

The Church.

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

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TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 26, 1850.

[WHOLE No., DCCIII.]

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2nd Lesson
Dec. 29. 1st S. AFT. CHRISTMAS.	M. Isaiah 37, Acts 26. E. " 38, 3 John	
" 30.	M. " 63, Acts 27. E. " 64, 3 John	
" 31.	M. " 65, Acts 28. E. " 66, Jude	
Jan. 1. CIRCUMCISION.	M. Gen. 17, Rom. 2. E. Deut. 10, Coloss 2.	
" 2.	M. Gen. 1, Matt. 1. E. " 2, Rom. 1.	
" 3.	M. " 3, Matt. 2. E. " 4, Rom. 2.	
" 4.	M. " 5, Matt. 3. E. " 6, Rom. 3.	
" 5. 2d S. AFT. CHRISTMAS.	M. Isaiah 41, Matt. 4. E. " 43, Rom. 4.	

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Poetry.

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS.

Long it is,—how long ago
Records of the past must show,—
Since the shepherds saw the light
Of the heavenly host at night;
Since the Magi watched the star,
Shining in the heavens afar.
See ye what a lowly bed
Shelters our Immanuel's head?
Come once more; O come and bring
Willing offerings to your King.
Guileless heart is his demand,
Praising life and labouring hand;
Have ye given the heart away?
Offer it again to-day.

Brightly, when I was a child,
Many a Christmas morning smiled,
But I see a beauty now
On the polished laurel's bough—
On the laurusinus' flower,
Blossoming in wintry hour—
On the holly's berried store.
That I never saw before:
Now they seem as pledges given
Of unfading wreaths in heaven;
Glory coming yet more near,
Every day, and every year.

Is it fancy that the lay
Sweeter sounds each Christmas day?
Is it fancy that the light
Of the sun shines yet more bright?
There are more to swell the strain,
"Glory to the lamb once slain."
Yes, they are in number more
Than they ever were before;
Some who, in the broad way trod,
Enemies to peace and God,
Now have turned from sin away,
Learn'd to kneel, to praise, and pray.
Some who, but a year ago,
Trod this wilderness of woe,
Now are safe in heaven above,
Monuments of mighty love.
Louder may the song ascend,
Melody that cannot end,
Join to swell the chorus now,
"Lamb of God, all worthy Thou!" L. E.

THE FIRST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS. DECEMBER 29TH, 1850.

MORNING PRAYER.—FIRST PROPER LESSON Isaiah xxxvii.

As, on last Sunday, the services of the Church encouraged us to look to that Saviour who should "come among us and with great might succour us," so this Lesson, after we have celebrated his coming in the flesh, gives a remarkable example both of his will and power, to succour them who call upon him in their distress, and who trust in his protection and support rather than in the arm of flesh.—The first Proper Lesson for Morning Prayer last Sunday exposed the folly and mischief of the Jews trusting in the arm of flesh: the present proves the advantage of trusting in the Lord their Saviour. Hezekiah, sore pressed by the forces of the king of Assyria, and dismayed and grieved at the blasphemous insolence of Rabshakeh, (verses 1—5,) remembered that the Lord was on his side, and sent Isaiah to call upon Him for help in his calamity. His faith was not vain, and the prophet (verses 6 and 7) sent him the assurance of safety; which (ver. 8—13) was immediately fulfilled, by an attack of the Egyptians upon Assyria. Rabshakeh went to meet his new enemy, but left an insulting message that he would return and take captive the Jews, as he had other nations, in despite of the God in whom Hezekiah trusted. Hezekiah again had recourse to God, and, in humble prayer, besought

him to vindicate his honour, (verses 14—20), and save his people from the blasphemous heathen.—Isaiah then assures him of effectual aid, and that the vaunting idolater shall receive a signal defeat and punishment, which accordingly took place.

"Jerusalem was the figure of God's church; and he calls her a virgin, because of the purity of religion which is ever in the true church herself, and that chaste worship, which she pays to the one true God. And it ought to fill all her true members with joy and comfort in their sufferings or dangers, that God expressly counts all that their enemies do against them, as done against himself. He so espouses their cause, as to make their interests his own. And to shew us how little danger there is from our most formidable enemies when the Lord takes our part, the church is here introduced, under the character of a virgin as laughing and shaking her head at the loud threats of the haughty Assyrian. How mortifying must such contempt be to a proud spirit! How noble an argument of a strong faith, to smile in the midst of danger! We may safely smile, and laugh our enemies to scorn, when God hath paralyzed their powers."—Wogan.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

AT A MEETING

Of the Church University Board, called by order of the Lord Bishop, and held at the Church Society's House, on Saturday, the 21st of Dec. 1850, his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto addressed the meeting as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I have taken as early a moment as I conveniently could after my return, to request that you would do me the favour to assemble, in order that I might thank you personally for your kindness in associating, during my absence for the purpose of forwarding, by any means that might be suggested, the great object in which we take so deep an interest—namely the establishment of a University, in which the young men of our Church may be educated by teachers, who shall be under no necessity of abstaining from instructing them in the Articles of her Faith, and who will feel it to be their first and highest duty to inculcate a knowledge of her doctrines, and to train up the youth committed to their care, in a pious observance of her worship.

What you will naturally desire first to know is, the measure of success which has so far attended our exertions.—I mean the exertions made in this country before my departure, and the efforts made by myself in England, which efforts were unremitting during the period of my stay there.

That you may have all under one view, I have requested Mr. Champion to prepare a statement of the contributions made in Canada, in land and money; and I have furnished him with the means also of preparing a similar statement of the amount raised upon the appeal made by me in England.—These minutes will remain deposited with the Secretary of the Church Society, who will at all times exhibit them to any Member of the Church who may desire to see them.

They will show that there have been subscriptions made in Upper Canada in land, of the estimated value of £7,562 15 0
In money to the amount of 16,708 2 6
Acres not valued, 3391, but taking them at the usual estimation of one pound per acre..... 3,391 0 0
Two Town Lots, not valued by the donors, but assumed to be worth 50 0 0
£27,711 17 6

And I have the pleasure of stating that in addition to this fund, donations have been made by kind friends of our undertaking in England, to the amount of ten thousand pounds sterling, or in currency about 12,444 0 0 which includes the very liberal contributions made by the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the University of Oxford.

The Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has also given a valuable piece of land within the city of Toronto, which is estimated at 3,000 0 0

£43,155 17 6

I was under the necessity of incurring the expence of printing documents and circulars in great numbers, as I depended more on the hope of exciting a general interest among the Members of our Church, than of being assisted by any large contributions from individuals which must always be uncertain. These aids we cannot doubt will come in time—the good and wise Being in whose cause we are engaged, will dispose the hearts of His people to strengthen our efforts. We must not on our part let the design drop for a moment—we must and will advance steadily and as expeditiously as shall be in our power by all the exertion we can use; and we need not fear—that when, with the blessing of God, we have so far matured our plan as to be able to open a College for our youth on the sound and liberal system to which we have pledged ourselves, an interest in its success will be found to gain ground rapidly, and to show itself occasionally in those munificent benefactions which in all countries have come in aid of institutions founded for such worthy purposes.

Deducting from the funds raised in England, the expences unavoidably incurred by me in such disbursements as I have referred to, (which form indeed the only deduction from the fund, for all my own personal expences from the time of my departure to my return, I have cheerfully defrayed from my private means,) we may still reckon on about ten thousand pounds sterling, because there will be accessions yet flowing in from the effect of measures adopted by me for making an appeal to the several parishes throughout England.

For realizing and securing the contributions made in this country in land and money, measures should immediately be taken; and one important consideration is, what is the best and most convenient method of investing the property in the absence of a corporate capacity which, after some delay, we may hope to obtain, either by an Act of the Legislature or by a Royal Charter.

In order to avoid the necessity of calling upon all the Members of this Committee to meet; except on such particular occasions as may require it, I propose that I may be favoured with the assistance of a Council, to be composed of a limited number of gentlemen, whose advice I can have in all matters respecting the College, and its property, until a more formal constitution can be obtained.

In the mean time, I propose that the property shall be vested in a limited number of Trustees who will act, in regard to the care and disposition of it, under such instructions as they shall receive from the Council.

While I was in England I made an application to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for a Charter for the government of the proposed College, and being requested to furnish the form or heads of such a Charter as I thought desirable, I framed a draft which I now lay a copy of before you.

It was prepared by me chiefly from the original Charter of King's College as granted by the Crown, and from the system adopted in regard to Bishop's College, established at Lennoxville, in Lower Canada, through the exertions of the present Lord Bishop of Quebec.

What may be the prospect of our speedily obtaining a Charter of Incorporation, it is difficult at present to determine. We should have thought it incredible, if it had not been proved to us, that either the Imperial or Colonial Government could have wanted the firmness to afford their countenance and support to an institution for the education of youth in avowed connexion with the established religion of the Empire; and more surprising still it has been to us, to find that they wanted the justice even to maintain the grant which they had actually made for that obviously wise and necessary purpose. This, however, I do not speak of as a ground of reproach to one administration or party more than another. It would perhaps be unjust so to represent it—though I believe there have been some public men serving in this Province, while the destruction of King's College was in progress, who could have scarcely brought themselves to concur in such a measure as has been passed in disregard to the solemn pledge of our Sovereign.

However this may be, it is our duty to repair the injury that has been done, as soon as we can, and as effectually as we can. For the youth of the National Church ought no more than the youth of other religious denominations to be forced into a College, in which no Church or form of doctrine is acknowledged, nor into any College under the exclusive government of an Ecclesiastical body other than their own.

In behalf of the Roman Catholics, the Presbyterians and Methodists, the Government have provided the means of avoiding this difficulty by granting to them Charters of Incorporation for Colleges of their own, and I will not suppose it possible that they will withhold the same advantage from us. But if we could be certain that they would, it should not in the slightest degree divert us from our object.

You will be glad, I think, to learn that a site has been procured for our University—such as seems to combine many advantages. I have agreed to the purchase of twenty acres of land very eligibly situated, being the front part of Park Lot Number —, at a price which I think not unreasonable. No other tract, so well calculated for the purpose, I believe, could have been procured in the vicinity of this city, or rather I may say, in the city, for it is within its limits.

While I was in England I procured the plan of a new College, intended to be erected near Liverpool which, it appears to me, may, with some modifications, be adapted to our purpose, and my expectation is that we may have so much of it completed before the next winter, as will enable us to commence instruction.

All who take an interest in the Church University must have observed with pleasure the promptitude with which several of our most eminent Medical Practitioners have associated themselves with the view of forming a complete Medical Faculty, to be conducted in the same spirit, which we trust, will ever animate the whole. The known talents and character of these gentlemen give the best assurance for the efficiency of the department which they have with so much kindness undertaken.

Such, gentlemen, are the matters which I wished to communicate to you, and adding, to what I have now said, the more detailed statement which has appeared in *The Church* newspaper, you will, I trust, find yourselves in possession of every thing important which you can desire to know respecting my journey to England, and the present state and prospects of the University. I have many difficulties to encounter and surmount, but the great encouragement which we have already received from every quarter where the Gospel is honoured, gives us a sure promise of a successful result. The work which we have in hand has not been undertaken from caprice or trivial motives, but has been rendered absolutely necessary by events over which we had no control, and believing them to have been permitted by a wise Providence for the trial of our Christian principles, we should have proved ourselves traitors to the Saviour and his body, the Church, had we shrunk back in selfish indifference."

At the conclusion of his Lordship's address, the following Resolution was moved by the HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE, and seconded by the HON. JAMES GORDON, and having been put to the Meeting by the Secretary, was unanimously carried:—

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO for the interesting Report which he has had the goodness to lay before it of his proceedings in England, and of the present condition of the Church University Fund.

THOS. CHAMPION, Sec.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The Treasurer begs to acknowledge the following special donations to the Widows and Orphan's Fund:—

S. Kirkpatrick.....	£0 5 0
Baroness Grant, Senr.....	1 5 0
—per Rev. R. Rogers.....	£1 10 0
Also, Misson Fund.....	1 7 6
Bishop's Student's Fund.....	1 4 0
—per Rev. R. J. C. Boyer.....	2 11 6

Subscriptions have also been received from the following Parochial Associations:—

Napanee, per Rev. W. B. Lauder.....	£1 5 0
Tryconell, per Rev. H. Holland.....	2 10 0
Sandwich, per Rev. W. Richie.....	1 5 0
Merse, per Rev. R. C. Boyer.....	1 5 0
St James's, Kingston, per Rev. R. V. Rogers	0 5 0

The Assistant Secretary of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, addressed a Circular to several of the Clergy of the Diocese, on the 10th instant, which, he regrets, has in some cases been misunderstood. It may therefore be as well to repeat what has been previously stated, "That any contribution made to a Parochial Association is considered in every respect as if made to the Parent Society." The Circular was sent with the view of correcting errors, if any existed, and therefore should there be no answer sent to their replies, the writers will be kind enough to consider the explanation to be satisfactory.

Replies have been received from the Rev. Messrs. Armour, Holland, Lauder, Nelles, R. Flood, T. W. Marsh, Read, E. Grasset, Ritchie, Clarke, J. W. Marsh, Elwood, Boyer, Mulkins, Stimson, Shirley, Boswell, Mockridge, Rogers.