

higher Government, King's College would have very soon began the business of instruction.

In the meantime the enemies of the Church, deeming the conditions of the Charter too favourable to her Spiritual interests, made a clamour that attracted, in 1828, the attention of a Committee of the House of Commons, then sitting on the Civil Government of Canada; and the members of the Church of England in Upper Canada, having been incorrectly stated as very few in number, the Committee in their report recommended the establishment of two Theological Professors—one of the Church of England, and another of the Church of Scotland; but that, with respect to the President, Professors, and all others connected with the College, no religious test whatever should be required, but that the Professors (with the exception of the Theological Professors,) should sign a declaration that, as far as it was necessary for them to advert in their lectures to religious subjects, they would distinctly recognize the truth of the Christian Revelation, and abstain altogether from inculcating particular doctrines. Nothing came of this recommendation; for the Charter, with the exception of the College Council, was more open than the Committee suggested, and steps to appoint a Theological Professor of the Church of the Scotland were afterwards rendered unnecessary, as that Church obtained a Royal Charter establishing a College, with University powers, exclusively their own, and which is now in operation.⁽ⁱ⁾ But although no action was had on the recommendation of the Committee, it did infinite mischief, as it appeared to imply that

i. Appendix E., p. 21.