than one-fourth t church. And ng to that one ntes is supplied

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existing, which, it appears, is almost the necessary result of circumstances beyond the power of legislation to alter,—unless, indeed, special provisions were made for the proscription of that church—and which he himself acknowledges to be a result, that even when the Charter shall have been modified according to his wishes, is more to be desired than deplored?

But it is urged, the establishment of Divine service according to the rites of the Church of England and Ireland, is convincing evidence of the exclusiveness of the institution.

Now there are two points to which this objection may be applied—to the establishment of Divine service at all, or to its being according to the ritual of that Church. are, it is hoped, very few who would advocate the entire removal of religious duties from an institution designed for the education of the young. There are, it is believed, very few christian parents who would desire to send their sons to an establishment from which every acknowledgement of Christianity was systematically proscribed. Nor does the charter of the University leave the views of the royal founder on so important a matter in doubt. The preamble states that one of the objects contemplated in the establishment of the College, was "the education of youth in the principles of the Christian religion;" and the making provision "concerning the performance of Divine service therein," is specially stated as part of the duties of the College Council. Nor have those clauses been repealed or modified by the act of 1837. If then it appeared to be essential, that Divine service should be established, surely all the different forms, in which it is celebrated by the different denominations, could not have been adopted; and if any one was to be preferred, undoubtedly the United Church of England and Ireland had a right to the preference, as the church to which the founder of the University belonged; and which is the established church in two of the three kingdoms of which the parent state is composed; and that, also, to which it was most probable that the majority of the members of the University would belong.