

The danger of such a measure passing the Legislature within a short period is great. Few would have believed it to be so a month or two ago; but from this very security, as so often happens, the peril has sprung. The friends of unsectarian education, happily found in *all* the churches, have no time to lose. Public meetings should be held at once. Petitions against the renewal of these grants, in any form, to Colleges not entirely national in their appointments of Professors and general management, should be put in circulation and sent forward without delay; and the members of the Legislature, a majority of whom, it is believed, are disposed to do what is right and just in the matter, should be assured that they have the support of the country.

If the measure is defeated by the immediate and unmistakable action of the constituencies—and by the firmness of the Legislature to their well-understood convictions—not injury but good will be done to the denominations moving in the matter, through their clergy, but in opposition to many of their own most intelligent and pious members. Churches travel beyond the sphere which the Great Head has marked out for them when they employ their resources, either alone, or in conjunction with Government, in giving classical and scientific instruction to the general community; and suffer for doing it. One may admire their liberality; but surely the givings of a Christian Church would be more appropriately used in *teaching the gospel of Jesus Christ* to the millions of perishing men who do not know it. One cannot help grieving that any influential section of the Church of Christ should so mistake the work devolved on it by the Saviour. It is the province of the Government, as it is understood among us, to provide facilities for education, both common and higher, for all the citizens; or of these citizens, in their capacity as such; and if one college in Toronto is not enough, let others be instituted in other parts, or those in existence adopted, where the locality is suitable. No better use could be made of the public moneys, if the need for additional colleges can be made out.

In the meantime, we commend the matter to the intelligent and prayerful consideration of our readers. In one aspect of it, quite secular—in another it cannot fail to appeal powerfully to all that is most distinctively christian in us. It is in what is conceived to be the interests not of political parties; not even of our excellent educational system; but of true religion—in all the Churches, and what is closely connected therewith, brotherly feeling between them—that these lines are written; in the interests, we will add, of that public justice of which Churches should be the chief defenders, but which they have sometimes, in misapprehension of their true interests, not hesitated to violate.

WEEK OF PRAYER, JANUARY 1869.

An address has been issued by the Evangelical Alliance inviting Christians in all lands to unite in special prayer, in January 1869, from 3rd to 10th inclusive. The following is the address, which is signed by the secretaries of the several branches:—

BELOVED BRETHREN IN CHRIST OF EVERY LAND.—In prospect of the coming new year, and mindful of the great blessings graciously vouchsafed by God in answer to the united supplications of his people, the Evangelical Alliance cordially renew their invitation to Christians throughout the world, to observe a week of prayer in January next.

Very gratifying reports have been received of the observance of this