That your Petitioner would deplore this sacrifice the inviolate. more, between he is aware that while King's College might the control in all its interest. within the power of the Government of codowing Colleges in consecting with other denomina-tions, epon principles which the have all shewn them-solves to prefer; or King's College night surrender part of its endowment his the support of a Medical College, being restored to the position in which it was placed by its eelgmal Charter, with such modifica. Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray. tions only as would separate it entirely from anything like political influence or agitation, might serve though less efficiently than was at first intended, for the education of the members of the United Church of England and Ireland.

it will not acttle the question, but on the contrary, book bright even to the despinding. One of these furnish new sources of irritation, for its provisions do passages is the following:-" In England the belief is violence to the plainest countitutional principles, and all but universal, that religion ought to be the ground by indirectly confining the granting of degrees to the work of education, that its lessons should be interwored proposed Institution, the Queen is restrained in the with the whole tissue of instruction, and that its prinexercise of one of the most unquestionable prerogatives ciples should direct the whole system of our lives." of her Crown, a prerognitive of the Sovereign, so the The heart of our Mother-land is sound! What an fountain of honour, which has never been meddled with unapeakable satisfaction it is to be able to persuade by Parliament, nor has a Minister ever been found in ourselves that this is really the case, what a bright-England capable of proposing any thing so disrespect | hued bow of promise does such a conviction expand ful to Royalty as that contemplated by this Bill.

to reverse some of the most approved and cherished clings to the Scriptural principle, that to be trained principles of the present age, for it desires to establish in the love and fear of God is the highest discia most rigid and oppressive monopoly over mind, which | pluse of the youthful mind, and that the best wisdom of all things ought to be the most free, and to impose is the niedom of the lible; so long will we hold on the deluded public a mutilated sort of education, fast the hope, that Divine Providence will not forfar inferior in quality and character to what may be sake us, nor -as He has threatened to do with the easily attained, had we in this Province, as is Engaled unthankful-" Curse our blessings." Men may rise and Scotland, rival Institutions.

tempte to legislate for a very small fraction of the from her consistent, quiet and gentle teaching; the population of Upper Canada, to the virtual exclusion obliquities of legislation, may be frequent; many good of the great majority from a collegiate education-a fraction noisy from ignorance, but altogether disquali- untried theories brought in amid much insecurity and fied from appreciating the value of sound knowledge, and which has solden the means, or inclination, to these are only temporary chastisements, and not sympo avail itself of the respectable seminaties of instruction. I tome of deep-scated disease, or incorrigible contumacy,

England be virtually excluded from all participation in the belief is all but universal, that religion ought to be the proposed College, but the Roman Catholics also ; from the utter proscription of religion, the substance and marrow of all education, as is declared in their fore your Hon. House. Nor is their any good ground for assuming that either the Presbyterians or Methodista, or any of the other numerous and respectable Denominations, will natropize an institution where the name of the Saviour is never heard. And those who have Colleges of their own will cling to them more closely than ever, for the Government can offer them nothing so valuable as that which they are requested to give up. Their Charters place them, in honour, by the side of the British Universities; but were they so regardless of their honour and interests se to listen to the invitations of this Hill, they would sink into deserved contempt. Fortunately they have no power to make a surrender of such rights and priviloges, for they are not confined to the Officers or all their people. Hence your Petitioner infere, that if the Methodists and Presbyterious retain the power of conferring degrees, the Church of England cannot be long deprived of the same pricilege.

Your Petitioner most respectfully submits that the number. By the last census the population of Upper

The Church of England, which

cannot connect itself with the proposed College, gives ... 171,781 The Church of Home Do....... 123,707 The Wesleyan Methodista, who do not require it, having a College of their own...... 90,363 The Kirk of Scotland, do 67,900 Those who will not profit by the proposed College,.... Leaving to profit by this measure, Even this is too much in favour of the measure, for the Scottish Free Church, and your Petitioner believes the Congregationalists disapprove of the principle of excluding

case they will soon have Colleges of Scottish Free Church,........ 64,729 Congregationalists,..... 20,372 To be farther deducted

religion from education, in which

Leaving to profit by the proposed College But even from this must be deducted many denominations who di-regard. Universities, and such knowledge as they impart. Hence the Bill legislates for less than one-fourth, and as half of these will not use the privolege, the Legislature will, by passing the measure sacrifice the feelings and interests of the great majority of the hihabitante of Upper Canada to a small and clamorous fraction.

Your Petitioner farther aubmits that a still more perfect test of the classes which more especially emplay colleges and seats of learning, would be found by ordering a return of the Students attending such Institutions, and of the denomination to which their parents respectively belong. This beyond every other argument would show the impolicy of this bill, and the great injustice which it indicts.

Your Petitioner farther represents that the arguthe Parent State for the foundation of certain occular? ever may be thought of the principle there adopted, it did not secrifice the interests of the National Church | Knox. as this measure does. No class could complain of intustice, however much they might deploye the around Indifference manifested to the Christian religion. But the bill before your Honourable House not only adopte all that is evil in the frish measure, but farther decrives . sent popular form of the one a precedent for introduc the members of the Church of England of their rights : and College endowment, and gives to the bill a revo-

hitianary character. Your Petitioner bega permission in all due respect. to request your Hanaurable House to consider how the Government and people of England will reason when they learn that the Legislative Assembly in Canada, a great portion being Roman Cathulics and Dissentern, gave Presbyteriums and Methodists Charters establishing culleges, and also pecuniary assistance to a considerable amount, while the same legislative body not only deprived the Church of England of the Charter of King's College, granted to her by our late Bovereign King George the Fourth, but denpoiled her of the whole of the endowment, the gift of the same Boverrign, and refused to allow her to retain even the emaliest portion of her own property, to enable her to educate the youth of her Communion

cornectly entreuts your Henourable House not to sance mind, and withdrawing the means of acquiring a littor in ecclesiatival matters which tends wholly to separate the beral education for their children, is impending upon both than the yesterday of College of the Church of England from the Provincial interests in one-fewrith of the inhabitants of Upper Canater of the Church in England from the Provincial interests from no other reason than Members of the Church of England from the Provincial | more than one-fourth of the inhabitants of Upper Can-University, and to deprive their youth of all the advance ada : this, it would appear, from no other teacon than tages of a collegiate education, for which the endows that they belong to the established Church of the ment bestowed by the Crown was intended to provide. Empire, which the Sovereign has sworn to maintain

From all which your Fetitioner, with all due respect to your Honourable House, enters his most solemn Protest in behalf of the Church of England again t this bill, and the previsions thereof as most injurious to her interests, and subversive of her just rights and privileges-se unconstitutional, and pregnant with future evils both to Upper and Lower Canada.

All which is most humbly submitted; and your JOHN TORONTO

OUR HOPES OF ENGLAND. In our Discesan's late Pastoral Letter, there were Your Petitioner farther represents that whatever many animating passages, well calculated to excite a lover the darkest hour! Yes! So long as we can en-Your Pericioner submits that this measure attempts sertain the helief that the nation at large descutly to office and power, prepared to oppress the Church, Your Petitioner farther represents that the Bill at- and to take away, if possible, even her own children commution: but we shall always be able to feel that

the groundwork of Education." When this pious belief has been generally discarded, others " we cannot forego the inheritance bequeathed to it looks very much as if the nation were in a reprobate us by our forefathers, nor will we sell our birthright for Petition for sid to their Cullege at Kingston, now be- state. When, the public mind becomes familiar with the idea expressed in the impetuous prayer of one of the heroce of the Hied,-

> " Dispel the glaces, the light of Heaven restore, Give me to ere, and Ajaz asks no more! "--

When men rush forward, in blind and headlong tumult to the tree of knowledge, eager only to pluck its fruit, to the tree of knowledge, eager only to pluck its fruit, matters exercised by the Laity in Parliament, both in and reckless whether they gather good or evil; then England and here, a very obvious anomaly presents itself. the history of our sace warm us that we may expect | which is, that our Parliaments are no longer exclusively some catastrophe. What were the pretensions of the conventions of Churchwen as they were formerly. Now materialistic Philosophers of France, in the teign of Louis XVI.? To regenerate the world, -- nothing short of this was to be their mission, and the instruments with which they proposed to accomplish this
great work, the meral lever which was to raise men
from the date was to be relatively as the date work, the meral lever which was the raise men
from the date was their managed on the raise men
great work, the meral lever which was to raise men
from the date was to be their mission, and the instruments with the relation which the Parliament
hore to the Church and religion of England, yet as the
privileges in Parliament did not destroy the power which from the dust was howledge. - What was their Trustees of their respective colleges, but belong to access? They had full scope; they were men of the Church, as it was intended and guaranteed that Disrare talent and arrient enthusiasm; and if knowledge | senters should not interfere in questions before the House without religion, were, in the nature of things, capable a people; of making them happier and better; its efficiency would have been proved to the utmost, in their presentatives in Parliament ample controll and voice in the government of the Church. It is acknowledd that the Pasion.

Ashae, then, was the success of these mon? the government of the Church; it is R. H. St. Elliott. Republic. It is acknowledd that the Pasion.

Ashae, then, was the success of these mon? specation of this measure recurses the received axiom, hands. What, then, was the success of these men? that legislation should be for the benefit of the greater | Revolutions, it has been said, teach only the genera-Revolutions, it has been said, teach, only the genera-tion concerned in them; but the memory of the French to be wished that they would never forget it, even in the memory of that calamity endures, we shall remember all that the French philosophers did, whether intentionally or not, to being it about .- It is not pretended | sider that there is any necessity for such an intire revothat they were the prime movers of the Revolution; but the morat excesses of that frightful convulsion would never have been committed, had not the minds of men been previously poleoned by a corrupt and acentical literature and prepared for everything impious and cruel by being divested of the fear of God. It was tried on a grand scale, what could be done by mental illumination unattempered by the moral in-Asserte of Christianity, and the consequences were so eignally faral that nothing, it might be supposed, could

> likely to side with the Bubel-builders of our Provincial Wells, Exeter, Chichester, and Glasgow. Parliament, we should be downcast indeed! But The several speakers denounced in emphatic terms on University contrived with fraud, constituted by guarantee. violence and outrage, and maintained in defiance of ; the Church beyond endurance, by assailing not only ber rights, but her principles.

THE HOX. P. B. DEBLAQUIERE.

We subjoin a continuation of "11. C. C's." atrictures upon Mr. Dellaquiere's crude and visionary plan of Church reform. The closer it is examined, the more fliney and fallacious does it appear. A Montreal Presbyterian print, the Guzette, has come ment used by some to defend this measure, on the lorward as the champion of the hon, gentleman. This field-day of the Church against the latudinerian enground that it is similar to that which was adopted in is perfectly natural, and just what might have been anticipated. Ecclesiastical latitudinarianism, and atcolleges in Ireland, is altogether fahreious, since what- tempts to popularize sacred things, have ever found sion from her Divine Head, and upon the good trady sympathizers amongst the disciples of John deposit of truth, of which she is the keeper and the

To the Editor of the Church. REV. Stn.—In my former letter it was shown that there was no such analogy between the two cases of municipal institutions and charch government as to render the prethe same principle into the others the honourable gra tleman's second argument claims to be based upon a namely, that "the members of the Church of England are virtually excluded from any voice in those matters far more dearly presed than any civil Institutions."

I take the therty of disputing this statement. I think Mr. De Bisquiere is proceeding here altogether upon a mistaken metion. The rights of the members of the Church of England are so clearly defined, as freely admitted, as towards the erection and endowment of Churches, really enjoyed by them as the rights of say religious body whatever. They possess to its full extent the right of legislating in all the temporal affairs of the Church, first, by the Vesties of the several congregations, and also by their representatives in the Legislative Assembly of the their representatives in the Legislative Assembly of the wish to encourage. For example: an individual de-Province. By what estate of the realm was the Church sires to assist in the establishment of the University Temporalities Act possed? By the laity. It was "enacted by the Queen's most excellent Unjests, by and with the alvice and consent of the Legislance Council and Assembly of the Province of Upper Canada. Lafirm therefore that the lasty possess the most ample power is would make in the whole £12 10s; and if each payall the temporal affairs of the Church both of a heat and ment was put out to interest at 6 per cent the moment general nature,-I say tempural uffairs, breauer matters of

abr nught to excupt

nd the State were essentially the same. It was not so advantage, for no such attance ever took place. It was not an act of preference by the state of one denomination at use time in their capacity of members of the Church of purery civit; and, to me ture company on a calamical action opening of this action, "the history and the institutions of England have unfilled themselves for centuries, and that ayatem, conforming to it, and receiving its impress It is in virtue of this identity of Charch and State that the Sovereign is head of one as of the other; and hence also is derived the right of the Parament in its three may be the motive, for bringing furward this measure, cheerful and trusting spirit, and to make the future estates of King; Lords, and Commons, to make laws for people have had a voice, from the oldest instance of Le. the Society. islamen for Ecclesiastical matters, down to the present day; from the times of the Heptarchy, when laws respecting tithes were enacted in a Parliamentary convention of "Kings, Bishops, Dukes, Scuators, and People," down to the latest laws enacted by the Sovereigs with the advice and consent of " the Lords spiritual and temporal, and of the Commons " of England, or with the advice and conent of "the Legislative Council and Assembly" of this Privince. Can it be said then with any Justice, that the Leity of the Church have no voice in the government of

the Church P And now while proving the unfounded nature of this complaint, we have obtained colaterally the solution of another question raised by Mr. DeBlaquiere, in the beginning of his Circular Letter, namely, what is the Church's real position in this Province?

The State's right of action in Church matters originated in the identity of the State with the Church, for the same people formed both Church and State; and the Church of England existing in this community of character and catablished Church of the hingdom in every sense of the word; and as long as Parliament, whether Imperial or Provincial, claims and exercises the right of special Legis-lation for the Church of England, which only pertains to the Parliament in virtue of this identity and union, so long and a better investment for time and eternity it is imposobliquities of legislation, may be frequent; many good the Church of England is the established Church here as old maxims of government may be superseded, and at home. The Provincial Parliament here continues that very legislation which, begun in the earliest period of any legislation whatever, has been proceeded upon ever

That not only will the members of the Church of so long as there is reason to say, that "in England Church of the present day, have not placed ourselves in the total control of the present day, have not placed ourselves in the total control of the present day, have not placed ourselves in the total control of the present day, have not placed ourselves in the total control of the present day, have not placed ourselves in the total control of the present day, have not placed ourselves in the position. White, to use Mr. Defilies at the total control of the present day, have not placed ourselves in the position. we desire to be neither "dominant nor exclusive,"-while we wish most earnestly "to cultivate peace and good will to mny mess of pottage that the advocates of false expediency may think fit to offer us. Say that it may here be but a barren title and a name, yet even that name is worth contending for, linked as it is with the history of our noble empire from its infancy to the maturity of its power, and associated as it is with the recollection of so much that is so deservedly great and honourable in man, and of so much that is pure and true in faith.

I am aware that on considering the control over Churchargued at the period when Roman Catholics and Dis-senter,s were first admitted into Parliament, the measure which were solely of a Church nature,-and as the Pareleginguent timerument that Laymen can exercise. These we would desire them still to exercise; nor do we conlution in the system of Church government is the Hon. P. B. Bellaquiere proposes, or that there are any evils relating to the Church but what may be remedied with-

out any such strong experiments.

My present communication, Rev. Sir. has been suffi ciently extended, but I may, probably, take another portunity of examining more closely the details of the Honourable gentleman's proposed bill.

EDUCATION AND THE CHURCH.

when the voice of prayer and praise to the Deity is silenced in the highest educational institution in the largely attended by some of the most influential membratic balance. But the solution is the largely attended by some of the most influential membration below. But the solution is the largely attended by some of the most influential membration below. The solution is the largely attended by some of the most influential membration below. If the great majority of the people of England were bere of the Church, including the Bishops of Bath and

away with all, the slightest apprehensions of such an the proceedings of the Committee of Pricy Council, alliance. The Churchmen of England, at least, will | and reprobated the false principles upon which it was do their duty, we are sure; and will very plainly show attempted to place the education of the people of by the generous encouragement which we anticipate for Great Britain, in the hands of a secular Board, for Voied at the Ventry Meeting.

We are inclined to augur the happiest results from every religious principle. They will let their mind be this demonstration, which has created a marked senknown, we trust in their actions; and the combined nation in the metropolis. Referring to the effect efficts of Church people both in this Colony, and at produced, the John Bull observes:-" The unwearied Hone, will convince even unrighteous Parliaments, attention with which the arguments addressed to the that it may be impolitic as well as unjust to provoke meeting were listened to, for six mortal hours,—the shouts of acclamation by which the several resolutions were carried, -abundantly testified the unanimity of sentiment, the intensity of feeling with which the question was regarded by an assembly composed, not of idlers of the s etropolis, drawn thither by a desire to have their ears tickled by platform oratory, but by busy and carnest-minded men, who had, many of them at a great inconvenience to themselves, flocked together from every part of the country for the purpose of being at their post on this great croachments of a creedless secular power, upon the rights which belong to her by virtue of her commiswitness, the ground and pillar."

BUILDING SOCIETIES. A new Association has just been established in this city, called " The Church of England and Metropolitan Building Society," which differs from those already in existence in the value of the shares; they being in this Society £12 10s, each, whilst in the older Societies they are \$100 each. One object in having the shares of so low a value is, to make the Society a medium by which parties desirous of contributing Parsonages and Schools and more particularly the Church University, may make small periodical payments promote the interest of the institution they but he can only give for that purpose a small sum annually-say £1 54.; but he is willing to pay this sum for ten or twelve years. If paid for ten years, it ment was put out to interest at 6 per cent, the moment a spiritual and doctrinal character were never the subjects it was paid in, it would of course improve considerfor the different professions, and the centingnesses of of mere civil or lay Legislation. There can be no just ably, and at the end of the twelve years would be class?

wares; and in years, or at the utmost in eleven and a-half years, pay my personal transfer and better world to the real chartrailize £18 15s: because the monthly payments on which we profess to be hastening? Is man a mere will neither receive countenance nor support, what position one share in this Building Society are 1s. 5d., and moral that the things of time and sense are suffered, in Mored by E. Deedes, Esq. Seconded by G. Vansin of Earland fr m 1d. for management, making a total of 1s. 4d., the one present system of education, to have such a prepon-The thurch of England and the first part of the continued payment, making a total of 1s. 4d., the our present system of education, to have the earliest times have been and in a part of the continued payment of which during the existence of derating and overwhelming influence? possible community of interest and welfure. The Church the Society would entitle the subscriber to one share, the Seciety would entitle the subscriber to one share, the tener of its reply? "Seek we first the kingdom of or 412 10s, at the close of the Society; conse-

ments without trouble or risk, either to themselves or

KING'S COLLEGE.

We this week complete the publication of the docuber will contain a brief history, by the Lord Bishop, of the College, from its first germ in 1797 to its suppression in 1850.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

ME Churchmen of the Diocese of Toronto must bear in mind that we cannot, with any reasonable hope, make a successful appeal to our brethren in the Mother Country for assistance in establishing an University worthy by our own exertions that we are in earnest.

Besides, therefore, signing the Petitions to the Queen members of the Church will subscribe liberally in money

Ereasurers :

The Honourable GEORGE CROOKSHANK. The Honourable WILLIAM ALLAN. The Honourable JAMES GORDON.

Janker : THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Peter Paterson - Building Soundy work.
Googe Crockshack, jun., Collarer Metropolitan Build-Additional Subscriptions from St. Paul's Church, Toronta. Hichard U. Birre, I. share Metropolitan Building Suc. 212.20 0
Alexander Murray, 1rtl acres in Murray, 550 0 0
F. St. C. Berlander, 5 shares Metrop. Building Suciety 50 0 0
A Carthew, 50 acres in Gro. 50 0 0
John Lyous, I. share Metropolitan Building Suciety 12.10 0
Henry Jeanop. 20 0 0

From the Congregation of the Church of the Hily Trinity, Toronto. Hev. W. Stemett, M.A., 12 Shares in the Metropolitan Hullding Soriety. Edward Guldsmith York Wills additionally.

£10 0 0

Prescutt.
. S. Merevin, 104 acres of land. . £47-10-0 Dunham Jones, 50 acres of land. John R. Tuske (Clerk)

Job Trecon (Clerk)

..... £33 6 6 Lands not valued -941 Acres.

Communication.

I We deem it necessary to follow the example of the Landon Church adicals, and in apprise our readers that we are not responsible for aptinums of our Currespondents — ED. Cutson.] To the Editor of the Church.

At a time when public attention is particularly

directed to the subject of the New University, the prin

mediate or secondary causes which have led to this mportant change, it may be desirable for us as Church not to rest satisfied with a mere superficial view of matter, but rather to investigate it thoroughly, in order that we may discover what to us is confessedly of the greater importance, viz., its primary of colling cause. This, it appears to me, is the Practica Insidelity (for I can call it nothing else) which is, alas: so tearfully manifested by our rulers, both Colonial and either Government are open or avowed Infide's (God for-bid they evel should be); but I do say, and I repeat the without any fear of contradiction on Scriptural grounds, that their acts, as public bodies, are of a practically infidel nature: five what is the very essence of Infi-delity?-a disbelief of Revealed truth. And if such dishelief though not expressed by the line is yet manion that account? Assuredly not. And does not the same rule hold good of jubic bodies as of individuals? Undoubtedly it does. Thus, then, Sir, it appears to me, is the origin of the whole evil; for, disguise it as we may, it is this, and this alone, which has caused, in addition to many other evils, the open encouragement of Popers which of late has been so fearfully manifested in both countries. And here the question naturally arises, tianity? If true, then undoubtedly it is the duty of both tiovernments to foster and cherish it by every means in their power. If false, it is equally their duty, in every possible way, to protect their people from the baneful influence of its errors and superstitions. For we must remember that a nation is only a large family: the same Esq., and it was principle applies and the same responsibility attaches in both cases. Let, then, our Governments, whether here the Rev. Rector for his conduct in the chair. remember that a nation is only a large family; the same principle applies and the same responsibility attaches in or in the Mother Country, no longer attempt to shelf themselves under the plea of experiency—a plea which can in no way apply to a Christian nation—but let them search the Word of God, and make that the guide of their conduct as rulers, no less than as individual members of community at large. Till then, we can hope for no improvement in this respect, or in any other which concerns evils of a similar nature, or proceeding from similar causes. And is not the system of Godless Education.

quently, 2s. per month, or £1 4s. per year, would God and His righteousness first or entirely wought in our into Record or preference to the measure £18 15s., the value of one and a-half shares, 'educational establishments?' I asswer unbestatingly, most of their ability in carrying out its objects. before others, for the State never made any such closers.

We shall publish the prospectus of "The Church and the ution existed long before the birth of sects and denominations. The Church and State were itentical of England and Metropolitan Building Society" so inculation of religious trath. On the contrary, in all of The rame men constituted both the Church of the President, and the Rev. Dr. Beaven Vice-President is upper an advanced by the Church of the President, and the Rev. Dr. Beaven Vice-President is upper an advanced by the Church of the Church of the President, and the Rev. Dr. Beaven Vice-President is upper an advanced by the Church of the Church of the President, and the Rev. Dr. Beaven Vice-President is upper an advanced by the Church of the Church at one time in their capacity of members of the Church of Christ within the language of the Church; at another time in their capacity of members of the Commonwealth legislating for the good of receive the ligit in and the Church; at another time in their capacity of members of the commonwealth legislating in matters purely civit; and, to use the language of a talanted author spraking of this usion, "the history and the institutions of England have unfidded themselves for conturnes, and through members." This Society may be made a most through members of the church of the Church object; and we expect the blessing of God upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of Society, in our own? I have already stated what I conscientiously believe to be the origin of these evils—their leading and primary cause, vis. the practical infidding manifested by both Governments. This it is, and this alone, I have the origin of these evils—their leading and primary cause, vis. the practical infideling manifested by both Governments. This it is, and this alone, I have never the blessing of God upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a system of god upon us as a people, when Popery is encouraged, and a Directors will make such arrangements as will enable which, under the guize of expediency, has, through the members, not residing in the city, to make their payable of both Governments, fortered Popery, thrown open acts of both Governments, fortered Popery, thrown open acts of both Governments. the Legislative Halls and Council Chambers to the enemies of our Protestant faith, and established a system equally suitable for a Pagan or Mohammedan as for a Christian country. This, then, is practical infidelity in its development,—the cause undoubtedly of much, if not indeed the greater part, of our national guilt. we have not yet come to the root of the evil. It lies ments referring to King's College. Our next number will contain a brief history, by the Lord Bishop, of its origin in the corruption of our fallen nature. It is, if I may so speak, the infidelity of the heart, first cherished here-then, also ! ton often and too fearfully manifeste in the enaduct, whether of public bodies or of individual members of the community at large. As we have now then discovered the evil, the remedy is sufficiently clear. It is to be found in the practical application of the Word of God to the wants and occurrences of common life .the practical acknowledgment of the duty incumbent on us all, to take this Blessed Volume as our guide at all times, and under all circumstances-in all ranks and conditions of life-in private and in public-through evil report and good report-asking, each for himself, with the simplicity of little children. "Lord, what wouldst Thou have me to do?" and invariably turning to the page of Divine Revelation for an answer. In this way, and in no other, can the Giant of Infidelity be overcome, and the people committed to our charge be rescued from his power. May God give us all grace earnestly to contend, singly and collectively, against this fearful evil-obeying the Divine injunction by putting on the whole armour of our flod, that we may be enabled to stand in the evil day which appears to be so fast approaching our Church and country.
Diocese of Toronto, 6th March, 1850.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CASADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY. HAMILTON.

A numerous meeting of the Vestry of this parish was held on the evening of the 12th instant, to take into con-sideration the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Rev. Rector (J. G. GEDDES) in the chair, J. T. Gilkison, Esq., Secretary.

The Rev. Chairman opened the proceedings by reading the Letter of the Lord Bishop. The following Resolu-tions were then submitted, with appropriate remarks from movers and seconders, and carried unanimously; with the exception of dissent by two members, who propo lengthy amendment, expressive of confidence in the Act establishing the University of Toronto. Moved by Sin Allan N. MacNan, seconded by R.

Juson, Eq., and

Resolved.—1. That this meeting desires to express its warm and hearty approvaled the Pastoral Letter, on the subject of the University, lately addressed to us by our venerable Bishop, and to convey to His Lardship our thanks for the able, incid and unanswerable manner in which he has treated the subject, both in that letter and in the Petitions to Her Majesty and the House of Lords. Moved by Junes O'Railly, seconded by H. C. BAKES.

Remlerd,-2. That this meeting is firmly persuaded that Religion should form the ground-work of all educa-tion—that its lessons should be interwoven with the whole course of instruction, and that the communication of secular knowledge, apart from religious influence, or sup-plication of the Divine blessing, is sinful and pernicious, and, therefore, deserving the condemnation of every

Moved by Da. McKELCAN, seconded by T. STINSON

Resolved .- 3. That His late Majesty King George the Fourth, established, by Royal Charter, a University, mainly on Church of England principles; that, objections having been made to such College (although, we believe, withou on), on the ground of exclusiveness, a modification of the said Charter was made by Act of the Provincial Par-liament, depriving it of its distinctive character as a Church of England Institution, but retaining in it a Professorship of Divinity and religious worship according to the rites of the Church of England, for those who belonged to her communion, and a declaration of belief in the in-Trinity, on the part of the Professors, thus maintaining, n some measure, its character as a religious limitation

Moved by Jone O. Harr, Esq., seconded by H. Mc-Kinster, Esq., and
Resolved, -4. That the late Act establishing Toronto University has entirely destroyed the religious character eral Officers of this District Branch, and they be requised of the Institution, excluding all religious worship and to continue their services during the ensuing year.

instruction, declaring ministers of religion incapable of holding the chief offices therein, and abolishing the ne cessity of any belief in Christianity on the part of the Professors; and under these circumstances we cannot hesitate to pronounce it a Godless Institution, and, in our opinion, no member of the Church of England can consistently give it his countenance or support. Moved by M. VANKOUGHNET. Esq., seconded by

W. Laggo, Esq., and
Resolved, -5. That the recent Act has signally failed in accomplishing its proposed object, viz.; to "conciliate the confidence and secure the support of all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects;" insamuch as not only is the Church of England opposed to the mea sure, but, to quote the language of one of the leading religious bodies in this Province, "Victoria. Regiopolis and Queen's Colleges cannot co-operate with the framers of the godless scheme; and so long as the measure regodiess University .- and according to the best of their ability pursue their own course, retaining their Charters, and furnishing the youth in their halls with an Education founded on Religious Principles; at the very least, we may safely say, that three-fourths of the country are opposed to the Bill, and that proportion is daily increasing. Moved by Dr. GERALD O'RIELLY, seconded by J. T.

GHARBON, Esq., and Resolved,-6. That no alternative now remaining the Church of England but to establish a University of her own, in dependence on the blessing of Almighty Imperial. I do not say that the individual members of God, this meeting rejoices to find that the powerful either Government are open or avowed Infidels (God for- appeal of the Bishop of this Piocese is already calling forth liberal contributions for that important object; they pledge themselves, according to their ability, to aid in accomplishing so noble an undertaking; they cordially unite with their venerable Bishop in appealing to the liberality of the Mother Country; and they trust that his indefatigable exertions to procure instice for the Church in this Province may be erowned with complete success. Moved by WILLIAM ATKINSON, Esq., seconded by

RICHARD RULL Esq., and Readerd .- ?. That an account of the proceedings of this meeting, and the Resolutions adopted, he transmitted by the Rector and Churchwardens for publication in The L'AureA newspaper.

A subscription list was laid on the table, when six gentlemen subscribed in lands and money 4750. A com-mittee of fifteen was appointed to obtain signatures to petitions, and subscripti ons to the University The Rev. Chairman baving left the chair, and the

same taken by William Atkinson, Esq .-Sir A. N. MACHAB moved, seconded by W. BLARENEY.

WOODSTICE.

A Vestry meeting was held in Woodstock, on Thursday last to take the Bishop's Letter into consideration. The Rector occupied the chair, and Mr. John Douglass was appointed Secretary. After a few remarks from the Chairman, the Secretary read the Pastoral Letter of the Bishop, and the Rev. Mr. Paimer, of Guelph, who had been invited to attend the meeting, was called upon to which is, alas : so rife in both lands, an evil of this very address the assembly. The Rev. Gentleman's address was class? Is it not of a smilar nature and proceeding from secretarily long, but it was listened to with the most pro-

That your Petitioner need scarcely declare to your her Ministry, and to supply recancies continually hap- cause of complaint on the part of the larry of the Church more than £12. 10s. But it is quite evident, that similar causes, to this very one arrangement of Papery of found attention.—When he had concluded Sir Alian & Thet your Petitioner need searcely declare to your Honourable House that the United Church of England to the Province, and Ireal to the destitute settlements of the Province, that the provided in her articles and formularies, are expected to the settlements of the Province, to this vev one arazoment of Popery of Good attennion.—When he had concluded Sir Alian X was caused up-not form the latty of the Church of England to the part of the latty of the Church inneres to the destitute settlements of the Province, to this vev one arazoment of Popery of Good attennion.—When he had concluded Sir Alian X was caused up-not form the latty of the Church and though all comments as to their "laving no voice in those matters more hand) to the province of interpretation of Church and though all comments of the destitute settlements of the Province, to the vev one arazoment of Popery of Good attennion.—When he had to their "laving no voice in those matters more hand) as to their "laving no voice in those matters more hand to the perfect of the time, and so their "laving no voice in those matters more hand to the province of the time, and so their "laving no voice in those matters more hand to the province of the time, and so their "laving no voice in the matter more hand to the province of the time, and though all comments of the destitute settlements of the Province. In the received to the was united to the province of the time, and the province of the time, and though all comments of the destitute settlements of the time, and though all comments of the destitute settlements of the time, and the received to the province of the time, and the perfect Eng. and Academic That this meeting tenders its sincere thanks

to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his pastoral letter rela-God and H . righteousness" Is, then, the kingdom of of the Church of England, and that the Churchmen most of their at lity in carrying out its offects Moved by G. Alexander, Esq., Seconded by G. W.

Whitehead, hop, and.

Removed - That a committee of seven be appointed to carry the above resolution into effect, and that said Committee do counts of the Rev. W. Beltridge. Rector, the Church Wardens, and E. Deedes, J. G. Va-

Moved by Mr. Heary Finkle, Seconded by Mr. Imper Residved.-That the Secretary be requested to forward the above resolutions of the Vestry to the Church new

Mr. Impett and Mr. Richard Adams; with power to

Moved by T. Cottle Esq. seconded by G. Alexander Esq. That the Thanks of the meeting be given to the Chair man for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

TVENDENAGA. At a Meeting of the Churchwardens and Vestry of Christ's Church, Tyendenaga, held on Monday, the 18th

March. The Rev. S. Givins in the Chair,

The following Resolution was adopted: -That although the means of the Members of the Check of England in this township (all of whom are in huntle circumstances) are fully occupied in accuring Check accommodation, and in providing for the income by purchasing an endowment and be subscriptions, yet we full the mean of the call of our Verse. chasing an endowment and by subscriptions, yet we feel it our bounden duty to respond to the call of our Vosses, ble Diocesan in his late Pastoral Letter, respecting the University, and to identify ourselves with the highly is portant and now indispensible object he has in view, by a contribution, however small, therefore,—Reselved, That the Churchwardeas and Vestry of Christ's Church, Tysendenaga, on behalf of themselves and the members of the Church in the said Township, hereby pleage themselves to contribute to the above object, the sum of Twenty contribute to the above object, the sum of Twenty Five pounds, currency, to be said in yearly instalme of five pounds each, and to be raised by Collections the several stations, after Sermons preached for the oncasion, and the deficiency, if any, to be made up by those

members who have subscribed for the purpose.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SECTION. The Annual Meeting of this District Branch was beld in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the evening of Thereday, February 21st. The Evening Service was read by the Rev. E. C. Hower. After which the Chair was taken by the Venerable the Archdescon of York, who, having by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lork, who, having read the usual prayer, opened the business of the evening with a few appropriate and eloquent observations relative to the object of the meeting. He then called upon the acting Secretary, the Rev. J. Avison, to read the Annual Report, in which an account was given of the exertions made during the past year by the several Parishial As-sociations, composing the Newcastle District Branch, and of the success attending those exertions.

After the reading the Report, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:-

Moved by Dr. McNah, in absence of G. M. Boswell. Esq., and seconded by G. S. Daintry Esq.

1. That the Report just read be adopted, and that the same bel published in the Church newspaper and Co-

Moved by the Rev. S. Armour, seconded by the Box.

E. Patterson.

2. That this District Brauch of the Church Society.

desires to record its humble thankfulness to Almighty

A factor measure of success which has been worker. safed to it during the past year. Moved by R. D. Chatterton, Esq., seconded by the

That in contemplation of the manifold and great benefits which the Church Society, under God, has be the humble instrument of schieving, it is the daty, as it is the privilege, of every son and daughter of the Church, in this Diocese, to become a member of the same. Moved by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, seconded by J. Corrigal, Esq.

4. That this meeting recognizes, and would make

act upon, the Scriptural obligation which the Church actively has adopted as its motto. "Freely ye have restrict, lively give;" and, feeling that it is the description. freely give; and, feeling that it is the duty of every Christian to give liberally of his substance to perposes picty and charity as God has prospered him, it affirm Moved by R. D. Chatterton, Esq., in absence of Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, and seconded by Asa A. Burnham Esq. 5. That this meeting strongly appreciates the servi

of those clergyman who have attended meetings of this Society in several of the more remote Townships of this District, and earnestly requests the continuance of these ralashle exertions, in order that the Churchmen, of every Township, may understand and support the claims of this Moved by J. S. Thomson, Esq., in absence of Major

Campbell, and seconded by the Rev. E. C. Bower, do. 6. That the thanks of this meeting be offered to the everal Ladies and tientlemen, who, in the several Pare chial associations composing this District Branch, have given their zealous exertions in collecting subscriptions on its behalf. Moved by J. V. Boswell, Esq., seconded by T. Esque.

Esq. 7. That the thunks of this meeting be given to the cov-Moved by the Hon. G. S. Boulton, seconded by the Rev. T. S. Kennedy.
8. That this Branch of the Church Society do experien

their warm concurrence in the sentiments receitly torth in a Pastoral Letter by the Lord Bishop of Terr on the duty of making a zealous and united e out this Diocese to provide a University for the member of the Church therein, which shall be beyond the trol of popular agitation or local parliamentary idea The Chairman baving left the chair, and Je

cutt, Esq., having taken it, it was moved by D. E. Bealton, Esq. and seconded by Mr. George Barnie.

9. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Venerable the Chairman for his servicus in presiding on the OCCRAIGD. The meeting was not surpassed, in interest, by any

previous one of the same description. About two handred and fifty persons were present, who semed very much pleased with the proceedings.

The audience seemed particularly gratified at listings to the remarks of the gentlemen who moved and seemed the eighth Resolution. The late measure of Parliament. one eignin to-notation. The late measure of Calmanness, in consecution reference to King's College, was demonated, in consecution terms, as a great act of national injustices, and its spirit was strongly contrasted with the feelings with which the grant of the French Monarch to the Rossan Calmada has ever been regarded. The information of the Regulation also warmly appropried the academics. of the Resolution, also, warmly supported the sent contained in the Episcopal letter that has recent peared, in reference to the establishment of a Unit to be conducted stiretty on Charch principles. After the business of the meeting was concluded des

venerable the Chairman dismined the assembly with the prayers appointed to be used by the constitution of the CHURCH SOCIETY MEETINGS, MARYSDURGE.

There are two Churches in this Mission, at both of which meetings were held on Thursday, 21st Feb. hast. At St. Phillip's, Milford, owing to the time, (11 o'media A.M..) the attendance was not large, but a few a Churchmen were present, who manifested great at Churchmen were present, who manuscust greatest the cause, and unanimously adopted several resolution bearing immediately upon the interests of the Church Sciety, together with one approving of the Lord Biology Pastoral Letter on the subject of the Church University. The meeting finally resolved itself into a Bracch of the Church Society, and it was moved by George Koon, Esp. seconded by Samuel Love, Esq., and

Resolved .- That the following persons do constitute the Phillips Parochial Committee of the Church Society for the ensuing year :-

Rev. JOHN R. TOOKE. THOS. COOK, Esq., Recretary. R. Terobell. Est. Hazelton Richards, Esq. Mrs. George Knoz. Mrs. Dr. Whatley. George Gibs in, Esq. Mrs. John McCarroll,

The meeting at St. John's, eleven miles east of Millerd, was held at half past six, P.M., and, notwithstanding the had state of the roads, the artendance was excellent, both as regards members and respectability. Divine Service was read by the Rev. Henry Brent, of St. Marh'a, Barriefield, after which the Chair was taken by the Musiconary, who opened the meeting by realing the prescribed prayer. It was then