"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."-JEREMIAH vi. 16.

TORONTO, CANADA, THURSDAY. MARCH 28, 1850.

VOLUME XIII., No. 35.]

poetry.

EASTER HYMN.

The Lord hath risen ! From death and night Triumphantly he springs. Borne upwards to His Father's sight On countless angel wings. Cherub and Seraph at His feet Fling the victorious palms; All Heaven exults with anthems sweet, And harmony of psalms.

The narmony of parameters Up to the deathless chrystal wave Soars the eternal King : Conquest departeth from the grave And death has lost its sting: Up, to recount this mortal race Of toil and suffering run ; Once more to see the father's face And tell the victory won !

To lay all human sorrows down, Again to claim His own ; To take the giories of His crown, His sceptre and His throne. To say at what a priceless cost He washed all sin away ; And show how Death and Hell have lost Their terror and their sway. Haste, Lord, to have Thy Table decked, Thy Feast of Mercy stored; To choose a place for Thine Elect Beside the Father's board. Jesu I we weary for the day When Thou shall call us home. Then hear and hasten when we pray, "O Lord, Thy kingdom come !"

new birth unto righteousness.

repentance.

(By St. Amphilochus.)

earth with flowers; they struck with a reed Him who

had formerly struck Egypt with ten deadly plagues,

and drowned Pharaoh in the waves of the Red Sea;

even the Cherubim dare not look. And yet, while

suffering all these indignities, He prayed for those who

Who would have believed it? The Jews with

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day.	Date.	istored persons in eve		1st Less	son	2nd Lesson	
F	Mar. 31,	EASTER DAY.	{ M, E,			Romans 6. Acts 2*	
M	Sept. 1,	MONDAY IN EASTER WEEK.	{ M, E,	48 6.6	17,	Acts	3.
T	" 2,	TUESDAY IN EASTER WEEK.	{ M, E,		32,	Luke 1 Cor.	24 † 15.
		بالاستثنائين بدريانية	{ M, E,	Sam.	10,	John Heb.	21.
T	** b 4,		{ M, E,	41 41		Acts Heb.	1. 6.
Ŧ	" 5.	eises oler mehlen	{M. E,	**		Acts Heb.	2. 7.
S	" 6,		{ M, E,			Acts Heb.	3.
F	7,	1st Sund. Aft. Easter.		Numb.			4. 9.
-	From ve	rse 22. † To verse	13.	and an	will	and')	10.

EASTER SUNDAY.

oli

the

and

in in

an-ller sed

ting sks,

y bo ALP

Hal.

re in Com-

ford

IE,

011.

ny

nusibi

is Office

y. Sc. 86 toria, 86

of this holy day; the greatest and chiefest of Christian festivals. The holy Church no longer mourns her whom the heavens and the earth cannot contain; they crucified and buried Lord, but salutes, with joy and set a seal upon it, and fearing his resurrection, they thanksgiving, her risen and victorious Redeemer. The services of this solemn day, fraught with praises and festivity, are appointed, after a Lent of sadness, and a week of sorrow, to comfort those who mourn in against one who was no more? What man would could not be separated without the most fearful convulsion Zion; to give beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for not cease to fear his enemy after he has taken away Zion: to give beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of his life? What heart would not cast away its hatred heaviness. The Sunday is called in the old missals after being satisfied with the death, and glutted with tion of the Passover in the Jewish corresponds with the feast of Easter in the Christian Church. The one celebrates the deliverance of Israel from the power of their temporal enemies, the other commemorates the study of Christ's sugstical body, the Church, in the con-victory of Christ's sugstical body, the church, was but a mere math. He was guilty their conversion of the power of the po the Paschal or Passover Sunday, because the institu- the blood of its enemy? Why then, O barbarous quest of its Head over the enemies of man, sin, Satan, death ; for if He was but a mere man, He was guilty and death. The term Easter is peculiar to the service- of gross imposture when he spake these words :-- 'De-Quest of its Head over the enemies of marking, regarded as
and death. The term Easter is peculiar to the service-
book of the Anglican Church. Easter is derived from
the name of an Anglo-Saxon goddess, whose festival
is the name of an Anglo-Saxon goddess, whose festival
is and the completion of such education requires the establishment of a Col-
the indifferently and innocently pursued according as we
are on one or other side of the Atlantic, or even of the St.and the completion of such education requires the establishment of a Col-
to invert the pursue of the Atlantic, or even of the St.were had respecting the University working to inverte the establishment of a Col-
to inverte the pursue of the Atlantic, or even of the St.NorthWater the energies of the Atlantic or even of the St.NorthNorthWere had respecting the University working to inverte the stablishment of a Col-
to inverte the stablishment of a Col-
to inverte the stablishment of a Col-
to inverte the stablish was held in the Spring. This night restivants as But all thy precautions are useless. Wait till the Lawrence. now removed from the Churches; the altars are reornamented, the candles relighted, the crosses and images unveiled; and in the evening of this Sunday the favoured inhabitants of the seat of the Roman ee, are feted by the illumination of St. Peter, and the fire-works of the castle of St. Angelo. All fasts are forbidden save those of the Rogation days, during the whole interval between Easter and Whitsuntide, and in many Churches all the prayers are said while the people stand, in token of their joy at our Lord's resurrection. Among the many observances of this day, alike common to the Churches of the East and The Church of England, with but little external ap-Pearance of rejoicing, retains, with the services conolic Church, their joyous and grateful spirit. by the almost general admission of converts at this time into the Church by baptism. This holy sacrament was administered only at Easter and Whitsuntide, except in cases of extremest peril. A long and to the Church. Sermons and exhortations, many of which are extant, as those of Cyril, Chrysostom, Au-Sustine, and Basil, were addressed, day by day, to the new converts. On the arrival of the eventful day, (either the feast of the resurrection, or the day preceding it) the candidates, clad in white garments, were admitted to the Church. They continued in it daily for some time, often during the whole period until Whit-Sunday, expressing their own joy, and demanding the sympathy and congratulations of their friends on the privileges so lately conferred on them. The garments worn by the catechumens on this occasion were carefully retained by the officers of the Church, and if the convert apostatized, or disgraced his profession, it was shown and returned to him, to remind him of the vows he had broken, and of the innocence he had lost. The Anglican Church, with the holy Apostles, and with the doctors and wriers of the early Catholic Church, always connects the holy sacrament of baptism with the resurrection of Christ from the dead. Holy baptism, the sprinkling or immersion under water (a practice recommended and allowed, but not exclusively enjoined by the Church), represents, as in a figure, the death, burial, and resurrection of Christ, and foreshadows the death of the convert unto sin, the destruction of its power, and his resurrection to a new life. The putting under the water typifies that the font of baptism should be as the grave to the baptized person, from which he should rise to a new life, new service, new Master. "What day, therefore, could be more suita-

The first fathers of the Church rejoiced to heap titles third day after his death, and thou shalt behold all The first fathers of the Church rejoiced to heap titles of honour, and to celebrate the praises of this holy day. The first Christian emperore were accustomed to grant a general release to prisoners on this day, and to set all prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners free. The Church of Rome observes this fourth a reserve colligite the prisoners for the serves for the church of the church and State, and constitute a University, the reserves the reserves the reserves the reserves of the church and State, and constitute a University, the reserves the rese lights, priests, and cross-bearers, is instituted in re- and to harass thy rulers for guards; think not to obmembrance of our Lord's promise to his disciples, "I tain victory over thy God, seek not to corrupt these will go before you into Galilee." The Pope is met soldiers, to make them say that which is not true. on this Sunday as he goes to mass, by the three young- Arms cannot hinder a resurrection; all thy precauest cardinal deacons, whom he embraces, as emble- tions will not stop it. Didst thou not but a short matical of our blessed Redeemer's first interview with time ago see Lazarus shake off death like ordinary his faithful followers, when He arose from the dead. sleep? Didst thou not see him come forth, bound This custom was observed in all the Churches of hand and foot with grave-clothes, when he heard its This custom was observed in all the Churches of band and foot with grave-clothes, when he heard its accomplishment may appear. To this it may be ob-western communion, and in the Anglican Church, these words: 'Lazarus, come forth?' Didst thou is complished in the Apostles and the Primitive Church did not before the Reformation. All signs of mourning are not see him, dead as he was and bound in grave-clothes, West, there is one very interesting custom peculiar to with the relict of our valued friend and brother, on the the Eastern Church. The general salutation of each other on the dawn of the annual commemoration of this sacred day by the members of the Greek Church, "Christ is risen indeed, and appeared unto Simon." The Church of England, with but little external ap-Veyed to her from the early and pure times of the Catholic Church, their joycurs and error of the former years, should a gracious Providence relieve us from of this day give to her people the reasons for rejoicing on this holy day, and provide the most suitable lan-guage for the expression of their joy. This season was peculiarly marked in the earlier ages of the Church by the almost general admission of converte et this Lakeman. arduous preparation was required of the catechuments, Huntingford Parochial Collections, and a continued zeal or the persons who were candidates for an admission in furthering the interests of the Church.

ble to baptism than Easter? That day is the memo- Moved by George Alexander, Esq., seconded by Mr. William Grey, and

rial, that rite the power of the resurrection. May Resolved,-That the Report now read be received, and we, therefore, on the day of the resurrection, receive we, therefore, on the day of the resurrection, receive also the grace of the resurrection. The Church, such manner as the Committee may deem expedient. with an exceeding propriety, now calls together her Moved by Henry Finkle, seconded by J. Barwick, and

The

children, who were afar off, that she may bring forth those with whom she has long been in labour; and may offer the strong meat of doctrine to those who, as it were, have just been weaned from the milk of their set and early day, to consider the Bishop's Pas-toral Letter on the subject of the University, and to determine what action should be taken thereon.

first and catechetory instruction." The Church of Deedes, and Resolved.-That when the day of meeting is fixed by the Revolutionary war, adhered to their King and the "not of the first quality. England, although this season is not the only time of

her children know that baptism is not only the bartism is not only the latty the Committee, the Secretary be requested to communi-cate with the Clergy of the District, and earnestly to re-quest their attendance, and that of as many of the laity sign of regeneration or new birth, and admission as possible Moved by George Hay, seconded by the Rev. F. Fanto the privileges of the covenant, but that it is the

implantation of a new nature, a death unto sin, and a quier, and Resolved,-That the thanks of this meeting be rendered services, with the request that they will kindly continue THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST IN HIS PASSION. them.

WILLIAM BETTRIDGE, Chairman. EDMUND DEEDES, Secretary.

Communication.

sacrilegious hands fixed to a cross Him, ' who stretched out the heavens like a curtain;' they bound Him, 'who placed the sand for a bound of the sea;' they gave to Him, who had given them 'a land flowing [We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.] with milk and housey,' vinegar and gall to drink ; they crowned with thorns Him who clotheth the whole

To the Editor of the Church.

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

they covered with spitting the face of Him upon whom To the Rev. _, Presbyter in Church in the United States.

crucified Him, saying,- 'Father, forgive them; for crucified Him, saying,—'Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do.' Thus His goodness you say: "In this country we of the Church, both Clergy murderers of Christ. Seeking, desiring only their salvation, He excuse th them on the ground of their ignorance; He beareth with patience all their outrages endureth their insolence, and giving ear only to His own tender charity for all men, He calleth them all to own tender charity for all men, He calleth them all to

" In Great Britain itself," you proceed, "there are two rival establishments, only divided by a narrow streamlet; What, alas! would it avail to say more to them ? and I believe according to the best legal opinions, they are entitled to the same legal rights in Canada. What then So much goodness toucheth them not. They draw Christ is risen from the dead! is the glad tidings This boly day; the greatest and chiefest of Chrisestablishment of a SECT in Scotland, has benefitted the Church there in a temporal point of view."

> "I should, however," you add, "be extremely unwilshe now enjoys."

THE CHURCH. TORONTO, MARCH 28, 1850.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. A BRIEF HISTORY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

Church.

When the independence of the United States of

Unity of the Empire. tionate services in a way the most agreeable to their wishes and feelings, the Mother Country conferred pon them by the 31 Geo. III, Chap. 31, a form of Resadved, - That the thanks of this meeting be rendered to the of their state might be sanctified by religion, provision was "disposed of at an average price not less than ten induced thousand britten induced thousand britten induced the sanctified by religion, and "shillings per acre, and a sum thus be produced that "volved in the proper disposal of these questions, and waste lands of the Crown.

Upper Canada, lands are and ought to be the fund public Institutions,-such as the Church, Universities, Schools, Hospitals, &c. &c.,-because it can be done in this way, without being burthensome to the people.

tlers, no appropriation was then thought of for Schools is too important to be omitted:

promote the religious and secular instruction of the "during the term of that agreement. of promoting the national religion and attachment to "of education and foundation of a University, as sugthe Parent State.

consist in the morality of the people, and that such "with as little delay as possible," &c. &c. domination of a semi-sectarian and Infidel Parliament than morality has no true basis but religion. In his letter to the Bishop of Quebec, -30th April, 1795, -he says, The Charter thus obtained was the most open that be signed, and Professors and Teachers about to be

"Constitution, and a common feeling of respect and "against the surrender of the Charter were not in-"affection for our ecclesiastical establishment is an "surmountable, no stronger inducement could be of-"object so evidently desirable, that I need not press "fered than the request which Ilis Lordship's Des-"it upon your Lordship's attention.

"for a provision for this object; but some of these "tablished principles, in order to promote the peace America was recognised by Great Britain, at the "lands, though they possess the advantage of being "and contentment of the colony. With the opinions, Moved by Edward Lakeman, seconded by Edmund be taken the council entertain, and with the council entertain, and with the those faithful subjects of the Crown, who had, during "settlements, and a considerable portion of them is "opportunity of forming these opinions which their

Auxious to prove her grateful sense of their affec- "fit to allow that an equal quantity of the best of these "should surrender the Charter, supposing it to be "lands were exchanged for that portion of the Crown " within their power, so long as there is an otter un-"Reserves which remains to the Government as being "certainty as to the measures that would follow .--"under lease, the latter could almost immediately be "The moral and religious state of more than two Government similar to her own; and in order that the "disposed of at an average price not less than ten "hundred thousand British subjects is as present inmade at the express command of the King for its sup- "would admit of the immediate establishment of an "before many years will have elapsed more than a port, by setting apart for that object a portion of the "University on a scale that would render it effective." "million will be affected by them. The Council,

It was justly believed, that in a new Colony like 15th of March, 1827, a few months after, a Royal "means, could not justify to themselves the assuming Charter was obtained through the influence of Sir " the responsibility of endangering the very existence for the foundation and permanent support of all great Peregrine Maitland, who, during the whole of his ad- "of the Institution. They feel bound to look beyond ministration, was the strenuous promoter of education " the movements and discussions of the passing moand pure religion. In reference to these and other "ment, and could not, even if they concurred in the this way, without being burthensome to the people. But although provision was thus made by the Con-itutional Art for the religiour interview of the present expediency, consent to pull down the following; extracted from Lord Bathurst's Des-"the only foundation which at present exists in Upper stitutional Act, for the religious instruction of the set- patch of 31st March, 1827, to Sir Peregrine Maitland, " Canada for the advancement of youth in religion and

and Seminaries of learning. It is nevertheless plea- "SIR,--I have the honour to inform you that His "pudiated in any part of Her Majesty's dominions." sing to remark, that before the division of Canada into "Majesty has been pleased to grant a Royal Charter It would be tedious and without profit to enter two Provinces, even so early as 1789, little more than "by letters Patent, under the Great Seal, for establish- more minutely into the persevering opposition to the REV. AND DEAR SIR,-In the last letter which I had five years after the Loyalists had begun their settle- "ing at or near the Town of York, in the Province of establishment of the University during the following ments in Canada, they addressed Lord Dorchester on "Upper Canada, one College, with the style and pri- five years. It is, however, melancholy to contemplate the subject of education, setting forth the lamentable "vileges of a University, for the education and in- the Legislature lending itself to destroy an Institution surpasseth their malice, and Christ pleadeth for the an establishment, and, if we were not, the general sense of the purest principles of religion.

Church property productive, but urged the Imperial "Despatch, to exchange such Crown Reserves as have Council most reluctantly assented as a final settle-Government to establish a University, to grow with "not been made over to the Canada Company, for an ment, he deserves great praise for discountenancing the country, as one of the most effectual instruments "equal portion of the lands set apart for the purpose further innovation.

BATHURST. (Signed)

Clergy qualified to fill the chairs in the University "lege within our Province of Upper Canada, in North himself a scholar and University map, he saw the vast Further, as I have, I think, before stated to you, I am deeply should, if possible, be Englishmen, because none "America, for the education of youth in the principles importance of such a Seminary in a rising country, and lost no time in forming the College Council, and se- 1842. curing the endowment by patent; and, had he not been promoted to a higher Government, King's College would have very soon began the business of instruction. In the mean time the enemies of the Church, deem- importance, to seek for divine light and assistance. ing 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 place till the 8th June, 1848, yet during his lamented 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 King's College will ever be kindly remembered. very few in number, the Committee in their report recommended the establishment of two Theological from His Majesty, King George III., through the Professors-one of the Church of England, and another Duke of Portland, then Secretary of State for the Co- of the Church of Scotland ; but that, with respect to lonies, in which His Majesty expresses his readiness the President, Professors, and all others connected to show his paternal regard for the welfare of his sub- with the College, no religious test whatever should be they are thus connected with the government tofulfil all their political relations to the glory of God. In the holy Scrip-tures they are commanded to do so, even in their eating and the instruction of youth in sound learning and the tion, that, as far as it was necessary for them to advert Abor can it be rawin to forego instructioning, occase its application might in the States be perverted to the estab-lishment of a sEcr, and the oppression of the Church.-Sure I am, my dear Sir, that you will acknowledge that it is our duty to teach all the truth as it is in Jesus," and leave For this purpose, Mr. President Russell, then Ad- in their lectures to religious subjects, they would dis-Council, and the Judges and Law Officers of the Crown, doctrines. Nothing came of this recommendation; and to report in what manner and to what extent a for the Charter, with the exception of the College portion of the Crown Lands might be appropriated and Council, was more open than the Committee suggested, tablishing Seminaries of a larger and more compre- establishing a College, with University powers, excluhensive nature for instructing the youth in religious sively their own, and which is how in operation. But of prosperity and fair dealing increased their animoand moral learning and the study of the Arts and although no action was had on the recommendation sity. They became slarmed lest King's College, if of the Committee, it did infinite mischief, as it apmar Schools, as sufficient at the time for the wants of and remodelled, and ever after it became a constant and place itself in a position of safety which they could of five hundred thousand acres of the waste lands of versity met with much unworthy treatment, and no three successive measures for its destruction, its friends protection from the head of the Colonial Government : the other half for the endowment of the University, and thus eight years were spent in ceaseless opposition nately, proved successful. when it should be required. But as lands in 1798 to an Institution which would have conferred upon the were only of nominal value, and without ready sale, youth of the Province that liberal education they deeven at 9d. currency per acre, or 8d. sterling, it was sired, and the loss of which can never be retrieved. found unadvisable to take any further measures at Unfortunately, this continued opposition to the of which it would have been destroyed, and an Unishe errs in this respect, by too literally turning the other cheek to him that hath smitten her on the one, she may that time, because the whole appropriation would not University had at length an influence upon the Impehave produced a sum sufficient for the reasonable en- rial Government, for in January, 1832, a despatch its bearing, cumbersome and unwieldy in its enactdowment and building of the two Grammar Schools. from Lord Goderich, now Lord Ripon, was laid before Although necessarily delayed, the prospect of es- the College Council, proposing to the Members of the But, on examination, it was found so clumsy and imtablishing a University was frequently mentioned, and Corporation to surrender their Royal Charter, together practicable in its details, and some of them so puerile never lost sight of. In 1805 a philosophical appa- with the endowment, on the assurance from the Se- and silly, that the Bill, before it was half discussed, ratus was purchased by order of the Legislature, and cretary of State that no part of the endowment should consigned to a clergyman well qualified for the pur- ever be diverted from the education of youth. pose of teaching the youth of the Province the ele- In an able Report, the College Council stated their livion. It is not, therefore, necessary to enter into ments of the higher Mathematics and Philosophy, and teasons for refusing compliance with this extraordinary the particulars of the measure, of which its promoters in 1807 a Grammar School was established in each request, and that they did not think it right to concur and every District as nurseries for the contemplated in surrendering the Chatter of King's College, or its stance, reference is made to the Petition against it in University. No further steps seem to have been ta- endowment :-- "The College Council further observed the Appendix. ken for many years to carry out these suggestions, but "that they did not feel or profess to feel a sufficient in 1820, when a law was passed to increase the re- "assurance, that, after they had assisted to destroy a agement of public affairs, and their opponents, who presentation of the House of Assembly, it was, among "College founded by their Sovereign, under as unre- professed to be Conservatives, became the adminisother things, provided," That whenever the University "stricted and open a Charter as had ever passed the trators of the Government. "shall be organized, and in operation as a Seminary "Great Seal of England for a similar purpose, the dif-"of learning in this Province, and in conformity to the "ferent branches of the Legislature would be able to in peace, and be allowed to win its way, as it was "rules and regulations of similar Institutions in Great "concur in establishing another that would equally rapidly doing, in the affections of the people. "Britain, it shall be represented in the Provincial "secure to the inhabitants of this Colony, through But, instead of permitting it to proceed in its on-In December, 1825, His Excellency Sir Peregrine "learning in which religious knowledge should be dis- yielded to the clamour of a most insignificant faction. Maitland addressed Lord Bathurst on the subject of "pensed, and in which care should be taken to guard and introduced a measure, in 1845, respecting the the University, and of the incalculable importance of "against those occasions of instability, dissension and Institution, little better than that of their opponents. its immediate establishment, -- "Education," con- "confusion, the foresight of which had led, in our For its revolutionary character and demerits, it is suftinues His Excellency, "must have an ascendancy to "Parent State, to the making an uniformity of reli- ficient to refer to the Memorial of the Visitors of the "a certain extent in every country, and to provide for "gion, in each University throughout the Empire, an College, being also the Judges of the Supreme Court,

"that must produce a common attachment to our "If the objections entertained by the Council

WHOLE NUMBER, DCLXIV.

"patch conveys. For the Council cannot fail to be "Your Lordship is aware that about four hundred "sensible that such a request can have been dictated "and fifty thousand acres of land have been set apart " only by a supposed necessity for departing from es-"residence in the colony affords them, they could "It has occurred to me that if your Lordship saw "never stand excused to themselves or others if they

The proposed exchange was permitted, and on the "therefore, whatever results may be obtained by other "learning, upon a system which has not yet been re-

gave immediate attention to this application, and di- "I am further to acquaint you that His Majesty Sir Francis B. Head, on his accession to the Gorected that eligible portions of land should be reserved "has been pleased to grant one thousand pounds per vernment, guided by that ardent spirit and intuitive for the support of Schools in all the new Settlements. "annum as a fund for erecting the buildings necessary perception of whatever is good and noble which char-General Simcoe, the first Governor of Upper Canada, "for the College, to be paid out of the monies fur- acterises him, saw at once the vast advantage of eson his arrival in 1792, applied himself vigorously to "nished by the Canada Company, and to continue tablishing the University; and although he could not with prudence prevent the Legislature from making people. He not only took measures to render the "I have to authorise you, on the receipt of this some changes in the Charter, to which the College

The Charter having been thus settled by 7th Wil-"gested in your Despatch of 19th December, 1825, liam the Fourth, chap. 16, which adopted all the al-In writing to Mr. Dundas, Secretary of State for "and more fully detailed in Dr. Strachan's Report terations of its more reasonable opponents, Sir Francis the Colonies, in Nov. 1792, His Excellency declares "of the 10th March, 1826, and you will proceed to B. Head readily concurred with the College Council -and almost total uprooting of all the social relations at that the best security of a just Government must "endow King's College with the said Crown Reserves in devising the measures necessary for bringing it into active operation : but, just as the preliminary steps were arranged, -contracts for the buildings ready to

it is very distressing to me to see principles which I consider as involving the dearest interests of mankind, regarded as and the completion of such education requires the es-more matters of opinion, respecting, which therefore, it is

In accordance with his ardent desire on this subject, the first distinguished act of his administration was to come to Toronto, and lay the foundation-stone On receiving the Charter, Sir Peregrine Maitland of the contemplated building, on the 23rd of March,

obey the voice of Him who called him? Ah! well. more raise Himself from the dead.

BROCK DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

REPORT. In presenting their Ninth Annual Report, your Committee grateful for the continued, antiring, and valuable services rendered to the Society, by the Rev. W. H. Ripley, in his capacity as Secretary, feel themselves called upon publicly to acknowledge such services and to sympathize with the members of the Church generally, and especially with the members of the church generally, and especially

the furtherance of the great objects of the Society. Your our present momentary depression. The Rectory of Woodstock, has for the present, to regret the loss of serreserved by the Parent Society, towards the payment of the first half-years stipend of such Missionary Curate. Your Committee report that the Depository is now in

operation, under the gratuitous superintendance of Mr.

Your Committee report with pleasure an increase in the

Your Committee report from Burford, that no Branch is as yet, formed there, but that a brick building has been erected for a church, fifty feet by thirty-six, with a tower, but is not in a sufficient state of forwardness for the celebration of Divine Service. It is with much regret your Committee have to report the burning of the church in Norwich, in July last. It would have been ready for Service on the following Sunday. There is no doubt of the act being wilful and malicious, as matches were found near the place. The Treasurer's Report is subjoined. EDMUND DEEDES, Secretary.

Woodstock, February 19, 1850.

The Treasurer, H. C. Barwick. in account with the Brock District Branch of the C. S., D. T.

District Dranch of and	2.03		10000
DR. [1849-50.]	£	8.	d.
Amount received from Parochial Associa-			
Amount received from Parocular	80	18	11.
tions for General Purposes	00	10	
Amount received for Mission Fund	0	10	0
Widows and Urblians			10
4 16 De a ci Fand	7	12	01
g n Students Fund	5	4	C
" " Students' Fund " " Indian Mission			0
Total £1	06	19	3
11 In 1198	1.	s.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
Ск. [1849-50.]			u.
August 29. Remitted Mr. Birchall	9	0	11
Sept. 20. " betand"	5	0	7
October 23. Paid Rev. Mr Flood for his In-			
October 23. Faid nev. Mr Flood for his In-	nit.	4	ange.
dian Mission	Э	14	Q
1850.			
March 8. Remitted Mr. Birchall	58	4	2
Hartingford According hast			
Huntingford Association, local	hilly	100K	-
purposes	6	0	6
Balance of cash retained by Dis-			
Association			
			120 1 100
1. Clark All management and D. B.	ALL MY	1000	0.02
Total£			
H. C. BARWICK, 2	Trea	sure	7.

dition of religious division.

principle of such connection be right, it is their sacred ty to teach so, however, impossible to human foresight Granted :- but then their circumstances were altogether bey the voice of Him who called him? Ah! well. He who could do all this hath not lost His power: He raised one of His servants, and will He not much He raised one of His servants, and will He not much here arise. Himself from the dead. it as any portion of the people; a recent number of the New York Churchman states that, of your twelve Presidents. six have been Churchmen, that twelve at least of your present Senators are so, &c. &c., hence, it must surely be your duty as Ambassadors of Christ to teach your people, since

lrinking. Nor can it be lawful to forego this teaching, because its sequences to Him.

The "rival establishments" of Britain, simply show the The "Inval establishments" of the crown Lands might be appropriated and coninsistency and frailty of Britain, but in no degree do they affect the principle involved. And though the establish-ment in Scotland has been a sore oppressor of the (true) Church, this would by no means clear its Clergy of guilt, when they were called for, and in due time for eswere they in order to escape from that oppression, to de-nounce the connection of Church and State as wrong in principle. You express with all the affectionate kindness of a truly

catholic priest, your earnest wish to see the Anglican Church "enjoy far more freedom from the thraldom The Re of the State," than she at present does; in this wish you may be sure, her faithful children heartily join. But perwith which the State in England treats the Church, can no vet necessary. It recommends the appropriation more prove the connection itself to be wrong, than the cruelties of a tyrannical husband prove the matrimonial bond to be sinful. The Anglican Church may or may not be thought to be too quiescent under these oppressions and usurpations; but your logical mind will at once perceive that this is altogether a different question to that of the proiety of the union of Church and State. And in defence of my patient and holy Mother, I will only observe that if adily be forgiven by those who remember the conduct of Her Heavenly Bridegroom under somewhat similar circum-

And my dear Sir, were this a question of merely holy expediency, (which I would almost hope to convince you it assuredly is not.) still, would the unanimous opposition of your branch of the Church against the principle of the union of Church and State, be justified by the facts of the case ? Permit me to ask, how is it that while the members of Christ's one Holy Catholic Church are in England as compared with dissent, perhaps more than 14 to 2, in the United States, they are, alas, only as 1 to 16! Some collateral causes, they are, atas, only as 1 to 16! Some col-lateral causes perhaps may be assigned as assisting to pro-duce this sad difference, but assuredly to my mind the principal cause appears to be, that in the former country the Church has been for ages in some measure fostered by the State, while in the latter she has been left to stand alone. Yes, He who used anone the spital and the alone. Yes, HE who used means—the spital and the clay, to restore the blind man to sight, has ever done the same by His Church! When He first established it, He caused it to command the respect of the world by its stu-pendous miracles, and most abundantly supplied its wants by the supernatural benevolence of its members; and when these ceased, he prepared the purple of Constantine to cherish and protect it. Hence you will easily believe I heartily deprecate with you the idea of separating the Church from the State in England, believing its duty to be earnestly to seek the grace meekly, yet firmly to resist every unchristian demand which the State may make, and then if for this, the State should sever the connection, upon the State should rest the sin.

Believe me Rev. and dear Sir, to be with much respect and affection, your faithful Brother in the bonds of the Church of Christ.

Canada West March, 1850.

A. T.

I am quite aware of the almost utter impossibility of connecting the Church of God with the State, either in Canada or the States, during their present unhappy conyond the extent of the King's dominions.

But then I am particularly anxious to draw the attention f my Clerical Brethren in the States to the fact, that if recalled to fill a higher station, before his wise and extensive plans for the prosperous advance of the Province could be carried out; but his exertions in favour of Education were not altogether lost, for the Legislature in the spring of 1797, soon after his departure, addressed the King, to appropriate a portion of the waste lands of the Crown, for the support of Grammar Schools, and a College or a University.

To this address a most gracious answer was received principles of the Christian religion.

The Report advises the establishment of two Gramthe Province, and to defer that of the University as object of annual clamour and attack. the Crown, one-half for the Grammar Schools, and

Parliament by one Member." "that education being received under circumstances "indispensable feature in its constitution.

This was done in the most solemn manner, with prayer and praise, for it has been the practice of Christians in all ages, when undertaking any work of

Although Sir Charles Bagot was not spared to witness the opening of King's College, which did not take llness, he never ceased to take the warmest interest in its welfare, and his memory in connection with

From the day of its opening to that of its suppression, King's College, notwithstanding the political bearing which the injudicious alterations in its Charter had greatly increased, proceeded vigorously in its academical career, and was obtaining, through its scholars, who belonged to all denominations, an influence which was rapidly increasing throughout the Province. Parents felt a confidence in its religious character, and as none but students belonging to the Church of England were expected to attend the chapel morning and evening, sober-minded Dissenters were not offended. On the contrary, the knowledge that prayer was offered up twice every day pleased them, because it gave a solemn tone to the labours of the day and sanctified the Institution.

The students rapidly increased, and the strict impartiality of treatment was universally acknowledged. But, instead of conciliating its enemies, these proofs left unmolested for a few years, would gain a popupeared to imply that a Royal Charter might be altered larity among all the truly religious in the Province. not disturb. Hence they allowed it no peace. Ses-After Sir Peregrine Maitland's departure, the Uni- sion after Session it was assailed, and, after defeating became weary, and the fourth attempt has, unfortu-

> King's College was opened for instruction in June. 1843, and in the following November Mr. Attorney-General Baldwin introduced a Bill, by the provisions versity established in its room; altogether political in ments, and from which religion was totally excluded. became a subject of general merriment and ridicule. and its author was glad to permit it to sink into obare ashamed; but for its general character and sub-

The party favourable to this measure lost the man-

It was now hoped that King's College would be left

"successive generations, the possession of a seat of ward course, the new ministry, as they were called, in the Appendix.

EES.