

showed mercy, and severe punisher of all that have refused to show it, with look come to that up his bowels of compassion for his brethren, whether that so he may place more money in his chest, or have more to spend upon his own lists. This was the sin of Dives, and the origin of all his other sins, that he believed not in this higher world, which is exhibited by faith—a world not made by man's hands, but a kingdom of God—a kingdom of truth and love, existing in the midst of this cruel and wicked world; and this was the sin of the worldly-minded Pharisees; and his punishment was, that he made the discovery of the existence of this state of things only to his own utterable and irredeemable loss. — See H. C. Trinch.

THE CHURCH.

COBourg, Friday, April 4, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Speech of J. H. Cameron Esq., a Member of the Legislative Assembly, in defence of the University of King's College at Toronto, in the Valley of Johnson's Point, in the Valley of Johnson's Point, in the Valley of Johnson's Point. Fourth Page. The last day of Dr. Arnold. College life of Trinity College, Toronto. The Valley of Johnson's Point. Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

We make no apology for occupying so much of our space to-day with the Speech of J. H. Cameron Esq., at the Bar of the Legislative Assembly, in defence of the University of King's College. Its abstract merits, as a specimen of able and eloquent pleading, would claim for it this consideration; while the information it communicates must be peculiarly valuable at the present crisis in the history of our infant University. The public mind, and to a limited extent the public prejudice, demands some further elucidation of this much abused subject, and we shall always be glad to lend our aid in promoting so desirable a result.

It is not necessary to draw any parallel between the present effort, and a similar one exerted before the same tribunal about eighteen months ago by the present Attorney General for Canada West. The latter was distinguished for sound argument, clothed in eloquent and moving language; and if, unhappily, the present course of that learned gentleman would seem to imply that all his admirable pleading on that occasion was designed to be regarded as a mere nullity,—as something to please the ear but not to convince the understanding,—it is comforting to be able to place before our readers another effort on the same side, which multiplies reasons for adhering to the conviction which Mr. Draper's very able defence tended so strongly to fortify, and which his recent exertions on the opposite side of the question have by no means served to shake. One further satisfaction which we derive from the perusal of Mr. Cameron's most able defence of King's College, is the persuasion that no legislative position, either actual or in prospect, is likely to produce any change of opinion which will go to deny that his present effort is the impulse of a genuine feeling and a matured conviction, or prove that it was a piece of ingenious pleading only.

Whatever may have been the votes of individuals upon this question, it is not difficult to discern that conviction has been, in not a few instances, at variance with action in the decision recently arrived at. The passing of the Bill by a majority of eleven, is obviously and avowedly, no evidence whatever that it is the deliberate wish of the majority that it should become law. We say, avowedly, because it was affirmed by a sufficient number of Conservative members to have turned the majority into a minority, that they only voted for the second reading as it were *pro forma*,—to maintain the "Ministry," as they are absurdly called, in their places,—and with the explicit understanding that it was to be postponed to another Session. It is evident, therefore, that the "Ministry" have failed to carry their point; and it is just as evident, from the tone of the Opposition, and of the French members especially, that they could not carry that University Bill. Their position, then, upon this question, is by no means a triumphant one: it is virtually one of defeat, as it certainly is, in every moral and constitutional sense, of humiliation.

The *Montreal Gazette* has employed a good deal of clever sarcasm at the expense of Mr. Baldwin, for his conduct upon this question. With sensible people, opprobrious names have very little influence either way; and most certainly the *Gazette* has not succeeded in convincing the public mind, that Mr. Baldwin's course of action has been less consistent than that of several gentlemen upon the side of the Administration. Most clearly, the late Attorney General for Canada West had an equal right to change his mind upon that or any other question with the present Attorney General for Canada West; and if there be, necessarily, no light degree of political guilt, or of moral weakness, in such backslidings, it is not fair to heap vituperations upon one party and to let the other wholly escape. We care not for the plea of "pressure from without," which is made to justify this abrupt abandonment of previous convictions; because Mr. Baldwin had a stronger impulse, in that particular, than his successor in office. The table of the House contained loads of pamphlets and many petitions against the Bill: the press, with a few exceptions, was against it: the whole body of the Church of England were vehement against it, and no "denomination," except perhaps the few adherents of the Church of Scotland now left in the Province, were for the Bill. Mr. Baldwin, therefore, and not Mr. Draper, could lead the argument,—if the argument be worth any thing,—that a "pressure from without" constrained him to reject a measure, which, in principle, differed little, if at all, from one which he himself had originally framed and proposed.

Amongst the few redeeming features of the recent action upon the University Bill by the Legislative Assembly, is the noble conduct of the Hon. W. P. Robinson, the late Inspector General of the Province. This gentleman occupies a position in the estimation of the worth, and intelligence, and loyalty of the land which the "Ministry," one and all, may envy; and we venture to affirm that, to his dying day, will remember with satisfaction and comfort the course of action which, upon a great question of principle, yes of religious principle, he was, by the honest impulse of settled and conscientious conviction, induced to pursue. We tender him our hearty congratulations upon his noble sacrifice of interest at the call of duty; and we cannot express to himself a more gratifying wish, or one more philanthropic as respects the interests of our rising country, than that he may have many imitators.

We observe that some discussion has lately taken place in the Legislative Assembly upon the appointment of Dr. Ryerson as Superintendent of Education,—an appointment which appears to be very strongly condemned by members on both sides of the House. Our own opinions upon the impropriety and impropriety of that appointment have already been freely expressed; and we should conceive it unnecessary to say more upon the subject, were it not for the following very extraordinary remarks, which are stated to have fallen from the lips of the Hon. Attorney General for Canada West:—

"The whole Province (he said) had well aware of the appointment of Dr. Ryerson, and if the people had been as much opposed to it as was represented, it would have looked upon the same as the gross, for it was now called, it was somewhat extraordinary that they should have returned a majority in favour of the Administration under which it had been made. The election was a sure test, and he did not remember to have heard that appointment brought forward as a charge against the Administration. (Hear.) The member for Quebec had alluded to the abilities of Mr. Murray for the situation which he filled, which no doubt he was particularly well qualified to judge, considering that he knew nothing about him, but merely endorsed the statements of others. The one appointment he was prepared to justify, and the other was made before Ministers went to the country in the general election, and its vote was the criterion of its opinion. Whatever opinion might be entertained on other opinions or conduct of the present Superintendent of Education, he was well aware of the talents and industry of that gentleman, and was convinced that the time would show that the country had no cause to regret the appointment."

The Administration must have a much more exalted opinion of their weight and standing in the country, than the country is by any means disposed to concede, if they themselves believe what is here stated. The infirmity of human nature, however, is such that people are often prone to appropriate to themselves a credit and consideration which nobody else ever thought of yielding to them; and under the influence of this infirmity, the Administration, like other men, may really labour under the self-delusion which these words of the learned Attorney General would imply.

At the conclusion of the general Election in November last, we used the following language in reference to this particular point,—language, we feel well assured, which would be echoed and re-echoed, if necessary, by every Conservative of every constituency in the Province. In fact, if there was, at any time or in any place, a partial damp upon the enthusiasm of the Conservative electors,—a doubt or hesitation as to the course of action they should pursue, it was created by the intermediate party of the Administration, whose acts and principles the support then tendered to a righteous cause might appear to approve. Our words on the 22nd November last were as follows:—

"In all this contest we have been pleased to observe so earnest and hearty a maintenance of the monarchical principle, in opposition to the democratical and revolutionary one which had been propounded by the late Convention; and this has been the more striking from the fact, that notwithstanding the vehement discussions of late on the subject of Responsible Government, no Conservative who tendered his vote ever thought or dreamed of its being given in support of the newly formed provincial Executive, but in maintenance of a great and constitutional principle which the Governor General himself has been regarded as the most prominent agent in carrying out. It may not be complimentary to the newly appointed gentlemen of the Council to say so, but the fact is not the less, that the only party who were really opposed to the Election struggle. Although by the great body of Conservative electors no other feeling, we believe, but one of respect and good-will is entertained towards these gentlemen, still they were but nullities in the warfare which has just been waged. They were not to be distinguished without the slightest reference to them. The cause was that of monarchy against democracy,—British supremacy in preference to a Texian independence,—parental control in lieu of foreign bondage."

Such were our sentiments, and such, we believe, were the sentiments generally of the Conservative Electors of the Province then: if a similar struggle were again to take place, we may venture to affirm that the existence of this Administration would prove to be something worse than a nullity,—it would be a positive stumbling-block to the success of the contest.

There is amongst Conservatives an enthusiasm of loyalty, widely and deeply infused into their ranks; but there is no such thing as an enthusiasm for Responsible Government, far less for those whose acts are daily testifying the viciousness of the principle which is involved in it.

We observe in the *Kingston News* of the 27th inst. a Memorial from the Hon. P. DeBlaquiere to the Legislative Council on the subject of King's College University, and that of Education generally. Although the Memorial in question is a very long and elaborate one, we must confess ourselves at a loss to reconcile its different parts, or to withhold our conviction that the respected writer is by no means accurately acquainted with the facts of the case upon which he dilates. With the becoming sentiments of an honourable mind, we find him, in one part, strongly depreciating the contemplated spoliation of King's College, and, in another, recommending that its whole endowment should be usurped by the local Legislature and appropriated exclusively to the maintenance of Grammar Schools. Mr. DeBlaquiere says,

"His late Majesty George III. graciously set apart and granted for the express purpose of the religious and moral education of the people of Upper Canada, by the establishment of Grammar Schools in each District of that Province, large and valuable tracts of land, amounting to nearly half a million of acres."

Now, what are the facts of the case? In answer to an Address from both Houses of the Upper Canada Legislature to his Majesty King George III. in 1797, a Despatch was transmitted by his Grace the Duke of Portland, communicating "his Majesty's assent to the petition, and consequent thereon, a report of the Executive Council, Judges, and Law Officers of the Crown, in Upper Canada, recommending the appropriation of 500,000 acres, or ten townships, after the deduction of the Crown and Clergy Reserves, for the purpose of establishing a Grammar School for each of the Districts into which Upper Canada was then divided, and a University. The report concluded with a recommendation, that the portion set apart for the University should be at least equal to that for the Schools." In correspondence with the tenor of this Despatch, an appropriation of 225,944 acres was made for the endowment of a University, and a somewhat larger share, viz. 258,330 acres, was reserved for the establishment of Grammar Schools. To the latter, indeed, we ought to add 60,000 acres apporportioned to the maintenance of Upper Canada College, as this institution comes fairly within the designation of a Grammar School.

A person in the position of Mr. DeBlaquiere, and with his opportunities of information, is scarcely excusable in being ignorant of these facts: we cannot, of course, ascribe the strange statement he has made to any other cause.

Contrasted with the very decided expression of his opinion that "a Canadian Parliament is incompetent to legislate upon a question purely of Royal prerogative," we have the following declaration from Mr. DeBlaquiere in another part of his Memorial,—

"It is evident that in any equitable adjustment respecting the endowment granted to King's College, the Canadian Legislature ought to give effect to Her Majesty's intentions, as fully expressed by the grant of the Royal Charters of Queen's and Victoria Colleges. Both Her Majesty and Her Royal Predecessors, have distinctly declared that the Royal bounty was not intended exclusively for the benefit of the members of the Church of England."

This certainly looks very like a concession of the principle that the Canadian Legislature have a right to legislate upon the endowment of King's College, and, contrasts, we repeat, very strangely with what that honourable gentleman affirmed a little before. But we shall quote his exact words at greater length:—

"[It measures late before the Legislature] assumes a power which the Canadian Legislature does not possess, of legislation affecting a Royal prerogative exercised in favour of those who claim the benefits and privileges thus legally emanating from Royal favour, and who are not consenting to the surrender of such vested rights as necessarily preceding any legislation regarding them."

And in regard to the scrupulous concern which is manifested in the preceding extract for Queen's and Victoria Colleges, we would beg to refer this honourable gentleman to the mind and intention of the Sovereign who originally made the grant, as well as of his royal successor who gave its Charter to King's College. But his own words will sufficiently show that he fully understands what those intentions were:—

details, and certainly not less erroneous in its principle. Perhaps this honourable gentleman will not regret the delay of action in regard to King's College which has been decided upon; for further reflection may demonstrate the wisdom of withdrawing this no doubt well-meant, but somewhat incoherent, Memorial.

King's College.—Our attention has been directed to the following communication by a Member of Parliament, W. H. Boulton, Esq.—the zealous and conscientious champion of King's College.—It was laid before the House of Assembly on Thursday evening last, the 27th March. Any comments of our own are unnecessary, as the contents of the extract are sufficiently clear without explanation:—

Extract of a Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Right Honourable Lord Sydneyham, Governor General, dated Downing Street, 12th October, 1840.

"The Act numbered in the records of this department No. 1261, entitled, 'An Act to establish a College, of the name of King's College, in the City of Kingston, to be established at Kingston a University, which is to be exclusively of the Scotch Presbyterian persuasion. All the governing body must belong to that Church, and they must all avow their adherence to the Confession of Westminster. If the College were to be established by a separate Act, the members of the founders alone, the exclusiveness of their religious opinions would be a matter of no importance. But this is not the case. The Act proposes that the Governor should be authorized to take from the funds of King's College a sum adequate to the maintenance of a Professor of Theology in connection with the College, which payment is to be received by the Church of Scotland as a satisfaction of the claims of that Church to have a Theological Professor of their own maintained at King's College. This, therefore, is a distinct avowal of the principle that the funds of King's College are to be applied, not for the purposes of education, in which the members of every Christian society can participate, but for purposes of education from which many Christians must necessarily be excluded. If this Act be sanctioned, I am not only to be passing upon the funds of King's College the advantage to the members of any other Christian Church, by which a separate College or University might be established. Thus the funds of King's College, which are being appropriated to purposes in which all the inhabitants of the Province are equally interested, must be drawn for the support of a Professor of Theology, and of a Professor of Divinity, who are to be appointed by the members of any other Christian Church, by which a separate College or University might be established. 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