

propriety of making the students read Paley's *Evidences of Christianity*; "my dear Sir, you forget our Jews" was the answer. "Well, then," said Mr. W., "what say you to Paley's *Natural Theology*?" "you do not consider our infidels" was the reply. Bad as is the rejection of all study of Divine knowledge, the indiscriminate adoption, the promiscuous granting of diplomas to believers of all the different systems of theology is worse; the one simply abstains from teaching truth, the other ranks on one common footing and elevates to one common dignity the advocates of truth and the propounders of error.

The representation in the caput provided for each College by the ninth clause assumes the existence of several professors. Now, as the University professors will be the teachers and lecturers in all arts and faculties except Divinity, it appears almost absurd to assume that there will be any other than Professors of Divinity in each College, at least in such as are located near the University, and the more particularly as it is most probable that the fees payable to the University professors, whose income will be partially derived from the endowment, will be much lower than those charged by professors in Colleges who will have nothing else to depend upon. In this view, it is very improbable that there will be more than one theological professor, in the first instance, in any College who would probably be at the same time the president or principal of his College; and the consequence to King's College would be that it would have only one professor to represent and defend its interests in a body authorized to legislate for its affairs, professorships, masterships, and teachership, the studies, lectures, and examinations, and all other matters relating thereto; and the *number*, residence, and duties of its officers, professors, teachers, scholars, and servants. To this representation in a body clothed with such power and consisting, as regards the University professors, of persons not required to take any religious test whatsoever, King's College could not assent. In addition to her loss of University powers, the power of unfettered legislation in Collegiate matters is also taken away, and she would, or at least might, have only one voice in that body which would control her whole internal economy.

The proposed Board of Control is also another most objectionable feature. It is, for similar purposes, unprecedented; and it requires no great foresight to predict with confidence that it would inevitably destroy the working of the University. It is virtually exempt from responsibility while it is entrusted with powers, on the due existence of which must depend, if not the very existence of the University, certainly its reputation and character for literature and discipline. The functions of this board are partly of a legislative character, and out of the thirty-three members of whom it may consist, there is no assurance that even three will have any knowledge or experience of University matters. They are also to recommend the six examiners, (a number, by the way, infinitely too small) and have no rule or qualification whatever prescribed by which they are to be governed in the selection, nor any apparent means either of knowing what is requisite, or whether a party possessed the needful attainments; though it is obvious the value of the degrees, and the proficiency of candidates for them, will be immeasurably affected by the ability and fitness of the examiners. They are also to recommend candidates to fill the professional chairs; though it may, and frequently will, happen that no really desirable selection can at the particular moment be made within the province. In the absence of any fixed rule or qualification, they will be exposed to canvassing and personal solicitation to obtain from them that recommendation which ought to be given to well-ascertained merit alone; and the people of the most forward habits or who may have the warmest partisans will obtain an advantage over more meritorious but more modest applicants. The only precedent for a Board of Control I can at the moment call to my recollection is that for the affairs of India; and I would earnestly recommend gentlemen to examine for themselves how difficult has the working of that board been found; even with its executive power and support, and all the numerous advantages which its peculiar constitution and position give; and then remembering the nature of the functions assigned to this board, the extent of its power, the absence of the pressure of any sort of responsibility, let them ask themselves what will be the probable result of

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