DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE SYNOD. (Proceedings of Friday, 14th October, continued). DIVISION OF THE DIOCESE

brought forward, was given in our Supplement.
The 1st clause recommended the formation of
two additional sees, one east, and the other
west of the then remaining Diocese of Toronto. The 2nd clause (which was ultimately expunged) The 2nd clause (which was ultimately expunged) proposed that the selection for the increased Episcopate should be made from the Clergy of the Diocese. The 3rd clause provided for the establishment of an Episcopal Fund. The 4th clause embodied a request to the Lord Bishop of Toronto to renew his exertions for the immediate division of the Diocese.

The 1st clause was moved by the Hon. P. B. De Blanniers, seconded by the Rev. F. Epans.

De Blaquiere, seconded by the Rev. F. Evans, The 2nd clause was moved by the Hon. P. B. De Blaquiere, seconded by E. H. Whitmarsh,

Dr. Bovell moved, in amendment, that the words, "the selection for that purpose should be made from amongst the Clergy of the Diocese," be expuraged, and that the following be substituted—"The Clergy of the Diocese may not be overlooked." He considered that the election should be made by the Synod, from any quarter they might think proper; and that any quarter they might think proper, and the twould be a breach of unity to restrict the election to each particular Diocese. The amendment was seconded by E. G. O'Brien, E.q., who observed that, as to the choice of the individual to fill the new Bishopric, the amend-

person ought to be eligible whom the Synod might think proper to elect. The Rev. Hannibal Mulkins, seconded by

the Rev. Francis Evans, moved an amendment to the effect, (if we remember right), that the election should be made by the Clergy of the Diocese from their own number, so soon as the requisite endowment in each case had been provided within the limits of that Diocese. Evans remarked that, were five per cent. given him on the increased value which real estate has attained within a few years, in the town of London only, he would endow a Bishoprick.

The Rev. R. Ardagh suggested that perhaps it previous to its next meeting. might be advantageous to adopt a plan which he had seen adopted at a meeting of Clergy in the Diocese of Waterford, where three Clergymen were nominated to the Sovereign for a

The Bishop again repeated that no anti-Catholic restrictions should be imposed; that the Syned had a perfect right to choose in any

quarter they pleased.

The Rev. Arthur Palmer, seconded by the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, moved that the whole of the 2nd clause be expunged, which was carried; and so the original motion for the adoption of that

Second Committee.

(Petitions and other miscellaneous business.) The Report of the Committee was presented and read by the Hon. G. S. Boulton, as fol-

The Committee appointed by the Synod to consider and prepare certain business referred to them, beg to report, that they recommend for the adoption, by the Synod, resolutions respectively numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6. And for reference by the Synod to a Permanent Committee, the suggestions contained in a resois respectfully submitted.

G. S. BOULTON,

Synod of Toronto, 14th Oct. 1853. The resolutions are given below, each in its

by the Rev. R. G. Cox,-

1. Resolved,-That this Synod is of opinion that great practical advantages would be attained within the Diocese, and, therefore, respectfully so far as he may feel himself empowered, a who have served as Presbyters within the

boundaries would be quite sufficient.

Mr. Boulton expressed the opinion that a Program next in seniority be promoted. testant Bishop in this Province would have the

2. Resolved, That this Synod are unanimously of opinion that as in the Jewish Church they who ministered about Holy things lived of the sacrifice, and they who waited at the altar were ministers." partakers with the altar; even so in the Christian Church, it is by our Lord ordained that they who preach the gospel should live of the Rev. Stephen Lett, LL.D., seconded by E. G. O'Brien, Esq., and Resolved,—That we, the Church of the Diocese

nected with the Church in this diocese is the Church of England and Ireland, our hearty con the wealthier classes of the community, actuated by a like fear, rather hold back, than encourage Primate of all Ireland, and the other Arch-

their sons to take Orders. in an especial manner incumbent, on the members of this Conference respectfully to tender to the proper authorities, upon the present occasion, the advice which their experience and local knowledge enables them to give, respecting the most beneficial mode of appropriating the funds accruing from permanent sources, and which were set apart by the 3d and 4th Vic. chap. 78, for the support and maintenance of Public Worship, and the propagation of religious knowledge according to the principles of the Church of Engaccording to the principles of the Church of England in this diocese, as also to consider of and ful acknowledgment to Almighty God for having recommend such measures as may seem best been permitted thus to assemble, and with calculated to secure, by means of voluntary con- view to extend to the present and future gene-

Mr. Blake made some forcible remarks, with of Synodical action in the affairs of our Church much feeling, in support of these resolutions. He considered that when one of the queries, officially put to him by the S.P. G. F. P., was, "Is the duty of contributing to the support of the present Synod it shall stand adjourned until the 1st day of June, 1854, at 10 o'clock, A.M. would not be indelicate for him, though a Clergyman, to address the Synod on this sub- of the Bishop. A large majority of the Clergy in this

Christ, in the present state of society, should not be receiving so much as a respectable mechanic Would medical men or lawyers, as a body, sub mit to this? Scarcely any portion of the human race, he conceived, suffered more than the Canadian Clergy from the curse of the fall,— 'In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread.' The Report of the Committee, as originally The Bishop of the Diocese was fully cognizant of the melancholy facts connected with the stipends of his Clergy: he warmly sympathised with them, and had done everything in his power to alleviate the evil. A great evil it was; for the energies and hearts of the Clergy are

> The resolutions were carried unanim It was moved by the Hon. G. S. Boulton conded by Dr. Mewburn, that resolution No. 2

seconded by Dr. Mewburn, that resolution No. 5 (also introduced by Mr. Blake) be adopted.

Resolved, That it is expedient that a Provisional Committee be chosen from the Lay and Clerical members of this Synod, whose duty it shall be in the first place, to devise means in co-operation with the Bishop, to ameliorate as soon and as far as practicable the condition of the present Clergy of the Dicease, and investor the present Clergy of the Diocese, and increase their number; and secondly, to receive petitions memorials, and generally to consider all matters touching the temporalities of the Church as may by any member of the Church, Lay or Clerical, be submitted for their consideration, and from time to time to report to the Lord Bishop, who will be pleased to promulgate the same for the information of the Church in general, and take such decisive action thereon as in his discretion may seem expedient.

Clark Gamble, Esq., with consent of the Committee, moved in amendment, seconded by G.

ound down by it.

W. Allan, Esq,
Resolved, That a Committee for General Purment left us at liberty to go anywhere.

The Bishop remarked that exclusiveness as to the field of election was anti-catholic; that any person ought to be eligible whom the Synod the field of the best of the field of election was anti-catholic; that any person ought to be eligible whom the Synod to consult and act from time to time, until the next meeting of this Synod, to consult and advantage matters connected with the Church vise upon matters connected with the Church in this Diocese, to frame and report rules and regulations for the future guidance of this Synod, touching the future election of delegates to the Synod—the mode of procedure at meetings hereof, and all things necessary to insure orde and despatch therein; to report from time to time upon such matters as they may have considered—and from such reports to cause a con-densed statement to be printed and forwarded to the members of the Synod, at least one month

Resolved, That such Committee consist of 1. Ven. Archdeacon of | 1. Hon. P. B. DeBla-

Kingston, quiere, 2. Ven. Archdeacon of 2. Jas. Bovell, Esq., York, 3. Rev H. Patton, 4. Rev. W. M. Herch-3. Hon. G.S. Boulton, 4. Hon. J. G. Good-5. J.W. Gamble, Esq.,

Rev. J. Grier. 6. Rev. Jonth'n Shortt, 6. James H. Campbell, Esq., 7. Rev. D. E. Blake, 7. H. C. Baker, Esq., 

 8. Rev. Ben. Cronyn,
 8. John Arnold, Esq.,

 9. Rev. Dr. Beaven,
 9. John O. Hatt, Esq.,

 10. Rev. T. B. Fuller,
 10. Dr. Mewburn,

 11. Rev. H. J. Grasett.
 11. Ed. Carthew, Esq.,

 12. Rev. W. Bettridge.
 12. Dr. Low.

Of whom five shall be a quorum. Hugh C. Baker, Esq., moved, seconded by Dr. Mewburn, that the remaining resolutions comprised in the report of Committee No. 2, be referred to the Provisional Committee. Carried.

lution introduced by the Rev. D. E. Blake, Synod is of opinion that no scheme better Rural Dean, marked No. 7; a resolution introduced by the Rev. A. Townley respecting increased contributions towards the maintenance ation can be devised, than the one that has been of the Clergy; and a memorial from the Vestry approved of, and suggested by his Lordship, our of St. George the Martyr, Toronto, respecting present venerable and respected Diocesan, viz: the Cemetery of St. James, Toronto, all which First, that the salaries of the Clergymen which were reduced in 1833 be raised to their original amount, £200 per annum, and that so many of the Clergy next in seniority to them as may be required to make up the number 25 be added to this class at the same rate of stipend; and if from any cause it should not be in the power of the proper authorities to award to the if fixed territorial limits were defined for the priation. Second, That the 25 next senior Clerif fixed territorial limits were defined for the guidance of each Clergyman having cure of souls within the Diocese and therefore respectfully or upwards in the Diocese may be allotted an so far as he hay leet mine this desirable object who have served as 1 to allowed an addition cese for nine years may be allowed an addition of £25 annually from the same fund; and that His Lordship explained that he had no power to make these territorial parochial divisions, may take effect from 1st January last, and that except by agreement or understanding on the the number of said two classes may be increased thject. The Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere was aware that His serves fund shows a greater income. And Fourth-Lordship could not enforce such boundaries; but thought that consent or understanding about tained at their respective rates of salary; and that upon the decease of an incumbent the Cler-

Resolved, -"That this Diocesan Synod, deeply same power in such a matter with the bishops convinced of the most injurious effects resulting of the Roman Catholic Church in the Lower Province. There was some further conversation of a desultory character; after which the Resotors, and believing that the payment of a tenth maintenance, introduced by the Rev. D. E. Blake, were moved and seconded by the same gentlemen, (Hon. G. S. Boulton and Rev. R. G. in the Discovery regularly officiating gentlemen, (Hon. G. S. Boulton and Rev. R. G. in the Diocese, to preach a sermon annually upon the first Sunday after Trinity, or as near that day as they conveniently can, upon the duty of con-

gospel.

3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Synod, one of the most serious practical difficulties conwant of an assured respectable income for its gratulations on the great increase which the ministers in general. That in consequence of Church has received by the return of those to the existence of this evil, the people are perishing | the ancient Church of Ireland who had embraced the existence of this evil, the people are perishing for lack of knowledge; there are comparatively few ambassadors of Christ to send to them; the present clergy are, many of them, seriously crippled in their means; the hearts of the young discouraged from entering the ministry, while discouraged from entering the ministry, while the community actuated the ancient Church of Ireland who had emblaced the errors of Rome, and we desire to ascribe glory to God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, for this wonderful out-pouring-of His Spirit on our hitherto unhappy Ireland, and further that our Bishops be requested to appropriate these outcomes of the community actuated

4. Resolved, That it is the duty of every mem- | Moved by the Rev. H. Patton, seconded by the ber of the Church in this diocese, lay as well as clerical, to use the most strenuous efforts for the removal of the aforesaid evil; and that it is would adopt such means as he deems most fitting in an especial manner incumbent, on the mem- to obtain the removal of those disabilities which

the efficient and continuous aid rations of this Diocese, the benefits which which the exigencies of the church imperatively be reasonably expected to accrue under Divine favors, from the discreet and temperate exercise

The Rev. Arthur Palmer moved in amendment, Diocese were suffering uncalled-for hardships.
For this evil it was very possible that the Clergy themselves are in a great measure to blame.

Seconded by James H. Campbell, that it should be left to the Bishop's discretion to convene the Synod at any time during the year 1854.

A vote of thanks to his Lordship the Bishop, d another to the four Secretaries, were car-

few earnest words, and having expressed his tisfaction at the harmonious management of the business and its auspicious issue, dismissed to Bishops from Scotland.

And now behold the

## Weclesiastical Entelligence.

[From a letter of the Bishop of Victoria to the Archbis

ow calls upon them to redouble their exertions a this direction. China is now on the brink of mighty change—a change which will affect ne-third of the human race. May it be ours o take possession of this land in the name of hrist, and with an adequate force of missionary abourers, to enter upon these fields white unto the arrest? Japan also is now mentally much arrest. elheim to render his temporary assistance as aterpreter in the powerful fleet now about to

apanese waters. "In an opposite quarter, Burmah is obeying he same universal law of Eastern despotisms, aelting away before the Anglo-Saxon power; own weak faith and hope. These little messengers of mercy have winged their flight into the far interior, as a testimony to the boundless power and influence of the Christian press in China, and in the adjacent province of Kwangse, have given a character and an impulse to what is likely to become the most important of lovelty and devotion to England, given by the

will be put into force to hinder him in such a country. will be put into force to hinder him in such a peculiar emergency. We of the Church of England must be further prepared to take advantage of the crisis. Our few missionaries at Shanghae, Ningpo, and Foochow, should seek to add to their knowledge of those local dialects an acquaintance also with the mandarin dialect, and thus he results to the crisis of the Church here is also a profound mystery to ance also with the mandarin dialect, and thus he results of the church are to the Synod to be "something:" so do we. May God, in His gracious there were the holy flame of energy and zeal thus kindled from multitudes of our brethren at home. Englishmoval, at no distant period, of the

effectual, will soon be opened unto us. and shaken before the force of Anglo-Saxon Christendom—then the page of history will hereafter record the melancholy fact that, like Spain, Portugal, and Holland, who each enjoyed was Clergy: men who have eastern seas, and then sank into insignificance and decay—so Britain, wielding the mightiest sceptre of the ocean, and ruling the vastest colonial empire of the world, failed to consecrate her talents to Christ, and, ingloriously intent on mere self-aggrandisement and wealth, fell from her exalted seat in merited ignominy and shame.

pet of appeal to the Church at home, on this occasion of China's exigency, which may become Britain's golden opportunity."

The this country must become great and prosperous, and that before the lapse of many years, is unquestionable. But it remains with the salvation of our favorable of the salvation of our favorable.

(From the English Churchman.) NOTICES OF THE CANADIAN CHURCH .-- NO. III.

"There is hope in thine end, saith the Lord."
SIR,—By recent arrivals from England, the new Sees in the dependencies of the British Crown, of which Kingston, Canada West, is to be Church. one. A more important measure, or one more calculated to consolidate and attach the various their Clergyman distinctly and periodically brought before the members of the Church?" it brought before the members of the Church?" it moved in amendment, That the time for conmidst much sad neglect, and grievous injustice plonies to the Parent state, could not well be deto the Colonial Church, our Government appear Bishop at their head, been sent out with the first Vol. 16; S M., Stratford, rem.; J. P. C., Lenemigrants from Britain, how much would it noxville, add. sub; W. G., Cobourg, rem.; R. D. houses; neither do we relish the demoli-

considered defunct—the Hon. P. B. De Bla- and infidelity, and to have kept the people in the iere withdrew his motion, stating that his true faith, and in dutiful allegiance to their ly object was to perpetuate the existence of Sovereign. Had this been done in the case of what are now the United States, who can tell The Rev. T. S. Kennedy rose to allude to the but that these same United States might not cessary expenses of the Synod, in which ought be included, this year, the expenses incurred the Delegates in their visit to New York. The Church Society, of course, could not be swerable for these expenses. No plan for oviding the requisite sum was decided upon; soil of New England the seeds of Republicanism and Democrative reliable to the seeds of Republicanism. A vote of thanks to his Lordship the Bishop, abundant fruit. And we know also that, even after the Revolution, which lost to England some of her fairest Colonies, how slow the British His Lordship having addressed the Synod in Government were to make a reparation to the injured Church in America, and how she had at length to obtain the consecration of her first

And now behold the flourishing and prosperous state of our sister Church in the neighb ing States, where by the rapid increase of her Bishops, and the constant addition to the ranks of her Clergy, she has arisen phænix-like from the fires of persecution, and now numbers within CHINESE MISSION.—In placing before your race these items of novel intelligence, I take is opportunity, through your grace, of earnstly imploring the great missionary societies of ur Church to turn their attention towards the last, and to hear the voice of Providence, which ow calls upon them to redouble their exertions of the Gospel to reflect that the American Church was first planted and watered by devoted and zealous missionaries sent forth under their auspices, and that they are

arvest? Japan, also, is now probably much earer the period of her visitation and day of for the timely aid and exertions of these two race. The American expedition is already on sway from China to that secluded region. moral wilderness, without priest, or temple, or he United States' Commodore has offered pro- the daily sacrifice of prayer and praise. Great, ection to the solitary missionary at Loo-choo, and bears from me a letter encouraging Dr. Beter eties: and had the British Government only seconded their efforts for the planting and sustaining the Church in the Colonies, as they unfurl the standard of a Christian nation on the ought to have done (and as it is the duty of a great Christian State like England to do), what might not have been our condition at the present moment? But it pains and saddens the heart of the sincere Churchman to feel that, while thouand the Anglo-Indian empire, in spite of the sands and tens of thousands of British emigrants acific policy of her successive govenors-general, is extended until it nearly touches the southwestern confines of China. The Word of God is now also given to the Chinese in an improved version, the Old and New Testament having here recently considered by Dy Madhamet and been recently completed by Dr. Medhurst, and his colleagues of the London Missionary Society. The translations of the late Dr. Gutzlaff, and others are extensively circulated in the rebel camp. The Christian tracts and books, so long distributed by Protestant missionaries, often with heavy heart and desconding round. with heavy heart and desponding mind, among the listless multitudes in the streets and sub- that, while our own rulers have laid sacrilegious urbs of Canton, are at length bringing forth fruit, and God has been better to us than our religion from its halls, thereby reducing it to a

what is likely to become the most important of modern revolutions. A body of men, who, in the great outlines of their belief, may even be termed our fellow-religionists, are now advangable. termed our fellow-religionists, are now advancing towards the capital of the most populous of empires; and, in the event of ultimate success, they may if more perfectly instructed become empires; and, in the event of ultimate success, they may, if more perfectly instructed, become the pioneers of the pure Gospel of Christ; or, if neglected they may degenerate into the most ignorant of mere fanatics and iconoclasts.

"It is gratifying to hear that one of the oldest Protestant missionaries, Dr. Medhurst of Shanghae—the first of living Chinese scholars—is hae—the first of living Chinese scholars—is hea—the street of those who undertake to guide our destinies? I know of no satisfactory reply to these questions, but that England, after inflicting upon us the curse of Responsible Government, now appears to think that we should be left to manage our own affairs; and that, because we are becoming a great people, it is not advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us. And this is advisable to meddle much with us.

be ready to avail themselves of the probable re- men generally think more of sending the Gospel dying out, or even waning in its brightness Moved by the Hon. G. S. Boulton, seconded arrears of loss accumulating since 1833 that as to boundary regulations by which British condestitute brethren nearer home, or even of sendthe restoration may at least take place from the sular officials deem themselves now bound to ing missionaries to those countries which have time when the Clergy Reserve surplus fund was | co-operate with the Chinese mandarins in pre- been colonized by British emigrants. And hence venting our entrance into the interior. Above it is that we come in for a share of this apathy all, we need a new supply from Europe of able- and indifference! Yet here is a great country bodied, well-educated, and devoted young menor even men of middle age, if not beyond the
capacity of acquiring a new and difficult language
—who may come hither and give their time
as a population, are vastly superior in intelligence
and enterprise to the labouring classes of Great within the Diocese, and, therefore, respectfully urges upon His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese the propriety of devising and carrying out, of £100 from the Clergy Reserve surplus fund.

And Thirdly, That the 25 next senior Clergymen and strength to the acquisition of the mandarin and Ireland. Of these, and the correction of the propriety of the propriety of devising and carrying out.

And Thirdly, That the 25 next senior Clergymen and strength to the acquisition of the mandarin and Ireland. Of these, and the clarge of society consisting of the gentry lawyers. or court dialect, the language spoken at Pekin, classes of society, consisting of the gentry, lawyers, and by all the Government officia s in the empire.

Such missionary labourers should hold them-large proportion are Churchmen, amounting in selves ready to go, in the spirit of love and in the whole to one-fourth of the whole population. the power of faith, wherever God may indicate And here is a Diocese containing 230,000 memtheir presence hereafter will be most influential bers of our Church, presided over by a Bishop and effective. The Church Missionary Society whose untiring zeal, and energy, and unceasin will doubtless renew her long and—alas! it must labours for the good of the Church, are worth be added—her almost fruitless appeal for men, and lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes this venerable Bishop, now in his seventy-sixth and lengthen her cords and strengthen her stakes in her fields of labour. And especially would I beseech her elder sister, the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts—some of whose missions I have lately visited in India—to put forth her strength in all the vigour of a renovated youth, and exhibit in China the spectacle which it afforded me delight to witness in Tinnevelly—the missionaries of two great societies of our Church labouring in the same field, in unity of spirit and oneness of faith devoted to the cause in this venerable Bishop, now in his seventy-sixth year, are equal to the best of England's best Bishops; and the highest state of order and discipline, and unanimity, which exists among our Clergy and people, elicits the 'wonder and admiration of educated Englishmen upon their arrival in this country. And this is the Diocese which it is now proposed to divide, by erecting a new 50 four Church labouring in the same field, in unity of spirit and oneness of faith devoted to the cause of order and discipline, and unanimity, which exists among our Clergy and people, elicits the 'wonder and admiration of educated Englishmen upon their arrival in this country. And this is the Diocese which it is now proposed to divide, by erecting a new 50 four Church labouring in the same field, in unity of spirit and oneness of faith devoted to the cause of order and discipline, and unanimity, which exists among our Clergy and people, elicits the 'wonder and admiration of educated Englishmen upon their arrival in this country. And this is the Diocese which it is now proposed to divide, by erecting a new 50 four Church labouring in the same field, in unity of spirit and oneness of faith devoted to the cause of order and the highest state of order and discipline, and unanimity, which exists among our client, and the highest state of order and discipline, and the highest state of order and t of spirit and oneness of faith devoted to the cause for, notwithstanding the unwearied and devoted of the same Redeemer, and the extension of the labours of our venerable Diocesan, the cares and same spiritual kingdom. I offer them the facili- duties of such an immense Diocese are too much ties of St. Paul's College for their first reception and preparation. They might soon go northwards. I would myself accompany them.

I will not ask them to go whither I am not willing to accompany and lead them. We are ready Clergy in this portion of the Lord's vineyard. to break asunder family and domestic ties. Yet, in view of these paramount claims, it strikes We, who have wives and children, are willing to one that the Diocese of Toronto appears to the be as those who have them not. At present we Commissioners in England to stand in about the can do little but take our measures and arrange same relative position as the Church in Borneo,

our plans. But we must have men here at once, and without delay, to study the language and prepare for the battle; for a great door, and the Canadian Church will be more and more felt. by our brethren in the Mother country, and that "And if Britain—and, above all, if Britain's ere long we may be permitted to see our own Church—neglect the call, and arise not to her Metropolitan, with the Bishops and Clergy of empires—for three empires are now convulsed and shaken before the force of Anglo-Saxon government of our Church. And in the appointment of the new Bishops, let us hope that they will be taken from among the ranks of our own Clergy: men who have long and faithfully their brief day of supremacy and empire in these laboured amongst us, and who can much better understand the peculiar wants and exigencies of the Church than any individual from the Mother other learned professions, there should be some promotion to which to look forward, as the reward of long and faithful services, which would stimu-

to develope its resources. Whether it will long continue an appendage of the British Crown depends upon England herself. Should it be

So likewise, we contend, is the maintender of the maintender of public faith; that is a "good act;" dethrone King Charles, as it was in Marlborough whom he blasts with words of fire, covered." the desire of the British nation to preserve our of property; that is a "good act" too. gratifying and cheering intelligence has been received, that it is the intention of the colonial Rishoryice. Committee shortly to the high trust reposed in her—let her foster and registration the spirit of true. foster and maintain the spirit of true religion in miller whose outhouses took fire, and who Bishoprics' Committee shortly to establish five her Colonial dependencies: and this can best be made a sluice from the dam to extinguish done by increasing the efficiency of the National the flames. The flames were extinguished,

Yours, &c., AMICUS.

Diocese of Toronto, August, 1853.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO OCT. 19.

## WEEKLY CALENDAR.

ay	Dat	o.	1	1st Lesson.	2d Lesson.
В	Oct.	23. 22nd S. aft. Tri.	M E.	Proverbs 2	Ephes 8
Io.	66	24	M E.	Ecclus 2	Ephes 4
u.	"	25. Crispin.	M E.	66 4 66 5	Ephes. 5
Ve.	**	26	M E.	" "	Ephes. 6
ch.	**	27. Fast. Vigil	₹M E.	" (	Phil.
Fri.	**	28. St. Simon and		Job 24, 25 Job 45	Phil.
Sat.	66	29. Jude.	{M E	Ecclus 1	Phil.
B	60	30 23rd S. aft. Tri.	${\mathbf{E} \choose \mathbf{E}}$	Prov. 1	
Jane 1	1		-		

## The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1853.

THE SYNOD.

Our Synod, if not regularly constituted, has, at least, an existence. What has been done, if not put down by arbitrary authority (which there is not the slightes reason to apprehend), will be repeated; and that, we have no doubt, under the sanction of an Imperial permissive law, and with the requisite completeness of organization. The Church has manifested her life, and claims her rights. She has assumed her proper position with dignity and firmness, whilst she has not been forgetful of the respect due to the powers that be. Her petition to the Imperial Government, not for spiritual privileges which she inherently possesses, but for re moval of doubts and disabilities, evinces her love of order; whilst her act, on the late memorable occasion, proclaims her sense of her commission and her powers.

What our fellow-churchmen connected with the secular press think of the Synod may be gathered from the Patriot's handsome compliment, which we subjoin:

"We cannot take leave of this important meeting without expressing our high opinion of its great respectability and intelligence. We could not look over the large assemblage of Clergymen there (upwards of 140), many of them men of family, some of them representa-tives of the first educational institutions in the world, and all of them men of high attainments and talents, without feeling that the Church which possesses such a Clergy should exert a powerful influence over the religious, moral and loyal welfare of this country. Nor was the laity less remarkable for the same characteristics. Probably in Canada, or in any other part of the world, leaving titled persons out of the ques-tion, there could not have been collected, as representing the same interests, a more respectable, able and influential class of men. have recently been accustomed to look over parliament and its audiences. We have, too, seen something of American legislatures, but in all our experience of deliberative bodies we frankly confess we have never yet seen, in America, more high intelligence, coupled with dignity of manner and conduct, than we witnessed at the first meeting of the Synod yester-

about to make the attempt of visiting Nankin; and it is to be hoped that no consular restrictions and it is to be hoped that no consular restrictions would wish to see us severed from the Mother Ryerson's curious explanations of School

and its strength! SPOLIATION OPPOSED ON PRINCIPLE. The Globe has not answered Mr. Palmer's parallel between the neighbour's prudent efforts to extinguish the flames of the house burning next to his own, " Tua res agitur, cum proximus ardet," and the assistance which it will be only a rationa? proceeding in our Roman Catholic fellowsubjects to lend us towards the protection of our menaced property. Our able, though perseveringly hostile contemporary, has not we say, answered this parallel; though he has, it must be confessed, very ingeniously turned it to suit his own purpose. He may take the credit of a smart repartee; but he must resign, we think, the principle involved in this matter to our side. As the very first step taken by the confiscation party is necessarily, a negation of public principle, in a violation of public faith, we cannot, of course, expect them, when they write or speak, to touch much, if at all, upon the principle which the preservation or the alienation of our ecclesiastical property will fortify or destroy. But there is a principle involved, and a high one too-the weight and the very sacredness of which it is simply sinful to ignore. It is the principle in which all honest men (no matter how widely they may differ on other grave points) ought to concur, that the dealings of a nation no less than those of an individual, should be honest, just, and true; that public faith, once plighted,

should be kept; that the thief who creeps in at the windows is not more to be resisted by common consent, than the public spoiler who, though unable to fasten on his innohigh behest as the ambassadress of Christ and the heraldress of the cross among these eastern Council, and framing rules and regulations for agement, sweeps away by statute national agement, sweeps away by statute national endowments. Henry VIII. confiscated ecclesiastical property to fill his treasury, and right-minded Protestants abhor the deed; his hungry favorites were not slow in following their prince's example, and there are few whose opinion is worth in both these authors. The same palliation neither of which she needs to have, having country, however highly talented and educated he may be. Besides, in the Church, as in the ous, and their act profane; what verdict of Mr. Macaulay, whose brilliant romance, "If they have chosen, as by common conwill honest men give with reference to a entitled "The History of England," was sent they have done, to become partisans, Parliament which shall make a similar composed under the influence of a whig bias apologists of evil, and putters forth of false-"My lord, my heart is full of these stirring of long and faithful services, which would stimu-late the exertions of the Clergy, and call out confiscation, for any secular purpose, even so strong that it probably did actually prethough it be-as our common schools are "The salvation of our friend's dwelling

is a good act," says the Globe truly enough. "Mr. Palmer reminds us just now of the

it is true, but the water undermined the mill, and carried it away with the unfortunate miller among the timbers." political incendiaries, we reply, will have the goodness not to kindle the "fire in the at length to be awakening to the necessity of increasing the Colonial Episcopate. Had this junr. East Hawkesbury; Rev. J. K., Brantford; opened; there will be no breakwaters been done at the first planting of the Colonies—

G. N., Norval; J. W. S., Chippewa, rem. for had a little band of faithful missionaries, with a Rev. S. D. L. S., Woodstock, N.B., to end of parliamentary or metaphorical firing of parliamentary or metaphorical firing of conversation, would be scouted from society; stitious, that oxen talked whenever Rome was There should be amongst them more of an esprit de corps. It was improper that the Minister of an understanding that the Synod was not to

tendencies and the democratic fervour of in a less, degree. the age. We are not following out the Church; to interpose the ægis of justice man. is too rapidly corrupting public men, and to the other, he cannot be acquitted. eating "as doth a canker," into the heart of our representative institutions. other than disingenuous, who states a fact in Let us discharge this evident duty in a such a manner as to make it be understood spirit pure, honorable, and devout; and by his readers as a falsehood-and this Mr. to the God of holiness, justice and truth Ingersoll indisputably does in stating-that the result may be safely committed.

## POPULAR HISTORIES.

We take the following extracts from an excellent article lately published in Glea. son's Boston Pictorial. Its manly, unprejudiced sentiments are deserving of praise:

"What is a popular history? Here, we Trench's admirable work "On the Study of Words;" for, beyond doubt, a popular history, as represented by what now bears the name, is neither that which the words, duly interpreted, convey, nor that, in any sense, which it ought to be.

"A popular history, according to the true sense of the English words, is a history which by twenty-pounder frigates, the number as has become a favorite and a standard, by the well as weight of the American guns being judgment of the people, in its highest, largest superior. The same disparity in metal and and most liberal sense, as including all classes, not as excluding the well educated, the wise and the conscientious, and limited to the ignorant, the injudicious, and the lowly. It who took those vessels, never, for an instant, is a history which has acquired popularity, claimed to have conquered ships of superior after being submitted to the test, according force, but frankly admitted the reverse; as

to its intrinsic merits. But, by the sense now attributed to the phrase, a popular history is held to mean a history adapted to the popular comprehension; brought within the scope of the most simple and undisciplined understanding, whether of the actual child, or of the adult, childlike in intellect from lack of cultureand such a work, when conscientiously and even moderately well executed by minds most clear and vigorous, and by most prac-

There is, however, yet another signification, which can be attached, and which does mitted opinions, in the hope of catching hand in hand with capacity and valor." public notoriety at least, and commanding large sales of successive editions. And this, popular histories, for the most part succeed opinions on the character of Abbott's

degrees of merit or rather demerit, by such misrepresentation, has not even the poor works as Thiers' "History of the Consulate merit of being original, but has been unand Empire;" Ingersoll's "History of the Late War;" "The Napoleon Dynasty," by the Berkeley Men; "Napoleon Bonaparte," by John S. C. Abbott, in course of publica- Dynasty, and 'Abbott's Napoleon,' I have tion in Harper's Magazine; and, to conclude, scarcely the patience to speak-the latter of all the pamphlet lives of contemporaneous native presidents or generals, written ostensibly to serve electioneering purposes, and not flagrant plagiary that has yet appeared pretending to much more than passing and or elsewhere, beating D'Israeli's notoripartisan popularity.

the most harmless, as their partisan character beyond this, in itself, the coolest and most is so clearly visible, through their transparent historical exterior, that one can hardly say that ever was penned by a purchased partisan. they are intended to deceive, as in fact they The opinions put forth in regard to Napoleon's do not deceive, one in a thousand of their virtue, morality, truth, Christian virtue, and

sulate and Empire" and "The Late War it is not too much to assume, that the statewith England," and such as the "Napo- ments of facts were made up, the sophistical leon Dynasty" and "Napoleon Bonaparte," arguments elaborated, and the untenable though all deserved to be stigmatized as opinions sent abroad, under a very false and seeking popularity through prejudice at the overrated estimate of the comparative hatred expense of candor aud truth, there is a vast to England, and liking towards France, existdistinction to be made.

coin a word where none offers itself ready- cent piratical magazine. made-were both written by men naturally, I may say, partisans, as members of belli- of the Napoleon dynasty, could have any just gerent nations, writing against national ene- national animosity to justify their coursemies, and in some sort against political they both write on subjects on which, if on opponents also. So that a large margin any, an author of any country may be, as he must be allowed for natural, and therefore in ought, honest and impartial—the wars of two some sort honest prejudice in favor of their countries, with neither of which their own own country, and hostility to their enemies, country has any entangling alliance; and for may in the same manner be suggested, in favor no cause for it, any preference or dislike. vent him from perceiving, that it was precisely from conflicting statements, or even from indethrone King Charles, as it was in Marl- put it forward fearlessly, when once disas a tory general to take bribes from the

James. "Still there is a limit to this allowance, in says: behalf of that pseudo patriotism, which holds it right to justify his country 'right or wroug' very different 'from following precisely the tures what Lord Castlereagh with a felicitous ancient times,' is required from the intellisuppresses the real truth, or knowingly insin- that Niebuhr and Arnold climinated truth uates a false deduction from a true statement, and life out of fables and ashes. Nor do I

breakwaters which withstand the declining literary cathedra, is to offend in a greater, not

"The impudent mendacity of M. Thiers, Globe's figure; we are only expressing whose only modesty is evinced by his never the thought which it suggests-a thought pretending to quote an authority, has been so full of sadness and dismay at the too pre- eompletely shown up, and is so fully admitvailing desire to disparage, to assault, and to ted, even by his own countrymen, that even lay waste all that Christian men ought most | that degree of falsehood which appears to be to cherish, reverence and love. The whole inherent in, and almost allowable to a Bonathing with us is a simple matter of duty. parte or a Bonapartist, cannot shield him It is a duty to protect the heritage of the from scorn and reproach as a historian and a

and religion before the threatened pro- "I am happy to be able to acquit, so far perty of God. It is a duty to make every as I have had leisure to read his work, the possible effort that a nation should not author of the 'Late War with England,' of break its word. It is a duty to enter our any deliberate manufacture of false facts, or solemn protest, and to maintain to the suppression of truths. But of more than a last, a strenuous opposition against the just national bias he is clearly guilty, of a disturbance of a settlement declared to be seeking to put the worst construction on final. It is a duty to take our stand every act of the enemy however justifiable, of against the distinction, observed in practice, a determination to defend every American if not professed in theory, between public action however wrongful, of claiming everyand personal integrity-a distinction which thing for his own side, and denying everything

" Nor is this all-for he cannot be called the action between the Chesapeake and Shannon was almost the only one in which there was a shadow of equality between the English and American naval forces engaged'-or

"The fact is indisputably true; but the superiority lay invariably on the American side, in size and scantling of ships, weight may perhaps again have need of reference to and number of guns, and numerical force, as well as quality, of crews, except only in the cases of the Chesapeake and Shannon, and one sloop-of-war action, I believe, that of the Pelican and Argus, in which the forces were

nearly balanced. The capture of the Guerriere, Macedonian, and Java, were captures of eighteen pounder men existed in the Wasp and Hornet over the Frolic and Peacock, and it is further notorious, that the gallant and successful officers does the late regretted historian of the United

States navy, Mr. Fenimore Cooper. Thus, by his manner of stating an indisputable truth, 'that the action between the Chesapeake and Shannon was almost the only one in which there was a shadow of equality between the combatants,' Mr. Ingersoll conveys directly the reverse of truth to the minds of the reader; since no one, of whatcapably executed, is one of the highest utility; and one, I may add, which can only be passage with its context, without understanding that the English ships were almost invariably superior to those of their antagonists.

"Surely, in 'the late war with England,' America gained laurels enough, without enin truth too often attach, to the words, at deavoring to depreciate the courage or manthis day and in this country; though proba- hood of her late antagonist; nor if it were bly the authors could never be willing to otherwise advisable, is it either wise or politic, accept, or admit, the interpretation, accord- much less justifiable, to do so; since a vicing to which a popular history means a volume | torious enemy cannot detract from the courage or set of volumes, intended to acquire favor or conduct of the vanquished, without dewith the populace, by pandering to popular tracting from his own. Cowards and fools prejudices, promulgating popular falsehoods can be overcome by any one, the brave and as facts, and manufactured apologies as ad- wise by the brave and the wise only; and

We are glad to find in this able article it is greatly to be regretted, the last class of such powerful confirmation of our own "Napoleon," as the following extract contains. It appears now, that a large portion "The latter class is illustrated, in different of this wretceed tissue of falsehood and blushingly stolen from French authors of little repute:

"Of the books, last named, 'The Napoleon the two having been recently shown up by a contemporary as the most impudent and ous petty larceny, by as much as a wholesale Of this class, the latter species are perhaps dealer goes beyond a retailer; and being, imperturbable falsehood, from first to last, the like, have shocked every right-thinking "Again, between such works as the "Con- man in the country, who has read them; and ing among a class in this country, whom it "The two histories first named, between was thought desirable to conciliate, at the which again there is a broad difference in the expense of truth, justice, morality, and relidegrees of inveracity—if it be admissible to gion, for the petty end of selling a thirteen

" Neither the author of this work, nor he

the same crime in Algernon Sydney and ability to discover between truth and false-William Russel, the whig leaders whom he hood-they have to plead no benefit of clergy, justifies and lauds to the seventh heaven, to since as authors they are as much bound to take bribes from Louis the XIV. in order to seek for, and to understand the truth, as to

Concerning Jacob Abbott's series of Prince of Orange in order to dethrone King historical narratives, which have attained a wide circulation in Canada, the writer

"It appears to me, however, that something -and the historian, who wilfully manufac- story which has come down to us from hibernicism was used to call false facts, who gent author of modern times. It was not so, cannot be held a writer, if a man of veracity. apprehend it either judicious, or right, to "A person, who should do so in private teach the young, the ignorant, or the super-