by all the Apostles with unanimous agreement; this shey by the Apostles; for this purpose it is that he brings all these passages forward. Now, let us see what reason he had to leave out the half dozen lines: 'This way (says of their Rishops.' This is the great question, was it a succession of many Presbyters, all equal; or was it a succession of single individuals, appointed over the rest by the Apostles? Tertullian is just going on to tell, and Mr. Powell stops his mouth, and cuts off the remainder of his sentence, to spoil 'the triumph of succession of Popish forgery, and Protestant fraud, is now of his sentence, to spoil 'the triumph of succession of the Wesleyan Methodists as the genuine sentence on the Mesleyan Methodists as the genuine sentence of the middle of the scattence, to correspond with the middle of the scattence, to correspond with other interpolations. And this Mr. Powell lays hold turns to a sense quite opposite to what they intended who put it there: for, with them, the words 'they are all shepherds,' plainly refer to the Apostles only, and cannot mean any other ministers. Yet thus Mr. Powell stops his mouth, and cuts off the remainder of the scattence, to spoil 'the series of the provide interpolations. And this Mr. Powell lays hold turns to a sense quite opposite to what they intended who put it there: for, with them, the words 'they are all shepherds,' plainly refer to the Apostles only, and cannot mean any other ministers. Yet thus Mr. Powell stops his mouth, and cuts off the remainder of the provide interpolations. And this Mr. Powell as the pherical transpolation of a succession of single individuals, appointed over the rest of his sentence, to spoil the triumph of succession divines. But, let the witness tell his story: 'This way the Apostolical Churches calculate the series of their Bishops, as it is related that Polycarp was placed by St. John in the Church of the Smyramans; as also that Clement was ordained in that of the Romans by St. Peter; as moreover, the rest also exhibit those whom they have as grafts of Apostolic seed, being oppointed to the episco-pate by the Apostolic. Can heretire leign any such thing? Here the succession is of single is dividuals in Churches Here the succession is of single individuals in Churches where we know there were many Presh ters; and this was a thing appointed and settled by the Apostles themselves in all the Churches they founded; how would this agree with the professed object of all these questations, to prove from the ancient writers that the Apoutles appointed prove from the ancient writers that the Apracies appointed no such thing, but that 'in the second and following cen-turies' a usage gradually took place, that the chief care should devolve upon one? (pp. 92 and 133). We found lerensus before, and now Tertullian, declaring that this episcopacy of one person over the rest (though under another title) was established everywhere by the Apotles anomer me, was enuminated everywhere by the aposites themselves; and that in the very sentences from whence Mr. Powell professes to have gathered his result! Surely he did wisely to leave out the listf dozen lines, for the the children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light."--(Stopford, pp. 65-67.)

In order to make it appear to his readers,-who it is obvious he would have believe, not examine his assertions, -that Tertullian held that the only obstacle to communion between the orthodox and heretica, was, that the latter corrupted the doctrine of the Church, Mr. Powell makes him state, that heretics were avoided by the true followers of Christ, "because of the diffe rence of their faith, which is in no sense apostolical." "The argument," observes Mr. Stopford, "rests entirely on the word FATTH, and to mark this, Mr. Powell puts it in capital letters. Will the reader believe the Larin of this word is sucramenti, a word including all the solemn rites of religion, as it was then used, [and therefore of course embracing the constitution and discipline of the Church]. But this must be trans-lated faith, as distinguished from every thing clee, to support his argument; enough to shew what sort of argument it is.

One more reference to Tertullian, and we leave him -what no device of Mr. Powell or his condintors can demonstrate him not to be-a decided advocate and defender of Episcopacy. Mr. P. translates a passage from Tertullian in these words: "Approved Elders honour not by money, but by the suffrages of their brethren." The passage itself stands thus in the original :- " Præsident probati quique seniores, honorem istum non pretis, sed testimonio, adepti; neque enim pretio ulla res Dei constat."-Ilere, any one acquainted with the Latin language will perceive that Mr. Powell has committed a double violation of honest dealing first, in the translation of seniores into "Presbyters, when in truth it simply means persons advanced in the expression "suffrages of their brethren,"-the term in the Latin signifying nothing more nor less than reputation, or good report. When St. Luke says in the Acts, Timothy was "well reported of," we might just as well affirm, according to Mr. l'owell's translation, that he was elected by the people, and not appointed

When we consider the glaring disingenuousness of this controversislist, in mutilating and otherwise trans- esset Presbyter, doluisse fertur [i. c. Acrius] quod forming the testimony of Ignatius, Irengus, and Tertullian, we shall feel that it was not without reason that one of Mr. Stopford's parishioners, as he himself informs us, "observed to him with honest indignation, potait ordinari, that a Bishop could not ordain! The 'They might us well pretend to prove from Scripture, There is no God, leaving out the praceding words, The find hath said in his heart."

Of ORIGEN we need say but little: the following statament of Mr. Powell's quotations speaks volumes for the merits of his cause. "The passage given from Homily 2, on Canticles, is not there! the passage from Homily 6, on Eackiel, is not there! that from Homily 7, on Jeremiah, the same!"

Of Cyrinan we have only a few remarks to offer. From the custom adopted by this distinguished prelate of frequently consulting with his presbyters upon the administration of ecclesiastical affairs, Mr. Powell argues that he was invested with no authority but what was exercised in conjunction with others. Cyprian's language, however, is, " I defermined to do nothing on my own opinion by itself, nothing without your advice, [not council, as rendered by Mr. Powell,] and without the consent of the people." This proves that he voluntarily adopted this resolution, and had it in his power to act otherwise, if he had thought proper. Mr. Powell, for reasons more crafty than ingenuous, omits to inform us, that Cyprian, after his return from exile, did, on his own responsibility, exercise his episconal authority very positively and resolutely against Novatus and his seditious fellow-presbyters.

Cyprian, writing to his presbyters during his abmissioned them to act in his stead; in Mr. Powell's opinion, to assume all the powers which he himself was authorized to exercise. He grounds his argument on this passage, which we quote as it stands

"I rely upon your love and your religion, which I well know, and by these letters I exhort and commit the change to you, that you, whose presence does not expose you to such peril, would discharge MY duty, act in my bishop. The whole proof depends on the word ALL.

'perform ALL those things which the administration of faithful children cherish with so much gratitude and the Church requires,—and so he puts the word ALL in capital letters, to show its force. What will the reader

Thur we have not yet done; there remain yet a few the Church requires, —and so he puts the word ALL in capital letters, to show its force. What will the reader say, on learning that there is no such word in Cyprian? Mr. Powell put it in, to make out his proof. And as to divine right, there is not a word about it; they were to act by commission from the lishop, and the things committed to them are expressly mentioned; they are exactly such things as are now often performed by a Bishop's commissioner in his absence; but not one word is there city that will not now surprise us, that Hooker and ing, except that word ALL, which Mr. Powell slipped in himself."—(Stopford, pp. 101, 102.)

But what follows is still more atrocious. We give it in Mr. Stopford's language:---

"The next quotation from Cyprism is one to which I carnestly request the attention of the Wesley an hody, that carrestly request the attention of the Wesleyan body, that they may see what sort of a leader they are following.—
I really have some reason to complain of this one; I lost some days in searching in vain for the passage. Perhaps Mr. Powell had some reason to take care that it should not be easily found;—we shall see. He professes to quote it from 'the Epistle on the Unity of the Church,' (p. 113).
None of St. Cyprian's epistles has such a title. There is among his works 's Treatise on the Unity of the Church. but the passage he gives is not in it. I then searched all his epistles, and it was not in them. I searched all Cyprian's works, in vain; there was no such passage in them. At length I recollected that the Papists had inserted some forged passages into the Treatise on the Unity of the Church, to answer their own, ends; so I went to look for a Popish edition, and there indeed I found what look for a Popsia cutton, and seere indeed a round wear. I wanted, Mr. Powell's quotation! Here is what Mr. Powell says:— The Epittle on the Unity of the Church will develope the same thing. He explains and coofirms his views by the case of the Apostles. Peter, he thinks, had the first grant of the keys, though all had equal

Alley,

prove that there were many Presbyters, all equal, and all would not suit Mr. Powell's predecessors in the assault prove that there were many reconvers, an equal, and all would not suit Mr. Powell's predecessors in the assault called Blahops alike; for such, he says, was the succession of the Bishops in the early Chorch; but as for a succession of single individuals, as superinteedents over the cossion of single individuals, as superinteedents over the given to Peter, that the Church of Christ may be set rest, this, he says, was unknown in the Aposthes' days, but aross gradually in the second and following centuries; he forth as one, and the See as one; and they all are shep-his great basiness is to prove that it was not established by all the Apostles with unnimous agreement; this they have the Apostles with unnimous agreement; this they tles, he applies it to all ministers? And this rare combi-nation of Popish forgery, and Protestant fraud, is now imposed on the Wesleyan Methodists as the genuine sentiments of St. Cyprian, and an underiable justification of their cause! What shame must such exposures bring on that cause! Will they feel no indignation at finding how they are deceived and imposed on by their leaders? or will they turn their indignation against those who uneceive them?"--(Stopford, pp. 107-110.)

In quoting from FIRMILIAN, Mr. Powell translates, p. 171.) Præsident majores natu," "the Presbyters preside." particular office; words which were meant to denote. Church, we may cite the following from his Preface:grave and reverend character, to the distinctive name

contains "not a syllable about the difference between bishops and presbyters." This epistle, be it underatood, was written expressly on the subject of the Episcopate. Athanasius composed it in order to reprove Dracontius for refusing the Episcopal office, after he had been appointed to it; and such importance does he attach to the episcopal order and succession, that he intimates his persuasion, that Christianity could not have been preserved without it :there being no hishop?" Very little presbyteriunism in such an appeal!

The sentence pronounced by the Alexandrian Council against Colluthus and Ischyras, -a sentence that invalidated orders unlawfully conferred by mere presbyters who had usurped powers vested in the bishop alone, -has been recorded by Athanasius. Mr. l'owell is pleased to state that "a thorough examination of it rould perhaps be decidedly against the High Church [Episcopul] scheme." From this examination, how ver, he prudently abstains: the politic considerations which probably suggested this forbearance, our readers, informed as to the actual circumstances of the use, will be at no loss to perceive.

Mr. Powell alleges that the testimony of Eriruaires is of no value: here he sides again with the Ramanists, who have always entertained an aversion to Epiphanius, on account of his confutation of their mage-worship. Who can doubt, which of the two or Presbyters preside among us, having received that is the most formidable enemy of Rome,-Protestant Schism, or Protestant Catholicity?

We might proceed with the exposure of these mismotations and perversions, but enough has been adduced to show what sort of champion the apponents of Episcopacy possess in Mr. Thomas Powell. We only one I have heard of that expresses the slightest censhall, therefore, content ourselves with summing up sure of the monstrous frauds I have exposed: here is its the evidence of his ignorance and fraud, with which the searching treatise of Mr. Stopford has supplied us. The principal charges, then, which, amongst others of years; and secondly, in the gratuitous introduction of inferior magnitude, are advanced in the review before us against this apologist for presbyterianism, are briefly these :--1. He is charged, while examining the writings of

the Fathers and pretending to overthrow arguments founded upon them, with an ignorance of Latin and Greek, which is only exceeded by his gross dishonesty. For instance, argumeter is interpreted, "we argue"; per, I believe), - Mr. Powell has produced a work of sub and the following passage in St. Augustine, "Cum Episcopus non potuit ordinari," is thus translated 'Aerius maintained that a Bishop could not ordain!' Doluisse fertur, he mnintained! quod episcopus not true translation is unfortunately too strong against Mr. Powell's argument: "Acrius, when he were a Presbyter, is related to have been vexed, because he could not be ordained a Bishop."

2. 110 is charged with a dishonesty to which would be extremely difficult to find a parallel; - a dishonesty which not seldom leads him, a professed comments; but the nature of the subject has com-Protestant, to concede the misrepresentations of pelled us to be minute, and the utility of the exposure Popery; and of which the sum total may be com- | we have undertaken must, in a great measure, depend | whomled in the following statement

Misapplications of testimony, and misrepresentutions of character, opinions, inference, &c. 19

Absolute forgeries, ...... 18

Contrivances of deceit, ..... 37 ployed to assail it; the one is usually a very exact selves whether or not their principles be susceptible tion and its legitimate force in favour of Episcopacy, ment, is true.

The task we have been engaged in, has occasioned us both pain and antisfaction; -- pain, that any form on by the arts of Mr. Powell and his party." you to such peril, would discharge MY duty, act in my place (vice mes), and perform ALL those things which the Church requires. — (Ep. 6, P.; 14, F.) This, Mr. Powell says, (proceeds Mr. Stopford), shows that Presbyters had power by discharging the perform Axx of the duties of a Bishop. The whole proof depends on the month of the duties of a bishop. of Christianity, however erroneous, distorted, or de-

in the whole commission to these persons, to imply that Bingham have expressed opinions favourable to his they could do ANY of the Bishop's duties, such as ordain views, and, of course, were nothing better than traiviews, and, of course, were nothing better than traitors to their Church, although we had always flattered ourselves that they were amongst its most faithful as well as able defenders! It may be well to observe. by the way, that he retails the stale expedient of Stillinguect's Irenicum; a case already fully explained in a previous volume of this journal, where it was shown that the hasty opinions expressed in that treatise were distinctly and solemnly recalled in after life, when the indement of the writer was more matured and his mind better informed. But Bingham and Hooker the advocates of presbyterial polity, is one of those novel discoveries which it was reserved for the extravagant march of intellect in the present day to discover .-Yet Mr. Powell, in extorting such an unexpected testimony from Bingham, subjects him to a transformation which may rival the Metamorphoses of Ovid himself. We quote from Mr. Stopford's admirable work :--

"He parades him and St. Jerome, in canital letters, through several pages: he says, 'Bingham, a high au-thority with t'hurchmen, and a truly learned and candid writer, says, as we have seen, that St. Jerome will be allowed to speak the sense of the anciental and he had the first grant of the keys, though all had equal power,—"After the resurrection, asch and all of the other Apostles had source power given to that of Peter." This, he supposed, gives a principle of snity, a kind of headship, with squally of power among all. Having laid down his scheme in the Apostles, he applies it to all ministers,—"All are pastons, but the fiech is only sie, which was fed by all the Apostles with unanimous consent." So says this, Powell. The passage in Cyprian runs thus: "Certainly, the other Apostles also were what Peter was, ended with an equal fellowship, both of honor and power, but a commoncement proceeds from unity, that the Church has seen to the consensus of the ancients." It would have rather apolled the proof that Bishops were not superior to Presbyters."— (Saysford, p. 170.)

like unscrupulous perversion:-"Mr. Powell speaks of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, which he says is 'a work of the very highest authority with the Church of England, and for its reasoning, its language, its learning, the admiration of all.' Of course Mr. Powell must have this book on his side, by fair means or by foul, be, therefore, takes a passage from Book 5. sec. 78, and gives a sentence here and there from the argument, to twist it to his purpose; and then he leaves out en-tirely the conclusion which Hooker deduced from this argument, and puts in place of it his own account of that conclusion. This is Mr. Powell's account of it: \*Bishops, as superintendents over other ministers, were not in Apo-tolic Churches; they prose afterwards. Here is Hocker's onclusion of which the above professes to be an account. 'I may securely, therefore, conclude, that there are at this day in the Church of England, no other than the same degrees of ecclesiastical order, namely, Bishops, Presbyters and Descons, which had their beginning from Christ and his blessed Apostles themselves!' Oh, says Mr. Powell, according to this argument Bishops were not in Apostolic Churches, they arose afterwards!"-(Stopford,

But as a proof of what was the judicious Hooker's That is to say, he applies a general designation to a judgment upon this question of the government of the

"A very strange thing sure is were, that such a disciof a particular order in the Church!
In referring to Athanasics, Mr. Powell ventures upon the declaration that the epistle to Dracontius selver, be observed every where, throughout all generations and ages of the Christian world, no Church ever perceir ing the word of God to be against it. We require you to find out but one Church on the face of the whole earth that hath been ordered by your discipline, or hath not been ordered by ours, that is to say, by Episcopal regimen, since the time that the blessed Apostles were here conversant."

"Will Mr. Powell prove from this," asks his reriewer, "that according to Hooker, flishops were not Apostolic Churches, but arose ofterwards?" And 'If all had been of your opinion," he inquires of Dra- he continues, "This celebrated challenge has now been contins. "by what means would you be a Christian, before the world for exactly 250 years. It has never been met: no such case ever has been produced, or ever will be. If such an instance of a Church can be found from the commencement of Christianity, downwards, for 1500 years, let it be now at last produced."

How the ignorance and credulity of his fellow-dissenters have received this shameless tissue of perversion and falsehood from Mr. Thomas Powell, let the following testimonials shew:-

"Dr. Olinthus Gregory, then, a leading man among dissenters in England, says to Mr. Powell, 'I have read your Essay with sincer admiration, both of the spirit of cautious research with which you have collected its materials, and of the beautiful spirit of love and candour which pervades the entire work.' And Mr. J. Angel James says, 'I cannot too strongly recommend the masterly work of Mr. Powell on Apostolical Succession.' And Mr. Alfred Barrett, in a Prize Essay, vouches for 'the utmost diligence and learned research.' The Wesleyan Magazine,— 'Mr. Powell writes with great power, but with great and commendable caution.' This Magazine gives its advice, that this tissue of deliberate deception in matters of religion should be read prayerfully! Those who read it have indeed need to pray, that they may not be deceived by the wicked arts to which they unnecessarily expose them-selves: but would it not be better to cust away such a book and read the Scriptures prayerfully, where men are taught to avoid divisions and those that make them? To do this Magazine justice, however, I must say it is the censure: 'In a second edition, there are a few expressions which might be altered with advantage!' It is not easy to say what has merited this gentle admonition. Perhaps to say what has merited this gentle admonition. Perhaps it refers to some indecent similies concerning Dr. Hook's Sermon, which I decline to admit into my pages. The Congregational Magazine (the organ of the Independents) says. We have seen nothing more valuable on this subject.' The New Connexion Methodiat Magazine:—'It is a Text Book. Its range and research invest it with a com-pleteness which renders it gigantic in power. All their future champions, the same paper says, are to be furnished from this book. What will they do then if they cannot defend the book itself? The Watchman (a Methodist pastantial and permanent value.' . . . . . We think Mr.
Powell's most seasonable book calculated to make a very great impression by its learning, cogent argument, and fearless advocacy of the truth. The times needed such a Man to come forth and speak out plainly and intelligibly, &c. The Patriot - Such a publication was wanted, and it appears most seasonably to serve as an antidote to the semi-popery of Dr. Hook and the Pusevites. Apparently the semi-papery here spoken of is Jun ordinance of the Apostles in all Churches, which Mr. Powell has set blusself to confound, as I have shown."—(Stoprd, pp. 181 183.)

We have, in these remarks, much exceeded the limits we usually prescribe to ourselves in our editorial dence we have adduced from the masterly work of Mr. Stopford is quite out of the reach of misapprehension: it stamps the attempt of Mr. Powell to overturn what is to him and his party the inconvenient doctrine of Episcopacy, as a glaring perversion of So much for the attempt to despoil Episcopacy of truth and a gross violation of moral propriety; and the precious testimony of the primitive Fathers; an | we are not aware that he has, since the detection and attempt which has but confirmed us in our estimation exposure of his ignorance and dishonesty, met with of the strength and justice of our cause. For it may either apologist or defender. We should be pained asonably be considered strong presumptive evidence indeed to think that many conscientious Dissenters of the truth of any doctrine, fact, or opinion, that false. will not be found, utterly to repudiate the practices of hood must be brought to bear upon it, in order to coun- Mr. Powell, their representative. But this is not all teract its influence or disturb its foundations. The that is required of single-hearted inquirers after truth: object of assault may be measured by the means em- they must proceed a step farther, and satisfy themonverse of the other. Honce, if Mr. Powell's device of any other species of defence than that which their be the only instrument by which the testimony of the counsel has adopted. But if Dissenters will not be early Church can be wrested from its proper significa- convinced, we may, to use the words of Mr. Stopford, confidently hope that Churchmen will. Were all we may conclude that Episcopacy, so far as the voice | the Church's members to act together consistently of primitive Christianity is concerned in ita cetablish- and conscientiously, her adversaries would be insignificant, for their strength lies in the countenance they receive from numbers of our people, who are imposed

> In a Bill of so godless a character, and so blighting tendency, as that which provides for the destruction of the University of King's College at Toronto,-and of which, for the reasons stated in our last, we commence the publication in our columns to-day, -it cannot be wondered at that we should find falsehood in the very PREAMBLE.

We shall not call in question the abstract propriety f the desire which this Preamble expresses, namely, hat a University should be "established upon principles calculated to conciliate the confidence and ensure he support of all classes and denominations of the people"; but it is false to say, as is stated in that presumble, that "his late Majesty King George the Fourth was graciously pleased by Royal Charter" to establish King's College at Toronto, " with the view to supply the want of such an Institution."

Of course we are to take the terms "all classes and enominations" in their popular and commonly reeived sense; and are, therefore, led to understand, by the phraseology of this preamble, that King George the Fourth actually meant to establish a College in which "all classes and denominations" were to have conjoint interest and control. This kind of loose assertion would also, as was no doubt intended, leave upon the popular mind the impression that the royal ntentions were contravened and frustrated by the Council and managers of King's College, and that the present Bill was only to restore what their exclusiveness and injustice had removed! That is the plain English of the preamble, as the first two clauses of the first sentence will sufficiently prove; but to the assertion, and the imputation which must be understood to accompany it, the Charter granted by King George the Fourth to King's College affords the plainest contradiction.

And where we have falsehood at the threshold, we must, in our advances, soon expect to encounter injustice. Therefore, it is stated in the same preamble that "for the complete accomplishment of these desirable objects (that is, the bringing together upon one

their mismanagement or abuse of trust has been proven successful,—for aid in effecting an object so desirable. or even alleged. We have had not a few samples in modern times, from the days of the French Revolution onwards, of the practical workings of the doctrine of expediency: if carried out upon the principle asserted in this Bill, we shall find it by and by "expedient" that the lands and hereditaments of our loyal yeomanry should be confiscated, and the proceeds applied perchance to the better consolidation and perpetuation of some Colonial Cabinet! Recent publications pretty well expose the facility with which the means and resources of our young and struggling country are transferred to the private necessities of our local Executive; and where, pleading a gradual accumulation of precedent, the spoliation of public bodies is considered law- | WHEREAS a University for the advancement of learning ful and equitable, the despoiling of private individuals, as inconsistent with correct and legal dealing.

Similar in principle and in ultimate effect, is unceremonious enactment of the first clause (CII.) transferred to a new Institution which Mr. Robert such a case, according to all past usage, would be, through message from the Crown or in some such surrender their Charter, and then to submit such pronight appear to demand.

We cannot wonder at any thing, however anti-moparchical and anti-British, which emanates from our present Executive: their obvious and undisguised aim s to render this Colony an independent democracy; and the present proposition is but one amongst a hundred significant intimations of what at least a portion of our local authorities are labouring to effect.-We may here be permitted to pause, and respectfully but solemnly to ask the question, whether Her Majesty's offence to the religious opinions of any, by leaving the Representative in this Colony is justified in calmly and unresistingly contemplating such reiterated enronchments upon the prerogative of the Crown;-Council for a single day the individual who has the declared in such charters respectively: And whereas, by audacity, in proposing a Bill like the present, to offer such an insult to the Sovereign of these realms?-We may, for the present, place in the list of inferior royally endowed Institution, without asking the conent of the parties, or allowing them to offer a plea in reated as a bauble, is it, we respectfully ask, a time for the Representative of that Sovereign to sit still, and regard with apparent complacency this outrage upon one of the first principles of our glorious Constitution? Can it be possible that our honoured Governor General thinks his task of high-minded, and mpartial, and constitutional government to be a hopeless one, and that, -constituted as our local politics low are, a French-radical faction predominant, and our Legislative Council swamped (alas! through whose instrumentality?) -he has no resource but quietly to do the bidding of an Executive who command a present unjority in our Provincial Parliament? If such be the persuasion of the respected Representative of our racious Sovereign in this Province, then must we say, he only honourable and dutiful alternative left is to relinquish without a moment's delay the degrading position into which he feels himself forced, and not e pointed at,—as necessarily he must be—as the nere tool of an Executive whose acts too manifestly prove, that the democratic institutions of the neighouring country, and not the well-balanced constituion of our father-land, is the model by which they would regulate the government of this Colony.

But this is a conclusion in respect to the honoured Representative of our beloved Queen, into which not all the weary days of aggravated contumely and injustice thus far endured by the virtue and loyalty of the land, will permit us to adopt. Yet while we admit the value of calm and patient dealing, and the wisdom, in certain instances, of not prematurely arresting a growing disease in the body politic, no such prudential caution can, in our humble judgment, be well-timed or excusable, when the honour and prerogntive of our Sovereign are treated with disrespect and contempt. And most erroneously, we shall only add, is the loval spirit and loyal strength of the country underrated in high quarters, if it is believed that, at the call of the Queen's Representative, it would not rise in overwhelming might in defence of the majesty of the Throne and the integrity of the Constitution.

In looking at "the Executive management of the University," (D ii. ix.) we observe a most strange and impracticable arrangement proposed. Here we have Caput composed, amongst other officers, of a certain number of Professors from each of the Colleges, scattered, it must be remembered, over the whole Province, in Institutions at Toronto, Cobourg, Kingston, and elsewhere,-it may be from Sandwich to the Bay of Chalenrs --- who are to be the administrators of the affairs of the University,-ready, at every-exigency, to sit in conclave upon its interests,-prepared, at a wint in reference to its weal, which a day's delay might allowed for these distant functionaries to obey the summons and repair to the seat of the University proper, we should have a number of Professors suddealy interrupted in their office, and an important portion of the business of their respective Colleges suspended. The Professor of Agriculture, we shall sunpose, at Sandwich; the Professor of Cod-fishing at the Bay of Chalcurs,-for there is hope of a boundless multiplication of professors in every imaginable art and pursuit, from the annual lure of a thousand bushels of wheat;-these important functionaries, with many more, would be compelled to abandon their high duties, and repair to Toronto to legislate upon such a slice of endowment from King's College, and adding so many other Colleges as may hereafter from time to time be established and incorporated with the said Uniit to Victoria or Regiopolis.

And then, who is to pay the expences of this travelling Caput; for the annual revenue of the thousand bushels of wheat would ill suffice to maintain the dignity and defray the expences of this moving body of literature, unless some philanthropic individual should, for eking out the viaticum, considerately annex an annual endowment of a thousand bushels of oats!

Well, this species of travelling agency, though it would hardly be found suited to the interests of a its professors: the consequence, therefore, would be. that in a little time the whole management would nopolists, and worse than the "Family Compact" itself. How much in reference to the property and revenues of the University this same compact would have in their power, is abundantly apparent from D iii. xr., to which we request the attention of our readers.

But we must suspend our remarks on this very fmitful subject until pext week; when, with another portion of the "Bill," we shall offer some further oberrations.

And then the words of Hooker are subjected to a propriety, that it should be regarded as right or just | the means necessary for its completion, and earnestly to repeal the Charter, and annihilate the powers and appeal to the sympathies of their better provided privileges of a Corporate Body, before a complaint of 1 brethren, -in which we sincerely trust they will be

(INTRODUCED BY THE HOS. ROBERT BALDWIN, ATTORNEY

An Act to provide for the separate exercise of the Colle giate and University Functions of the College estab-lished at the City of Toronto, in 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 the same.

in that division of this Province called Upper Canada

for the same pressing cause, will not long be regarded established upon principles calculated to conciliate the confidence and ensure the support of all classes and denominations of the people, would, under the blessing of Divine Providence, greatly promote the best interest, religious, moral and intellectual, of the people at large; unceremonious enactment of the first clause (G II.) retigious, morai and intellectual, or the people at large; and whereas, with a view to supply the want of such an institution, his late Majesty King George the Fourth was leges in the said Charter of his late Majesty King graciously pleased by Royal Charter, tested at West-George the Fourth granted to, or vested in the said minster, the fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of College or University of King's College," should be his reign, to establish a College at Toronto, (then called York), in that division of the Province, under the name transferred to a new Institution which Mr. Robert of King's College, with the style and privileges of an Uni-Baldwin and his conditional mode of proceeding in the waste lands of the Crown, in that part of the Province; through message from the Crown or in some such in the same division of the Province, one at the same manner, to call upon the Council of King's College to place under the name of "Upper Canada College," positions of amendment as the necessities of the case under the name of "the College of Regiopolis," endowed

whether, in short, he is justified in retaining in his heir behalf; but where the prerogative of the Crown s directly assailed, and the majesty of the Sovereign objects, it is expedient to repeal the said Act, and to sub-

moment's warning, to deliberate upon some pressing seriously compromise. And supposing that time was common place topic perhaps as the taking a further.

The Treasurer of St. Matthew's Church, Zone Mills, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £10 PROPOSED UNIVERSITY BILL

GENERAL FOR CANADA WEST, AND ONE OF HER MAJESIT'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN THE PROVINCE

B Preamble.

and whereas, with a like view, certain other Colleges and Collegiate Institutions have since then been established endowed also out of the public lands, one at Kingsto by private means alone, another at the same place under the name of "Queen's College," or "the University at Kingston," in like manner endowed by private means alone, and another at Cobourg under the name of "Vic-toria College," endowed by private means assisted by a parliamentary grant, the two latter of such Colleges having likewise the style and privileges of Universities: And whereas the people of Upper Canada consist of seve-ral and various denominations of Christians, to the mem-bers of each of which, without distinction, it is desirable to extend the benefits of an University education, and to maintain the just rights and privileges of all, without ministers of religion to Collegiate Institutions incorporated into the University, but managed under their several charters, in connection with the different churches or other religious bodies contemplated by their founders, as an Act of the Provincial Parliament, of the late Province of Upper Canada, passed in the seventh year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, numbered chapter We may, for the present, place in the list of interior considerations the ruthless and reckless spoliation of king's College," the charter of the said first mentioned croyally endowed Institution, without asking the conin order, as the preamble to the said Act recites, to mee the desire and circumstances of the colony: And whereas for the more complete accomplishment of these desirable stitute some other provisions in lieu thereof, for the pur pose of providing for the separate and more efficient exercise of the Collegiate and University functions of the said Institution: And whereas, with a view to the same objects, it is also expedient to alter and amend in several particulars certain other Acts of Parliament of the said late Province, and an Act of the Parliament of this Pro-vince, referring to others of the said Colleges and Collegiate Institutions respectively: To Incorporate such Institutions with the said University; and to transfer to and vest in such University the sole power of conferring degrees in the several arts and faculties in Upper Canada, and to make some other provisions for the efficient estab lishment and satisfactory government of the said Univer-sity; Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and

> "of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of "Canada," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the University functions, powers and privileges of the said College, so established at or in the neighbourhood of the city of Toronto, in Upper Canada under authority of the said charter of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, shall be held, exercised and enjoyed separately and apart from the Collegiate func-tions, powers and privileges of the said College; and that for this purpose the said College shall be divided into two Institutions, the one to be called the University of Toronto and the other King's College, in the said University.

> C Separation of the University from the Collegiate part of the University of Toronto, and establishment of Collegiate Grammar School in dependence upon the University.

II. And be it enacted, that all the University functions powers and privileges in the said charter of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, granted to or vested in be, and the same are hereby transferred from the said College, and together with all other powers and privileges of what nature or kind soever, held or enjoyed by the Universities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and reland, or any of them, shall be and the same are hereby vested in the said University of Toronto.

III. And be it enacted, that all and singular the Unior kind soever, vested either by Charter. Act of Parliament, or otherwise howsoever, in any of the said other Colleges before mentioned, that is to say, in Upper Canada College, the College of Regiopolis, Queen's Col-lege, or Victoria College, or any of them, shall be and the same are hereby in like manner transferred to and vested in the said University, and henceforth none of the said Colleges, nor any other College or Collegiate Institute, o what nature or kind soever, now established, or which may hereafter be established in Upper Canada, shall grant or confer any of the Degrees of Doctor, Master, or Bachelor, in any of the Arts or Faculties, but the confer ring of all such degrees in that division of this Province shall henceforth rest solely with and be vested in the sai University, any thing in any charter of any such College or Collegiate Institution to the contrary thereof in any

wise notwithstanding.

IV. And be it enacted, that henceforth there shall be no Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, or other University officer, of, in, for, or belonging to any of the said Colleges of King's College, Regiopolis College, Queen's College r King's College.

V. And be it enacted, that Upper Canada College shall

henceforth be called and known by the name of the Royal Collegiate High School of the University of Toronto, and shall be incorporated with the said University of Toronto as a Collegiate Grammar School, in connection with and under the control of the said University.

D Organization of the University and Collegiate Gramman

I. The University and its Corporate Powers.

VI. And be it enacted, that the University of Toront shall consist of all the Colleges hereinbefore mentioned that is to say, King's College, Regiopolis College, Queen's College, and Victoria College, and of the said Royal Collegiate High School, as a dependency upon and under the management of the said University, and of such and versity in the manner hereinafter provided.

VII. And be it enacted, that the said University, and the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars thereof, for the time being, shall, by and under the name of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto, henceforth continue and be a body corporate and politic, and have perpetual succession and a common Seal, with power to change, alter or make anew the same, and shall and may, by the name aforesaid, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all courts and places whatsoever may work profitably enough in a mercantile house, and that they and their successors, by and under the name aforesaid, shall be able and canable in law of nur-University, or consistent with the proper business of chasing, and by devise, bequest or otherwise, acquiring having, holding and enjoying, to them and their success sors, any estate, real or personal, to and for the use of them, the said Chancellor. Masters and Scholars, or to centre and settle in individuals resident at the Metro-polis, who would be considered very soon as grasping and of letting, conveying, or otherwise disposing thereof from time to time, as they may deem necessary or

II. The Executive Management of University.

VIII. And be it enacted, that there shall be in the said University a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the said University.

IX. And be it enacted, that there shall be in the said

University a Council, to be called the Caput of the said University, which Caput shall consist of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, one Professor from each College having less than four Professors on the foundation thereof, and two from each of such Colleges having four or more Professors on the foundation thereof, four Professors from the faculty of Arts, and two from each of the two other faculties of Law and Medicine, and that the Chancellor Mills, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £10 or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro Vice-from his Excellency the Governor General, in aid of Chancellor for the time being, and, in case of their being tude of coudlicting sects and parties,) it is expedient to the funds tur the completion of that Church. The neither Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Nice-Chancellor, Nice-Chancello

on any question, the person so presiding shall have a dditional or casting vote.

X. And be it enacted, that the Governor, Lieuter

Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, shall ex officio be the Chancellor of the said University.

Chancellor of the said University.

XI. And be it enacted, that the Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be elected annually from among the heads of Colleges and such Professors as hold chairs upon the foundation of the said University, by the convocation of the said University, at such time as shall be prescribed by a Statute of the University, to be passed for that pursued that hold his office for one year, that is to approach the University of the University. by a Scattle of the confice for one year, that is to say, from the time of his election to the day next before the day for the election of Vice-Chancellor for the following

year, both days inclusive.

XII. And be it enacted, that in the absence of the XII. And be it enacted, that in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of the Chancellor, and when there shall be no Vice-Chancellor, the member of the Caput senior in standing on the books of the said University for the time being, shall, under the name of Pro Vice-Chancellor, exercise all the powers and name of the said the duties of Vice-Chancellor of the said erform all the duties of Vice-Chancellor of the said

University.

XIII. And be it enacted, that the several members of the Caput, except the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, shall be appointed annually by the respective Colleges and Faculties, at such time and in such manner as shall be prescribed by a Statute of the said University, to be be prescribed by a Statute of the said University, to be passed for that purpose, and shall hold their seats in such Caput, by virtue of such appointment, for one year, that is to say, from the time of such appointment to the day next before the day for the appointment of members of the Caput for the following year, both days inclusive.

XIV. And be it enacted, that the Executive Power and Government of the said University shall be vested in and

Government of the said University snail be vested in and exercised by the Chuncellor, or, in his absence, the Vrechaucellor of the said University, and the Caput thereof; and that all the acts of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the said University, in the Executive Government thereof, except in matters in which the said Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, or either of them, are by this Act and vice-Chancellor, or either of them, are by this Act invested with separate and distinct powers, or hereafter may be invested with such separate and distinct powers by a Statute of the said University, shall be under the direction and subject to the control of the Caput of the said University, which Caput, except as before excepted, shall have full power by itself or its committees to make orders and give directions in all such matters.

111. The Legislative powers of University, how exercised. XV. And be it enacted, that the Legislative Powers and Government of the said University shall be vested in the Chancellor and Convocation thereof, who, in the man-ner hereinafter provided, shall and may make all such Statutes, Bye-Laws and Ordinances as they may think Statutes, Bye-Laws and Ordinances as they may think necessary or expedient, touching or concerning the good Government of the said University, and the Royal Collegiate High School, and the different Colleges of the said University, or touching or concerning the different professorships, masterships, and teacherships in or belonging to the same, the studies, lectures, examinations, degrees in arts and faculties, and all matters regarding the same, the number, residence and duties of the officers, professors, masters, teachers, scholars and servants of the said sors, masters, teachers, scholars and servants of the said University, the said High School, and the different Colleges of the said University, the management of the revenues and property of the said University, and of the said High School, the salaries, stipends, provisions and emoluments of the officers, professors, scholars and servants of those institutions, and touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, for and useful for the well being and advancement of the fit and useful, for the well being and advancement of the said University and High School; and also from time to time, by any new Statutes, Rye-Laws or Ordinances, to revoke, renew, amend, augment or alter all, every or any of the said Statutes, Bye-Laws or Ordinances, as from time to time to them shall seem necessary or expedient. XVI. And be it enacted, that the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor of the said University, the heads of all the Colleges in the same, whether under the name of President, Principal or any other designation, and all other persons holding Professorships in the said University, on the foundation of the said University, and all persons admitted therein to the degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity. Law or Medicine, and who, from the time of such admission to such degree, shall pay the annual sum of twenty shillings of lawful money of Canada, for and towards the support and maintenance of the said University, shall be and be deemed, taken, and reputed to be, members of the convocation of the said University.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Communications.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

Mr. Editor:- Mr. Baldwin's University Bill takes for granted the following particulars—that is to say:

1. That there is no difference as to comparative goodness between truth and falsehood; between the faith one delivered to the saints, and the worst heresy ever breached under the feigned name of Gospel truth.-the most

grievous perversions of Scripture ever perpetrated.

2. That the profession and practice of any heresy claiming to be the Gospel, is as good and profitable to men as religious beings owing duty to God, as the whole and uncorrupted truth can be.

3. That all possible heresy and schism are equally pro fitable unto men as members of the civil state, as the truth of the Gospel and the true unity of the one Catholic Church; and therefore equally worthy of support and encouragement by the powers that be.

4. That religion ought to be treated by the state as the private property of individuals, or of voluntary combinations, concerning which the state has even less to say than it says concerning articles of merchandize; for that it may prohibit and lay restrictions upon bad merchandize or provisions, &c.: whereas it ought to regard the most damnable doctrines just as wholesome for the people as the very bread of life.

5. That the state ought to exist in the embodiment

and perpetuation of any heresy that may be broached and that be able to produce a thousand bushels of wheat per annum. This condition appears to be, not as any guard to truth in any sense, but merely as prudential and conomical touching the proposed University.

6. That the devil has as fair a claim to patronage by

the Legislature and Government as our Lord himself; and is equally an object of respect and consideration by the teachers of Religion as well as by the civil ordinance and powers.

7. That the doctrine of the exclusive and uncompro-mising character of truth and the unity of the one Holy Catholic Apostolic Church, is but a great lie that ought ed out of the world.

S. That the whole people of Canada have become sufficiently infidel and deprayed, to account such an athessic scheme carried into effect as the sum and substance of public liberty, blessing and prosperity, both temporal 9. That the ministers of Christ set to guard his flock

are prepared thus to deliver them into the hands of the devil; or if not, they must abide the consequence. For to consent to this scheme, and take part in it, would in effect be a voluntary surrender of all truth as not worth contending for; and by consequence an open denial of Jesus Christ as the head of every man.

10. That the lawful Clergy are ready to give the right

hand of fellowship to every usurper and self-constituted teacher; and if not, that they shall be treated as no more than their equals.

11. That the Lords of Her Majesty's Council, are prepared to advise Her Majesty to abjure her title of Defeader of the Faith, and to break her most solemn oath of Majesty will consent to the

Coronation; and that Her Majesty will consent to the normous act of apostacy.

12. That the Lords of Council and Her Majesty are prepared to incur the fearful responsibility of robbing the University of King's College of its charter in order

the University of King's College of its charter in order to set up this abomination of desolation in the Province. Finally, we have here the true atheistical character of the popular dogma of "Responsible Government." This is its first—its bitter poisonous fruit: this is the broad road of destruction into which its many votaries are rushing headlong, mad in their intoxication and imagi-nary triumph over what they call the bigotry and intole-rance of their forefathers. Yes, this is "Reform"—and

reform it is with a vengeance.

It is to be hoped that the authors and abettors of this most wicked project are ignorant of the fearfulness of the sin they have put their hands unto; but ignorance cannot alter its deep malignity, nor stay its ruinous coasequences to the land, nor exempt them from their se-countability in the matter before Him whose name is thus blasphemed in the high places of our country.

To the Editor of The Church.

My dear Sir - "Facts, facts, give me facts," is a favourit expression of a venerable friend of ours. A wiser course to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on an important subject cannot be pursued, for "facts are stubborn things," and "one of them is worth a dozen of arguments. They should not however lead us to think lightly of all other modes of arriving at truth that really it is astonish. other modes of arriving at truth—but really it is assonish-ing what weight and effect "a well appointed fact" has

upon a candid mind.

In proof of the advantages of the Episcopal form of Church Government and of a Liturgy in maintaining and the control of course Government and of a Liturgy in maintaining sound doctrine over the various schemes devised an adopted by the Dissenters, how applicable is the following fact, which I extract from a letter just received from a friend travelling in England:—"Chester is a curious elitown.

There are some very curious ancies Churches in it, and the old Chapel in which the celebrand Matthew Henry inficialized the Church in it, and the old Chapel in which the celebrand