

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Continued from page 230.

Accordingly on Wednesday, the 19th of January, 1853, after Divine service with the Communion in the Cathedral, the adjourned meeting of the Clergy and layrepresentatives was held at the National School House at 12 o'clock. There were present on this occasion thirty-two clergymen and thirty-seven laymen, representing 27 parishes or missions. Two other Clergymen arrived at Montreal; but one was taken ill and the other was too late. After I had briefly detailed to the meeting what had been the action of the Committee, it was moved by the Hon. W. Badgley M. P. P., and seconded by the Rev. M. Townsend, Rector of Clarenceville, "That the Report of the Committee now presented be received, and considered clause by clause."

To this an amendment was moved by W. Bowman, Esq., and seconded by the Hon. Robert Jones: "Whereas the subject matter of the Report now submitted was not referred to the Committee at the last sitting of the Convention, but is founded upon a bill since that time proposed to be brought forward in the Imperial Parliament, which bill the lay members of the Church of England in this diocese have not had an opportunity of considering: Resolved, that the Report be not now received, and that the proposed bill, the subject matter of the same, be referred to the several congregations of the Church of England in this diocese for their opinion thereon to be evidenced in writing, with the signatures of the members of each congregation approving or disapproving of the same."

Only eight persons voted in favour of the amendment and by desire of the Hon. Robert Jones their names were taken down:—

Montreal—St. George's Church, Rev. W. Bond, Assistant Minister; St. Thomas's Church, Rev. J. Irwin, Minister.

St. Johns—Rev. C. Bancroft, Rector; W. Leggett, Esq., and J. Coote, Esq.

Christieville—Hon. R. Jones and W. Bowman, Esq.

Brome—C. Jones, Esq.

In answer to the objection raised in the above amendment, I stated that Sir John Pakington having asked for my opinion, I considered that if instead of simply answering for myself I could obtain the opinion of a Committee, then in existence, for the purpose of considering this very subject, I should not only be adding weight to any reply I might send home, but should be doing the very thing, which the Diocese, under the circumstances, would have expected from me. And further, that as it was intrusted to that Committee to devise some means for meeting the wants of the Church, it had appeared to them that this Bill, with their recommendations, was just what they should have themselves wished to propose, and therefore adopted it in their Report. It was also objected that certain names had been added to the Committee, without any authority for making such addition. This was a mere technical objection; and considering who the additional members were, I own I was surprised at it. The great desire with all of us was, simply, the fullest and fairest consideration of the matter before us: and when I look at the names of the gentlemen who composed that Committee thus enlarged, I appeal to any member of the Church in this Diocese, if it could be possible to select, in every respect, a fairer or more effective list. Clergy and Laity, from town and country, and each party (as we must design to them) of religious opinion, were all fully represented by men of acknowledged talent and influence; and there were also two able and experienced members of the legal profession. I do not think it likely, that the matter could ever be more satisfactorily and dispassionately investigated, and our decisions were unanimous. It was further objected that many parishes on this occasion had not representatives present. This must be expected more or less in such an extensive Diocese; particularly when there is no provision made for defraying the expenses of attendance, which in some cases must be considerable. The members of the Provincial Parliament are all allowed travelling expenses, and ascertain sum per diem, during the occasion. And I really think in this country, with an unfavourable season for travelling, that it showed considerable interest in the matter, that so many were present; and I may add that out of nine Rectories in the Diocese, which are the oldest and most important parishes, eight had Lay Representatives at the meeting; nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that, had the Representatives from all the country missions been able to attend, the minority would thereby have been relatively increased. A recommendation was also proposed by the Rev. C. Morice, with reference to the first clause, giving power to the Clergy and Lay Representatives to pass any Rule or Canon, without the assent of the Bishop, upon its being re-affirmed by a majority of voices after the expiration of six months; which was negatived. The principal objects which the meeting had in view, in recommending the above amendments to the Bill were to keep up a close connection with the Mother Church, and uphold the supremacy of the Queen as now by law established and acknowledged. And in the adoption of the several portions of the Report, as finally amended, I do not believe there was any difference of opinion. The minority who voted against the reception of the Report, concurring, that if the Bill was to be received, it would thus be materially improved. But a Resolution moved by Major Campbell and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Leach, Minister of St. George's Church, Montreal, to the effect:—"That unless those amendments are faithfully adopted in the Bill, it will not be satisfactory to the Church

in this Diocese," was most cordially and unanimously agreed to.

As far as I could understand the grounds of the opposition, it was not so much to the bill itself as on account of the real or supposed opinions of the framer of it, Mr. Gladstone; who was stated to have some ulterior design concealed under the general terms, in which the bill is expressed. Information also was required as to what particular Act of Parliament, if any, besides that of 25th of Henry VIII., would be affected by the first clause, and upon what grounds the Oath of Supremacy was not to be required with the Oath of Allegiance in the sixth clause.

This Bill, however, is the only practical measure ever offered for our consideration; it was sent out to us by one of her Majesty's Secretaries of State for our opinion; and the meeting decided that it met the wants of the Church in this Diocese, and, with certain amendments given above, might be safely and usefully adopted. Some people have objected that we are not yet fit to be entrusted with such powers of self-government. But we have got it in all civil matters; and it is better to make some attempt in relation to Ecclesiastical affairs than to leave us in our present discreditable condition—one unfair to the Bishop, to the Clergy, and to the whole Church. I believe, moreover, that great good would result from such meetings; and that even the two we have already held for these preliminary discussions, have diffused information and produced considerable effect in the minds of several of the Laity; who coming from poor and distant Missions, thus find fellowship and sympathy with a large body of brethren. The recommendations contained in the report, together with the bill itself having been thus considered in detail; the concluding resolution, moved by Col. Austin, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Rector of Montreal, was carried without any division:—"That the Bill with its amendments be adopted, and that his Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, be respectfully requested to forward the same to the right hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with such observations or remarks, as to his Lordship may seem appropriate."

The meeting was then closed with prayer.

In compliance with the last resolution, I have drawn up these remarks somewhat at length, and think it right to make them public in the Diocese that the members of the Church may be fully cognizant of them. I hope I have given a fair account of what has taken place since I came to Montreal, in order to show that the want of some provision for the regulation of our ecclesiastical affairs is greatly felt and acknowledged; and that the subject has been under considerable discussion. With respect to the meeting at which the report of the committee above given was discussed it lasted for nearly five hours; and I reflect with very considerable satisfaction, that, while there was great freedom of debate, the proceedings were conducted without that warmth and bitterness that unfortunately so often are witnessed on such occasions. But after all, if this bill should pass, it is only permissive; it removes obstacles to our self-action, but forces nothing upon us. And I feel that we shall still require great caution, forbearance and patience before we can reasonably expect to see any system fully and satisfactorily at work. But we are far from being in a satisfactory state now; and I think we ought to be allowed by such a bill as this to undertake the task, or to have some better means provided. One thing, however, is certain, that in any system to be adopted for the Church in these Colonies, we must seek to organize it on a broad and firm basis; and must earn the respect and affection of the laity by serving them faithfully in the work of the ministry, and by inviting their aid and co-operation in the internal administration of our system. During a recent visit to New York I made many inquiries respecting their system of Church government and the effects of lay influence in their conventions. I was told by what may be termed high churchmen, that the admission of the laity had been with them a matter of necessity; but that, whatever might have been the *a priori* opinions held on the subject, its operation had been so successful, that it would now be adopted as a matter of choice. I will only further add, in conclusion, that I trust the Great Head of the Church will so overrule all our purposes and actions that they may promote His glory, and advance the work of salvation, and that He will graciously be pleased to build us all up in one body, in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace and in the righteousness of life.

F. MONTREAL.

January 21, 1853.

REPORT of the Convocation Committee, appointed at the General Meeting of the Clergy and Laity on the 22nd January 1851.

"The Colonial Church Bill" having been considered, the adoption of the General Principles of the bills was recommended with the following suggestions.

1. With references to the first clause: That the imperial Statute, 25 Henry VIII., c. 19, so far as the same may affect churches in the colonies, now included in the Schedule A, should be repealed.

2. With reference to the same clause; and in order more clearly to define what shall constitute Lay Membership; and that all persons having receiving Christian Baptism, and made a written declaration that they are bona fide members of the Church of England to the Clergymen of their Parish or District, or are communicants of the said Church, shall be considered for the purposes of the said act.

3. With reference to the same clause: That in order to produce, as far as possible, uniformity of action in the Dioceses in the North American Colonies, it is desirable that the senior Bishop for the time being, should be appointed Provincial Metropolitan, and that there should be a General Convention of all the Dioceses convened under his

presidency, that no Canon, Rule, or Regulations should be in force as the act of such General Convention, until it shall be allowed by the Archbishop of Canterbury as Metropolitan, and that the Diocesan Conventions, meeting under each particular Bishop, should be restricted from passing any Canons contrary to the Laws and Canons of the General Conventions; also, that in framing any new Canons, or adapting those of 1603 to the present state of the Church in these Colonies, it should not be lawful for any Synod or Convention, so assembled, to make any alterations in the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures, in the Book of Common Prayer, or in the Thirty-nine Articles now in use, or to anything which shall affect any matters of Doctrine, or interfere with the supremacy of the Crown, or the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Metropolitan.

4. With reference to the same clause; That the concluding words from "subject always" to the end be altogether omitted.

5. With regard to the 6th clause; The committee do not understand on what principle the oath of supremacy is not included together with the oath of allegiance, particularly as it forms part of the service for the ordination of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, as now in use: And they further recommend that it should be everywhere retained, where it is now by law required.

And further, the Committee recommend:—
6. That in order to avoid the great expense and delay which would necessarily attend an appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as Metropolitan, by any one conceiving himself aggrieved by any judgment or decision of a Diocesan Convention, Bishop, or other Court, or authority in the Colonies, authority be granted to the said Metropolitan to name and constitute a Court of Appeals, within the Colony, to execute his authority in the same, in hearing and determining of such appeal; the right of direct appeal to the Metropolitan in England, being nevertheless still retained.

7. That in any Legislation for the Church in these Colonies, it is most desirable that any hindrances, to a full and free communion, between ourselves and other Reformed Episcopal Churches, should be removed, as recommended in the Minutes of a conference of the Bishops of Quebec, Toronto, Newfoundland, Fredericton, and Montreal, holden at Quebec, in 1851."

F. MONTREAL.

Advertisements.

J. P. CLARKE, Mus. Bac. K. C.

PROFESSOR OF THE PIANO-FORTE,
SINGING AND GUITAR,
Residence, Shuter Street.
Toronto, May 7, 1851. 4f-1ly

MONSIEUR E. COULON.

Professor of French, from Paris.

HAS the honour to announce to the public that he will give Lessons in the French Language, both Private and in Schools.

REFERENCES.

Dr. Ryerson, Chief Superintendent of Schools Bay Street; George Duggan, Jr., Esq., Cornee of Adelaide and Shepherd Streets, where the Advertiser resides.

Toronto Nov., 25, 1852. 17-3in

WILLIAM HODGINS,

ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER,

LONDON, CANADA WEST.

February, 1852. 28-1f

MR. CHARLES MAGRATH.

Barrister, Attorney, &c. &c.

OFFICE: Corner of Church and Colborne Streets, opposite the side entrance to BEARD'S Hotel.

JOHN CRAIG,

GLASS STAINER,

Flag, Banner, and Ornamental Painter
HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, &c., &c.

No. 7, Waterloo Buildings, Toronto.

September 14th, 1851 6-1f

CARD.

MR. R. G. PAIGE,

TEACHER of Italian and English Singing Piano Forte and Organ, &c., having become resident in Toronto, will be happy to receive application for tuition in the above branches of Musical Education.
Residence, No. 62, Church Street.
Toronto, 28th July, 1852.

T. BILTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, Wellington Buildings.

King street Toronto.

Toronto, February, 1852. 27-1f

MR. S. J. STRATFORD,

SURGEON AND OCUList,

Church Street, above Queen Street, Toronto
The Toronto Dispensary, for Diseases of the EYE, in rear of the same.

Toronto, January 13th, 1857.

MR. JULES HECHT,

(Pupil of the Conservatoire, Brussels, and Member of the Sacred Music Society, Frankfort on the Main.)

BEGS respectfully to announce, that he is prepared to resume his instructions in English, French, Italian, or German Vocal Music, with Piano accompaniment.

Applications left with Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer, will receive prompt attention.

Toronto, September 4th, 1851. 6-1f

W. MORRISON,

Watch Maker and Manufacturing Jeweler,

SILVER SMITH, &c.

No. 9, KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

A NEAT and good assortment of Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. Spectacles, Jewellery and Watches of all kinds made and repaired to order.

Utmost value given for old Gold and Silver.
Toronto, Jan. 28, 1847. 61

M. ANDERSON,

PORTRAIT PAINTER.

IN his tour of the British Provinces, has visited Toronto for a short time, and is prepared to receive Sittings at his Rooms, 108, Yonge Street.
Toronto, Dec. 10th, 1852. 25-1f

MR. WILLIAM HAY,

Architect, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor.

No. 18, King Street, Toronto.

REFERENCES permitted to the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Rev. John McCaul, LL. D., President of the University of Toronto—the Rev. H. J. Graesset, M. A., Rector of Toronto—the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Secretary to the Church Society, Toronto, and the Rev. R. J. MacGeorge, of Streetsville.
Toronto, Oct. 14th, 1852. 11-2m

HERBERT MORTIMER

BROKER,

House, Land and General Agent.

No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

(Opposite St. James's Church.)

Residence kindly permitted to J. Cameron, Esq., T. G. Ridout, Esq., Jas. Browne, Esq., W. McMaster, Esq., P. Paterson, Esq., Messrs. J. C. Beckett & Co., Bows & Hall, Crawford & Haggarty, Ridout Brothers & Co., Ross, Mitchell & Co.

Twenty years' Debentures constantly on Sale, at a liberal discount.
Toronto, October 1st, 1852. 5-1f

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable LOTS, belonging to the Estate of the late ALEXANDER WOOD, ESQUIRE:

COUNTY OF YORK.

CITY OF TORONTO—Lot 17, North side of King-street; 17 and 18, South side of Duke-street, (formerly the residence of the late A. Wood, Esq.); Lot 10, and North half of 9, North side of King-street. Part of Park Lots 7 and 8, on the East side of Yonge-street, about 26 Acres, (opposite Elmsley House.) Lots 3 and 4, in Yorkville, formerly Drummondville, as laid out in Town Lots by Daniel Tiers.

(The above to be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.)

City of Toronto—Water Lot in front of the West half of Town Lot No. 7 on Palace-street.

Township of York—Part of Lot 21, in the 2nd concession from the Bay, on the West side of Yonge-street, 12 Acres.

Township of Uxbridge—Lot 34, in 3rd concession, 200 Acres.

Township of Whitchurch—Part of Lot 17, in 4th concession, 80 Acres.

Township of North Gwillimbury—East half of 23, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres; Lot 23, in the 4th concession 200 Acres.

Township of Caledon—North east half Lot 12, in 3rd concession, 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Township of Woodhouse—Lot 12, in 5th concession, 200 Acres.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Township of Saltfleet—Lots 9 and 10 in 7th, and 10 in 8th concession, 300 Acres.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Township of Innisfil—North half 13, in 10th concession 100 Acres.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Township of Haldimand—Lot 20, broken fronts B and A, 300 Acres.

Township of Murray—Lots 32, in broken fronts, A, B, and C, and North half Lot 33, in broken front A. 600 Acres.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

Township of Montague—Lot 20, in 7th concession, 200 Acres.

For particulars, &c., apply to

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,

Front-Street, Toronto.

November 19, 1850. 15-1f

Plan of St. James's Cathedral.

JUST PUBLISHED and For Sale, at Messrs. H. Beeble's, and H. Rowell's Book Store, a Lithographed Plan of Grounds and Galleries of ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL, showing the situation of each Pew, and those that will be for Sale, when the Church is finished.

PRICE 1s. 3d.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1852.

16-1m.