem- ciful experiment which their judgment and feelings tion for their children as they know to be safe and Council to Your Lordship, and to the recent despatch again and again, under present smart, to promise and bers of the Council; but, except the Professors of will condemn. And there is this farther consideration, good, and without compelling them to be content in of Lord Stanley to the Lieutenant Governor of New resolve, and as often, when the pain is over for the Divinity, they might all have been members of any that if it is desired to make the University as useful regard to the most interesting concern of life with a Brunswick, on the subject of King's College at Fredtime, to break his resolution. The unclean spirit cast other Church, and to the youth of all religious denomias possible to the youth of Canada, by opening a way laxity of principles and a specious liberality which they erickton. out, returns with sevenfold more force, till at last nations the College was freely open for instruction in to honourable distinctions in the pursuits of Science, despise and abhor. But it is indeed a deplorable The general tenor of the despatches, and especially hardness of heart, contemning God's word and comthe sciences,—no test whatever being required at their then it is necessary to place it on that footing that we thing to see persons willing to commit the whole proof the latter, affords, indeed, strong ground for the mandments, and refusing to listen to all His merciful matriculation, or for obtaining any but Divinity degrees. can hope to find its degrees and honours respected in vision that exists in this noble Province for academical hope that the Province will, after all, be saved from

pensated by purchasing, if it could be done in exchange when it has been tried in modern times, has shewn by gislature would have inflicted upon it. for them, an immunity from such opposition and pre- results that the principles which its advocates are I have much need of Your Lordship's indulgence cellent to encounter for a time.

I will forbear troubling Your Lordship with parti-

will take the liberty of remarking. their opinions unreservedly upon a point with which of the College to provide for dispensing religious in-

embarrassing to the Government, as it certainly has in the bible and in the doctrine of the Trinity. not have been thrown in the way which rendered the founded and endowed wholly by the Crown. and until sects and parties, that agreed in nothing e

to the opinions of those who, by their intelligence by the Chancellor, it was utterly impossible to move a and knowledge, aremost capable of judging soundly step towards the organization of the College so long upon such questions, and also by their dispositions are as the Chancellor declined to act. I am not My Lord inclined to seek and maintain what is best, rather acknowledging that the Chancellor could warrantably than to look for relief from a little present trouble make that use of the authority which the Charter gave him.

I am only relating the fact, that the Corporation brought to bear upon these questions strong expres- was thus disabled from exercising its legal powers, and sions of opinion from large classes of persons who are enjoying its legal rights, and it may with perfect truth not well informed of the actual condition of things which be remarked, that if the Government of Upper Canada could by a higher authority have been restrained in the same manuer, from performing its functions whended to promote, or to judge soundly of the best means obeyance, and it might as justly have been argued that because it had been so long inactive it was clear that

The immediate connection of the Corporation with the Civil Government has led to other inconveniences, which the University deeply feels, and which could not have happened if the Chancellor had stood in such a may justly do as they please from that circumstanceunembarrassed by considerations which are elsewhere which can never be allowed to influence their arrangements without being fatal to their best interests.

religion and religious instruction within the Col- best. ship the most difficult to determine. The College

ger be brought to complain of the University Charter, the subject of religious instruction and worship, shall of Divinity from King's College; on the contrary, they

If the College had been allowed to go into operaand known to be a seat of learning in connection with for which they must of course have provided as many the National Church, and in which only the doctrines separate Professors, and as they could have given no whose prejudices are enlisted against whatever appears of that Church would be taught, and its form of pub- good reason for establishing a Divinity Professor in which, being established upon wise and sacred princi- now enjoy. when He came down to deliver His people from their theless to be generally forgotten, that when the Sove-

education to the chance of an experiment against which such a calamity as the passing of any such measures The loss of such advantages would be poorly com- the wisdom of past ages lifts up her voice, and which, as were proposed in the two last Sessions of the Lefeelings and opinions of mankind.

indispensable for securing to the College a known and happy, with Your Lordship's kind permission, to furnish Your Lordship's only act in connexion with the decided religious character, were abolished leaving any further information that may be in my power. University having been one of great consideration and the Charter in this condition, that there is on the one kindness, in inviting the College Council to a free ex- hand no prohibition against imparting religious instruction can be placed upon their motives, in stating hand, it is left discretionary with the governing body Your Lordship happens to be personally connected: struction or not, as they may think proper; at least for To the Hon. the Legislative Assembly of the Province I mean that provision in the Charter which makes anything that is said in the Charter as it now stands, the Governor of the Province the Chancellor of the they might establish, as they have done, a Professorship of Divinity according to the doctrines of the This has proved, I am persuaded a very injudicious | Church of England, and provide for conferring degrees and unfortunate arrangement, the effect of it has been in Divinity on those who profess her faith; or they to produce inevitably a connection between the Uni- might have established a Professorship in Divinity versity and the political feelings and movements of according to any or every other variety of Christian gislature during the present Session, which they have the day which every one must have seen to be most doctrine, or they might have established none-with seen in a printed form, and by which it is proposedinjurious, as indeed it could scarcely fail to be. This this exception, however, that if there be any Professor to deprive King's College of all the privileges and

been most detrimental to literature and science. If This is the footing on which the Legislature was conferring Degrees in the Arts and Sciences-to reit had not been for the direct and immediate control permitted to place King's College by their Act of 7 move from the College the President appointed to it which the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, had | William IV. Chap. 16. I believe it was the first oc- by the Crown, and to appoint another to be President in his capacity of Chancellor over all the proceedings | currence in the history of the British Empire, in which | in his room, in disregard of the Royal Prerogative, and of the Corporation, so that he could at his pleasure a liberal Legislature had been allowed to make direct in contravention of the express terms of the Charter, prevent all these powers from being exercised which alterations by their Statutes in the terms of a Royal which vests the right of appointment and removal in Royal Charter had conferred, these impediments could | Charter, granted under the great Seal of England, and | Her Majesty-to take from King's College the pro-

Founder fully into effect, but the avowed determina- of placing the University upon ground where it was ligious worship. strong or so universal as they have been since the Leof the University been destroyed, so that it no longer had by its Charter any defined religious character, not belonging to the National Church solicited and obtained Charters for Colleges, which, by the very terms of such Charters, are placed avowedly and strictly under the government of members of those sedirection of their members.

from various causes, unable to estimate rightly the na- soever a violent clamour was raised against it, it must the struggle to prevent the Crown from establishing ture and value of objects which Universities are inten-Established Church which the other denominations referred to are endeavouring to establish in connection with their own religious bodies.

> It may be said that the other Colleges alluded to are endowed by the contributions of individuals-who but two of the three have solicited and received support from the Provincial revenues, and if the funds employed were wholly of their own raising, the proof would only be the stronger that they are sincere in the conviction that the principle on which they have But the question, what should be done as regards desired to regulate their Colleges is the soundest and Your Lordship, I trust, clearly understands the

manner in which the Council of King's College has being liberally endowed, possessing a very eligible site acted in regard to religious instruction, upon their view, which cannot but reccommend themselves to ing of the Provincial Statute 7 William IV. That every virtuous and enlightened mind, there can hardly Statute having left it perfectly open to the governing duty to consider the subject carefully. They did not Whether, what the Council have recommended, on feel that they would be justified in excluding the study meet with Your Lordship's approbation and support, felt themselves bound to provide for adequate instruction in that, as in other sciences, under the sincere conviction that it is the most important of all. They tion under its original Charter, then the state of things have not attempted to embrace in their system of rewould have been this: It would have been understood ligious instruction a diversity of doctrines and creeds, to be most excellent, to find any thing to condemn; lic worship maintained. To prevent division, and connection with any other form of doctrine rather than This endowment, which may at this moment be and by such means an unreasonable clamour might any danger of those intrigues and struggles for ascendancy which the rivalry of opposing sects is apt to which the original Charter evidently contemplated, man his lost inheritance, redeemed at the very great University, is sure to rise in value, if judiciously hus-Price of His blood, which He willingly offered for our banded, as the condition of the Province improves; means of such an Institution could be irrecoverably in this Province, which have been since chartered, are tional Church. It did not appear to them that this expressly required to be; but all would have been course was one which they need be studious to justify admissible as teachers or scholars without any distinc- by arguments. If they had so regarded it, they would operation, and such as all mankind would be competent tion of religious creed, or the exaction of any test, except in regard to the faculty of Divinity, which ex- son could entertain a doubt that a much greater Your Lordship, I am sure, will agree in the opinion, ception was inevitable if it were intended that any proportion of the youth who would resort to the Colthat in order to enable this University to answer the certain religious character was to be consistently lege for education would be members of the Church great purposes for which it was founded, it must be so maintained. It is my firm belief that no great in- of England than of any other, more, probably, than of such, advancing to His cross and passion, this day's a scale, that, while it opens inestimable advantages to Gospel sets Him before us, bearing the contradiction all classes of the people, it may be made to constitute such fathers of families as can alone be expected to upon a less certain and definite principle, as to its re-Compete sets from Defore us, dearing the country, and the most numerous bodies among the latter and dennite principle, as to its religious character and the nature of the doctrines which ligious c whom He came to ransom. Their scorn and revilings powerful means of attracting to it that description of there would probably not be found one in five hundred it professes to inculcate, will ever be found to fulfil them not merely under the direction of members of He bore meekly, although He was holy, harmless, unemigrants from the United Kingdom whose wealth, of those who, for mere paltry purposes, are stimulated worthily the great purposes for which it is designed. their respective religious communities, but, in effect, defiled, and separate from sinners, being very God intelligence, enterprise, and sound principles, make to sign intemperate petitions representing matters of their own Clergy, an advantage which the members days, been put in possession (not officially) of three to sign intemperate petitions representing matters of their own Clergy, and sound principles, make to sign intemperate petitions representing matters of their own Clergy, and sound principles, make to sign intemperate petitions representing matters of their own Clergy, and sound principles, make to sign intemperate petitions representing matters of their own Clergy, and sound principles, make to sign intemperate petitions representing matters of their own Clergy, and sound principles, make to sign intemperate petitions representing matters of their own Clergy, and sound principles, make to sign intemperate petitions representing matters of the contract of which they have no knowledge, and into which they undisturbed those glorious and venerable institutions of the Church of England did not then, and do not bills which are stated to have been already introduced

judices as it is the too common lot of whatever is ex- seeking to establish are rejected by the prevailing for the great length of this communication, but the vast importance of the right disposal of the College Unfortunately, however, the point has been conceded question to the future well-being of Upper Canada calar comments upon the suggestions made by the here to this extent, that, by the Provincial Statute of makes me anxious to put Your Lemann in possession Council, but there are one or two points on which I 1887, these few provisions which had been deemed of its nature, tendency and bearing, and I shall be

> I have the honour to be; My Lord. Your Lordship's most obedient Humble servant, JOHN TORONTO.

of Canada.

The Petition of the Visitors of King's College. RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH:

That your Petitioners have learned, with much con cern, that certain bills are to be brought into the Lemust I am persuaded have been on many occasions, in Divinity he must, like all other Professors, believe powers of an University, which it holds under the assurance of a Royal Charter, including the power of perty conferred upon it by the Crown by Letters Pa-Charter for many years a dead letter and not olny As the continual agitation which has been kept up tent, and all monies and securities arising from the withheld from hundreds of the youth of Upper Canada ever since was foreseen and foretold by those who re- sale of its lands so granted, which are now in possesadvantages which to them have been lost forever; but luctantly submitted to what the Government seemed sion of the College, "or to which it is legally or equitation of the College, "or to which it is legally or equitation of the College," had the effect of furnishing an argument (though a unfortunately, as I think, to regard as a necessity, it ably entitled," and to vest whatever is at this moment very unreasonable one) for attacks upon the very exis- may be inferred that the change, though it was acquire by Royal Grant the property of the College, in a new tence of the Institution. It was ungenerously urged esced in by them, was not approved of. And if those University, to be established by an Act of the Legisthat the Charter was evidently impracticable and use- who did approve of it were content to make the sacri- lature; which University is to be prohibited by its less, because in so many years no use had been made fice in the hope of buying peace, the measure has af- constitution " from passing any statute, rule or regulaof it, when nothing had in fact impeded the Corpora- forded another memorable instance of the failure of tion, for religious observances by the students;" in tion from earrying the beneficial design of the Royal such a policy, for the Statute has had only the effect other words, from prescribing as a duty any act of re-

tion of the Lieutenant Governor, that not a step for more exposed to direct attempts to alter and remodel We beg respectfully to state to your Honourable that purpose should be taken, till all questions about the whole Charter by Legislation, and such attempts House, that when the Royal Charter, which was the Charter were satisfactorily settled; in other words have, to the present hour, been renewed without ceas- granted in 1827, by his late Majesty King George the till the well informed and the ill informed, the reason- ing; so that the efforts to excite hostility to the Fourth, was altered in some respects by an Act of the I can see very clearly my Lord, that it must be es- able and unreasonable, should all cease to complain Charter, and to make this feeling a kind of political Legislature of Upper Canada, passed in 1837, all inbelieve that to have been the first gislature was allowed to place the University on the occasion in which the provisions of a Charter under of the regularity of such an Act, were yet led to ac-

> We now beg to be permitted to prefer to your Honourable House our earnest petition, that no such Bills as are about to be introduced for abolishing the veral denominations, and in effect, indeed, under the privileges and taking away the property of King's College may be allowed to pass, -because we are fully Such is the history of the past, as it regards the persuaded that, except in times of civil tumult and position of religion in the University of King's Col- violence, no example of such an invasion of chartered lege, and this is the result, to the present moment, of rights and of the rights of property can be found in the history of Great Britain or any of her Colonies,because we are satisfied that such a measure, besides being pernicious in its example and destructive of that confidence which our constitution and laws entitle no to repose in Royal Charters, would inflict upon this Province great and lasting injury,-because no such legal grounds as may have led, in some cases, to an interference with the rights of property, in countries governed by British laws, have been shewn or can be alleged as a foundation for the proposed measures. -because not merely in every part of the United Kingdom, but in many of the Colonies there exist corporate bodies, having no other guarantee for the continued possession of their property and privileges than can be shewn by the Corporation of King's College; but which have always felt as secure in their enjoyment as individuals feel who hold their estates under the same description of title.

Because there have been for ages, and are at this moment in Canada, endowments of very great value appropriated to the support of Religion and the advancement of Learning, which rest on no other foundation, but which have been always hitherto scrupulously and justly respected; and to this day there exists similar endowments for Colleges and Churches in various parts of the United States of America, which, having been made by British monarchs at an early period. were safe, even amidst the violence of revolution, and although the Government, which made them, lost all power to protect them, they have survived every po-

And because, if an experiment is desired to be made of establi-hing a seat of learning within whose walls no religious doctrine is to be inculcated, and no religious duties or observances prescribed, such an experiment, we most respectfully submit, ought, in justice to King's College, and to all who value religious truth as the hoblest and most important of the sciences to be made by means of resources which are by law at the disposal of the Legislature, and not by taking from a College, founded by Royal Charter, for the advancement of sound religion and learning, the endowment which our Sovereign bestowed upon us.

(Signed) JNO. B. ROBINSON, J. Jones. ARCH. MCLEAN, CHR. A. HAGERMAN, Visitor's of King's College

Toronto, 10th March, 1845.

WHEREAS the College Council have, within two among other things, proposed to be enacted, that notwhen he came down to deliver this people find the withstanding anything contained in the Charter of the Egyptian slavery. That bondage which made their reign bestowed this noble gift upon the country, and ference of any one religious doctrine to another—as if Syptian slavery.

In a case of any one rengion according to the said College shall be the said C type of the far more dreadful state of slavery under was to support, he conferred upon it a Charter of a will be no recommendation to the generality of parents part, and which shall put forth, as their title to public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and which shall put forth, as their title to public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and which shall put forth, as their title to public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and which shall put forth, as their title to public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and which shall put forth, as their title to public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and which shall put forth, as their title to public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and which shall put forth, as their title to public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and which shall put forth, as their title to public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and which shall put forth, as their title to public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and which shall put forth, as their title to public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and which shall put forth, as their title to public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and the professor of Divinity import, and the public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and the public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and the public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and the public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and the public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and the public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and the public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and the public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity import, and the public religious knowledge as the Professor of Divinity imp sin and Satan, from which the Son of God redeemed less exclusive character than any that had before been who desire to give their children a University edu-Again, if its system and discipline do not in a great that the imagination of man has invented. It is plain constraint or influence is used, and those who are not of the said Bills it is proposed to be enacted, that there us of the rescue from Egypt at this time, that she may us of the rescue from Egypt at this time, that she may tention being that religious instruction was to be disus of the rescue from Egypt at this time, that she may lend to the University to be called "The University to be called "The University to lead us, in the devotions and meditations proper to pensed there as in all other Universities of Royal to receive instruction in her doctrines, nor to join in Toronto, an University to be called "The University to be called "