by the principles which we hold, and which breathes the spirit of our Ecclesiastical polity? Let us never forget-fus est et ab hoste doceri,-that there is nothing, which has sustained the Church of Rome, in her struggle for existence, but the strict subordination which is maintained throughout her different orders, and the deferential submission to authority, which is rigidly enforced through all her grades. Gospel truth, as it swept on in its glorious progress, laid low her novel tenets, and superstitious practices,—her ranks were discomfited and broken,—but yet she held together those of her followers who furnished to the state of the followers who ed, by her Ecclesiastical authority, for, though overpowered, she still presented the front of an Episcopal Church. Nor, let me add, has there been any thing more projudicial or injurious to the Reformers (I speak not of the fathers of our Church) than their impetuous abnegation of authority—their imprudent desertion of primitive practice—and their fatal rejection of the only principle, on which a Church can be securely founded—the principle of divine right transmitted by Apostolic Succession. From these evils the Almighty in his mercy has saved our venerable Church. He has guided her in the path which lies between the extremes of religious despotism and religious anarchy. May the same gracious and superintending influence, which watched over and led our Fathers of the Reformation, direct us so that we may follow in the same way, and steadfastly continue in that course, which they have pointed out, never swerving from Bible truth to follow human authotiy, nor yet arrogauly refusing that respectful deference—that veneration—which is due to the antiquity of Apostolic and pri-

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THE REV. R. J. C. TAYLOR .- My Lord, the first part of the nev. R. J. C. TAYLOR. — My hour to me to call for or require any lengthened comment or remark, any farther than that the sums of money, on payment of which certain privileges variety of objects contemplated in the prospectus of the Church Society, to further any one of which this Resolution gives ample facility. The magnitude and variety of these objects may perhaps startle the timid and dismay the doubting. I am not, er, one of that faint-hearted class. Judging from the Past I augur well for the future, and, with this motto inscribed on our banners, Deo duce, et auspice Deo, success is certain — Here the most fastidious Churchman can surely find some secure safety valve for the emission and dispersion of his super-fluous abundance. The maa whose memory dwells with affec-tion tion and regret on the happy fields of his native country, bestudded with many a rising spire and steepled tower, can help to assimilate thereto this his adopted home, by contributing to ary who wends his weary way to the distant outpost of mportance, the grand staple of religious character, can further y his timely aid the cause of Sunday Schools and education.short, my Lord, the applicant for the cause of the Society as so many points of access, so many avenues of approach, that a well-laid siege to the purse of the liberal Churchman, a wellplanned foray into his broad acres, cannot but be successful.— The cause of the Indian may fail, still he may be concerned for the wants of his destitute and neglected countrymen. I have, therefore, no fear but that some vulnerable part may be touched by a skilful hand, and that for some one or other of these objects (to follow up the simile) blood may be freely drawn, and the realized and the zealous applicant not be suffered to go disappointed Ma. ALDERMAN DIXON, in proposing the eighth Resolu-

tion, observed that he had been at many meetings, but never had experienced such real gratification as he felt at the present. To see the Class the Clergy and Laity combine to form a Society for the general interests of the United Church of England and Ireland throughout the Province, was what he was long desirous to a member of the Church raised his voice in defence of her tringes or principle. And terminate in the yea, our God will give us his blessing. THE REV. C. MATHEWS.-My Lord Bishop, my rapture THE REV. C. MATHEWS.-My Lord Bishop, my rapture the member of the Church raised his voice in defence of her bothings of the church raised his voice in defence of her which, God be thanked, was not the case at present,—for, owing principally to the untiring zeal of his Lordship the Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, the Church was not the case at present,—for, Bishop, th

It is for this, and this only, that the Church has been established amongst us;—and it is to provide for the accomplishment of this object, not only in the present time, but to all future ages, that we are met together this day. And surely, my Lord, better means could not be devised for the obtaining of this object than those we propose to employ. We are to circulate the Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, and religious publications and means the place in every part of the publications; and we are desirous to place in every part of the country, where his services are required, a resident Minister.-If we are enabled to carry out these projects extensively and faithfully, we may be assured that the desired end will be obtained. I would here, my Lord, for the admonition of those present evaluations of the second sec present, contrast the plan we adopt for securing these blessings to posterity, with that which has been employed by others for the same purpose. A few days since I received a newspaper from Ireland, in which there was a report of a trial which had lately taken place in Dublin, with reference to some dissenting chapels in that city. The facts of the case are these r-About chapels in that city. The facts of the case are these f—About 140 years ago, some pious and wealthy individuals, having in view the same objects which we propose this day, subscribed large sums of money for the erection and endowment of Chapels in Dublin, where the Gospel of Christ might be preached.— They built seven of them, and endowed them with property to the super test of 200 per supermentations approaches that the the amount of 700*l*. per annum,—thus supposing that they had provided for the faithful ministration of the Word to all of evidencing their zeal and sincerity in its sacred cause, while, by a wise provision, the mite of the artisan and labourer does not fail to secure for its donor the privilege of membership in our local branches. But what I particularly wish to call the attention of your Lordship and this assemblage to, is the vast Nariety of objects contemplated in the prospectus of the Church Episcopal superintendence to take cognizance of the affairs of these Chapels. Had these pious individuals, when they erected and endowed these buildings, placed them in connection with the Church of the land, and under the Episcopal care of the Archbishop of Dublin, the aid of the secular arm need not now be sought to wrest these Chapels out of the hands of heretics, and to restore them to the use for which the original founders and to restore them to the use for which the original bounders designed them. Therefore, I would say to the Laity who hear me,—be warned by this, and similar occurrences which have taken place, and when you desire to give of your substance, either in money or land, for the promotion of religious objects, give it to your own Church, and then you may rest assured give it to your own Church, and then you may rest assured that your contributions will never supply means to the enemies of the Gospel of Christ to propagate their fatal errors and to that your contributions will never supply means to the enemies of the Gospel of Christ to propagate their fatal errors and to that your contributions. My Lord, we have every reason to rejoice, and to a noble race, has now a glorious opportunity afforded him of raising them to an eminence in the social scale and a position in the Christian world, and imparting to them the ennobling realities of the Gospel. The man whose feeling heart sympathises with the sufferings and privations of the Missionary who wends his weary way to the distant outpost of Reformation, without feelings of gratitude, mixed with asto nishment, to behold men raised up by the Lord, --possessed of Part from his superabundance, and lighten the heart of Zion's messenger by the reflection, that at least his wife and little ones mjoy the comforts of a peaceful and a happy home. The man importance, the grand staple of religious character, can further by his timely aid the cause of Sunday Schoole and education by at the cause of Sunday Schoole and education by at the start of perturbative peak of the perturbative heavier of the perturbative the start of the perturbative the start of the perturbative and of the perturbative the start of the start of the perturbative the start of the perturbative the start of the witness, and he hoped, indeed he felt certain, that these impor-tant objects which had been so ably stated in detail by those gentlement for upper the objects and the second state of th

occeeding, of the Diocesan Church Society is an infallible lement of future greatness and efficiency to our Church. As to *il*, there can be no deception; and if we are but true to our-selves, no possible disappointment. This day, and by the framers of this Society, I consider that "a spark has, indeed, been brought from the holy altars of the venerable Establishments of the Mother Country, that shall spread with equal purity and splendour over our western world.

object of this Society is to make known, throughout the length and breadth of this land, the glad tidings of salvation, through our only and all-sufficient Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ,—to set him forth as the way, the truth, and the life,—and to invite all to turn unto him that they may have life through his name. It is for this, and this only, that the Church has been established amongst us;—and it is to provide for the accomplishment of this chieft, not only in the variant time, but to all future ages. that will ever be fragrant to the lover of pure and undefied Christian Literature. We can follow in the footsteps of a extension of God's kingdom upon earth. His unpretending learning and solid virtues, made him a companion fit for the most distinguished prelates and divines of the day. To him was it partly owing, as your Lordship must well know and must ever remember with grateful emotion, that the long-depressed Episcopal Church in Scotland, that pure branch of the Catholic vine, struck new root into the northern soil, and flourished afresh, after nearly two centuries of persecution and neglect. To descend to the humbler walks of life,—for in patterns of of reducting from the fair fabrie of our Cauren file faits of ages, with the Bible as their guide, and deeply acquainted with the ancient constitution of the Church, proceeded, with a tender hand and delicate touch, to remove the supersitions and errors which had for ages deformed the spiritual structure; and having performed their task to perfection, they have hasded down to us the Reformed Church of England and Ireland, freed from all the abominations with which Popery had overlaid Chris-tianity in the dark ages, and restored its original simplicity and beauty. We have nothing to reform in our Reformers,--we wish to unsay nothing what they have said,----it is our desire to hand down our Church to our children, and for this purpose we form the present Society. I was rejoiced to hear the hon, and learned mover of the first Resolution say that he would not be discouraged were there but three persons at the present (Their a right in the dire use there bere the resons at the present (The discouraged were there but three persons at the present (The discouraged were there but three persons at the present and learned mover of the first fitesolution say that de would not be discouraged were there but three persons at the present meeting. This is a right spirit. Let us do what we believe to be right, and leave the success to God: he can save by many or by few. And so fully am I personaded of the Scriptural or by few. And so fully am I personaded of the Scriptural gentlemen who had preceded him, would be extended to the most remote townships of the country, and terminate in the most happy results. It is only country, and terminate in the animate the Laity to the discharge of their duties as members of this great Society,—the whole Church in setion. For my own part, I am convinced that no Layman will ever regret

of Christ :

sity of adopting an arrangement, suggested and recommended that no more might be brought, for that they had enough, and assist them in diffusing the influences of Christianity. We can by the principles which we had in first proposition contributions, it would be that no more might be brought, for that they had enough, and adcounter that additional aid, in such a manner that although it would be the principles which we had no more might be brought, for that they had enough, and adcounter the principles which we had in first proposition contributions it would be the principles which we had no more might be brought, for that they had enough and adcounter the principles which we had in first proposition contributions. that no more might be brought, for that they had enough, and more than enough. Thus we find that the silver and gold are the Lord's, and that when he requires them, he will by his influence open the hearts of those who possess them, to give berally for his work. We must never forget, that the great object of this Society is to make known, throughout the length and breadth of this land, the relation of salvation, through never be supposed for a moment that the idea could be enter-William Stevens, the well-known and truly honourable Trea-surer of Queen Anne's Bounty. He also was a tradesman of London, and dedicated his ample fortune and active life to the extension of God's kingdom upon earth. His nametending understand the wants and interests of the Church, and to devise measures for overcoming her difficulties; and no one, he was uncerstant the wants and interests of the Church, and to devise measures for overcoming her difficulties; and no one, he was sure, could be found who had not a strong sense of his Lord-ship's zealous devotion to the service of the Church, and his unsparing application of an energy of character such as is pos-sessed by few. Whatever might be the difficulty in making a proper provision for the Richards, it could only meaned the unsparing application of an energy of character such as is pos-sessed by few. Whatever might be the difficulty in making a proper provision for the Bishopric, it could only regard the source from whence the income was to be derived. With res-pect to the funds to be derived from the Clergy Reserves,-these are no doubt looked to as a main resource for increasing the number of the Cherce the number then provided the sport of our Bishop will, I trust, be amply provided for y and when we remember the unavoidable increase of expense following the office—the calls upon him for aid in building Churcher in the sport of our building the provided to a set the number of the sport of set the number of the sport of set the sport of the set of the church in the sport of set the sport of set the number of the set of upped Charch in Section, their new many section and angletter of the construct measure at the laboration of the laboratio appointed to them would always be, as they are now, incum-bents of some Church in the Province, deriving from it a certain income; and supposing that they should continue, as at pre-sent, to receive each an additional salary of £300 per annum,— then we may remember that the census taken about four years ago showed a return of about 80,000 members of the Church of England in Upper Canada—and as the majority of the Assesago showed a return of about 80,000 members of the Church of England in Upper Canada—and as the majority of the Asses-sors who took the census were most probably not members of the Church, there is every reason to feel assured that the num-that this time there are not less than 90,000 Churchmen in this is Diocese; and, supposing there were three Archdeaconries, there Diocese; and, supposing there were three Archdeaconries, there is used to a 30,000 members in each, admitting the members of the Church to be about equally distributed through the Pro-vince. New, upon the common estimate of five persons to a tamily, this would give six thousand heads of family is the were to contribute in the whole year but one shilling, this ob-ject would be provided for without aid from any other quarter. Passing next to the most deeply interesting question,—the re-sources from whene the grrate body of Clergy could be provided for,—the Chief Justice observed that one very important object would be to make the public endowment which still re-mained to the Church, as productive as, possible. For all be-yond this, we must rely upon the voluntary contributions which we can raise among ourselves, and upon the continued benevery lence of our friends in Great Britain. No one can contemplate the present condition of the Church in this country without feeling painfully how miserably inadequate are the stipends now paid to the Clergy. Few of the ordine are the stipends now paid to the Clergy. Few of the only of the approximate are the stipends now paid to the Clergy. Few of the only of the offices, or in than was public to the length is called an the public offices, or in the present condition of the public offices, or in than was public to the junior clerks in the public offices, or in weight principally to the untiring zaal of his Lordship the Bickop, the Church was now spreading and striking deep root. The learned and anniable Church, makes the support. It had been remarked, and very happly, by this he learned and anniable Church, mis elequent speech and anniable Church. This elequent speech this would be of the greatest importance to the Church and the support attree which would rapidly spread itself will, then may we rejoin this he (Mr. Dixon) fully concurred and expressed a hope that, as this was likely to be a superstructure of the greatest importance to the Church and to the country, the correct store of a strue which would be the bick immedifies of and the support and the bick greatest importance to the Church and to the country, the correct store of a strue which would be the bick immedifies of and the support and the to works, shall be store which and to the country, the correct store of a strue importance to the Church and to the country, the correct store of a strue which would be the bick immedifies of and the speet which is also can be and this he (Mr. Dixon) fully concurred and expressed to the country, the correct store of which would he of he killy speed to the speet store which is also can be and this he country the correct store of importance to the Church and to the country the correct store of which would be of he principally speed and to the country the correct store importance to the Church and to the country the correct store of which would here the suppressed here to the Church and to the country the correct store of importance to the Church and to the country the correct store of which would be of the greatest importance to the church and to the country the correct store of which would be of the pressed contend to the speech and the individe a provin-ter which would be of the pressed contend the store works in the speech store the speech and the speech store the speech an despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us deat to out universe despise human applause, when it makes us despise human applause, when it makes applause, when it makes applause app Would be injurious to their sacred and space with a sacred and space with the preceding speakers. Permit me, my Lord, the preceding speakers. Permit me th to continue the simile, and to express to your Lordship my grate-ful thanks for being thus privileged in adding a stone to the noble Pile we are now endeavouring to raise. The resolution which L here the hencurs of seconding speake of Persphirit tributions to be raised from the Members of the Church. With reference to this, I am about to mention a word distasteful to some modern ears and one which has been so uncandid and un-generously made use of to our prejudice. Under the Jewish Dispensation, Tithes were confessedly of God's appointment. Dispensation, Tithes were confessedly of God's appointment. would be among the earliest entry of the Society to Enzivoir to secure for those who have laboured long and anxiously in the ministry a provision sufficient for their comfortable main-tenance, and established on a certain and permanent footing. As regarded the increased number of Clergymen, so anxiously looked for by the thousands in this country who were without and non-second cosper maintain the energy which characterized a less the means of access to public worship in the Church in which the full blaze of Gosper immunateness which characterized a tess laid down with the same minuteness which characterized a tess perfect system. The Gospel is "a Law of Liberty"—the child-perfect system. The Gospel is "a Law of Liberty"—the child-perfect system. The Gospel is "a Law of Liberty"—the child-perfect system. The Gospel is "a Law of Liberty"—the child-perfect system. The Gospel is "a Law of Liberty"—the child-perfect system. The Gospel is "a Law of Liberty"—the child-perfect system. The Gospel is "a Law of Liberty"—the child-perfect system. The Gospel is "a Law of Liberty"—the child-perfect system. The Gospel is "a Law of Liberty"—the shild-the promptings of that blessed influence, and every one surely the promptings of that blessed influence, and every one surely who feels that life-giving inspiration will desire to do, not what who feels that life-giving inspiration will desire to do, not what the must, but what he can. In considering what proportion of he must, but what he can. In considering what proportion of he did confidently hope that the exertions of the Society would he did confidently hope that the expring the attention steadily. reach in a very few years. By keeping the attention steadily fixed upon the great object of building up an adequate endowment within each township, he was convinced the desired end would be rapidly attained. He begged to recall to the recollection of the Rt. Rev. Prelate the scene of his first pastoral la-bours. When his Lordship first went to the small village of bours. When his Lordship first went to the small village of Cornwall, more than 35 years ago, there was neither a house for the residence of the Minister, nor any Church in which tx worship: there were but a very few persons really members of our Church, and these possessed but scanty means; and yet not many months elapsed before his Lordship succeeded by his energy and influence in procuring a parsonage-house to be built, which has since been a comfortable residence for the succeeding incumbents; and a Church, which is even now an ornament to the town in its present improved state. How few are there of the old settled townships of this Province which do not contain one or more villages, much more consiwhich do not contain one or more villages, much more considerable than Cornwall was at the time when this successful exertion was made! And why should it be found impossible exertion was made! And why should it be found impossible to accomplish now what was found practicable at Cornwall at that early period? It may be truly said, that in the condition in which this country then was, it was necessary first to create a feeling in favour of the Church of England, and then to call it into exercise and direct it. At present we have, in all it into exercise and dreet it. At present we have, in all quarters of the Province, many zealous adherents of the Church, anxious to promote her welfare and extend her usefulness—the feeling in her favour exists, and is daily gaining strength—all that is necessary is to animate it, to call it into exercise, and to direct it to the attaioment of certain defined and understood

tained in it, viz. the procuring a permanent and adequate support for the Bishop of the Diocese. That this is a most necessary measure, without reference to your Lordship as the present Diocesan, must be admitted by every Churchman. When in England, I sometimes enquired how long it took a Bishop in Eugland to visit his diocese, and was frequently answered, about two months. In answer to a similar question, with respect to the Bishops in Canada, I had it in my power to say that, your Lordship had commenced your visitation in May, that I left Upper Canada at the end of August, and that you had not then returned-that in fact you had not been able to complete your labours until October,-that there were no rail-roads, or macadamized roads, to render your travelling easy,—that for the greater part of your journey you passed through a new country, sometimes by means of guides through the forest, and were often content at night to find a shelter in income being attached to your high and holy office. Those to whom I made these statements were indeed astonished that such should be the state of the Church in any British Colony-

lies to educate and provide for,—their sacred office made them acquainted with every case of distress which sickness, or other casualties, might occasion around them. To afford that relief to the sufferings of others which their duty and their inclination would prompt them to, must be really impossible; while, if they disappointed the expectations that might be formed, it would by many be unthinkingly attributed to other causes than the true one, and opinions might too readily be expressed of them which would be injurious to their sacred office, though it was wholly out of their power to prevent it. And again,—we must be all course of time, our hopes will be realized. With great defeto embark his lot amongst us. And if such should be the case, let me ask, what greater gratification can we possess, than to feel that whilst greating him,—and the numerous emigrants whom I hope soon to see flocking to our shores, with a hearty welcome on their arrival, we can, in addition to pointing out to them the costly and beautiful buildings erected and in the course of greation in our moments forms and cities with confidence of erection in our growing towns and cities, with confidence assure them, let their location be selected where'er it may in this section of the Empire, that besides finding warehouses well filled with British manufactures,—themselves and families will feel that their spiritual comforts have not been overlooked, and that measures have been taken to secure to them permanent, commodious and substantial edifices for the worship of their God. THE REV. S. GIVINS introduced the twenty-first Resolu-tion with the following remarks ---My Lord Bishop, --Iu doing myself the honour of moving the resolution, nominating the Vice Presidents of the Church Society of the Discusse of Ta-Vice Presidents of the Church Society of the Dioecce of Ta-ronto, I cannot refrain from expressing the happiness I feel in being privileged to bear a part in the proceedings of this day.— In the list of highly respectable individuals which I have read, I recognize many whom I have known from my childhood, and whom I trast I may claim as the friends of my riper years,— persons who have ever huma a complement part is persons who have ever borne a conspicuous part in every pious and philanthropic enterprize: and it is with sincere pleasure I perceive several of them, with heads silvered by the frosts of many winters, taking a lively interest in that which now en-

importance to the Church and to the country, the corner-stone would not be laid without a very large collection of coins, not only for the purpose of commemorating the event, but to be as in were a precedent to the present and future generations. THE REV. A. N. BETHUNE, upon rising, was greeted with that in rising to support the eighth Resolution, the able alvo carey of the cause of this great Society,—to which we have been such gratified listeners,—renders it unnecessary to express such gratified listeners, -- renders it unnecessary to express myself at any length in its behalf. And were I, as the lateness of the hour and the business still to be done warns me would be expedient, to content myself with simply seconding this Re-solution, I am sure that such silence would be construct into no want of zeal for the interests of an Institution, the objects of which must be so dear to us all. It cannot but occur to myself, as it will undoubtedly to the other members of this most respectable assemblage, that the great responsibility of carrying out the grand objects of this Society will devolve upon the parochial Clergy; who, in their anobtrusive spheres of daty, will be re-quired to engage the interests of their flocks in its multiplied objects, and cause the benevolence of the many to flow into the one wide stream of bounty which we trust that the Meeting of to-day will be the means of creating. The noble lake which flows past this thriving and rapidly improving city, the channel of our agricultural industry and commercial enterprise, and covered with vessels bearing the honoured flag of our country,owes its vast expanse to the tributary streams which flow into it. We shall hope then for correspondent results from the zeal and energy of our parochial associations—contributing their scattered supplies to the general objects of this great Society.— But while we must be impressed with the value and importance of these district and parochial appendages to the institution we are about to form, we must not overlook the necessity of a cen-tral Board of Management to give life and direction to the ma-chinery which will this day he must not chinery which will this day be put in motion. And there are many reasons why I rejoice—and I am sure that hundreds around me will participate in the satisfaction I express—that this central Board of Management is to be composed in so great part of gentlemen resident in the City of Toronto. The churchmen of this city have long been distinguished for their zeal and munificence in the cause of our holy communion; and from the spot upon which I stand I have almost within my sight a noble monument of their Christian energy and generosity in the re-built Cathedral of St James. An allusion has happily been

which is displayed by all present. But, my Lord, we are ever to bear in mind, that while man is generally employed as the instrument of doing the Lord's work upon earth, still it is the Lord - doing the Lord's more still eart, and causes instrument of doing the Lord's work upon earth, still it is the Lord alone, who, by his Spirit, influences the heart, and causes man cheerfully to do his will. Therefore, while we appeal to man, appear of his due to be any still and the church, to come forward and devote themman, and urge upon him the performance of his duty, by every argument in our power, still our ultimate appeal must be to God for the influence of his Holy Spirit, that he may put into mut minute the same to good the source. Churchmen know, or at least they which we need that when God commanded Moses to construct the Ark and the Tabernacle in the wilderness, he directed him tho call upon the children of Israel for a volutary officing of those things which were necessary for the work, and that all the people, " whose hearts the Lord stirred up," brought gold, antil the men employed by Moses to do this work, requested

"With living lustre this proud land adorn And shine and save thro' ages yet unborn.

The Resolution in my hands (the eleventh) provides for the dispersion of this sacred flame into every District of the Pro-vince, and stated periods at which its depositaries are to gather around it, to trim its fires, exhibit it to view, commend it to the best affections of the people, and take measures for its perpetual aliment. To the councils over which it shall shed its guiding light, I look with fond and confident anticipation of the highest good to the Church of England and Ireland established in this Colony. In those councils will be united the authority and Colony. In those councils will be united the authority and wisdom of pastoral direction, with the executive activity, zeal, and liberality of laical co-operation. With such principles and such an agency, the necessary success is, under the Divin blessing, certain. Numerous and important are the objects to be accomplished by the Diocesan Church Society,-these are already before the meeting, or will be so. The Clergy, Widows, and Orphan fund,---the fund to assist Students for the Ministry,-the Sunday and Parochial School fund,-and the Endowtry,—the Sunday and Parochial School lund,—and the Endow-ment Fund proposed by the Chief Justice,—all are good,— Good also is it to evangelise the Indians and visit the Destitute Settler,—good to circulate the Bible and Common Prayer, with books and tracts for ourselves and for the benefit of our own people: and when all this is doing, other useful and essential things will suggest themselves to be done. Perhaps amount things will suggest themselves to be done. Perhaps amongst the foremost, the establishment of a Bishop's College for the the foremost, the establishment of a Bishop's contege for the Diocese of Toronto. Magnificent as are the endowments of King's College University,—likely as it is to contribute to the growth of British sentiments and British learning, and to procommensurate in importance with one, connected with which we have recently witnessed so imposing a ceremony; and I am sanguine enough to believe that in a very few years we shall see creeted upon this corner-stone a noble superstructure, from which benefits the most pure and exalted will be transformed throughout the land. THE REV. B. CRONYN.—My Lord,—I rise to propose the inith Resolution; and, in doing so, I feel that the objects of the Society have been so fully stated, and so ably advocated by those who have preceded me, that little remains for me to press upon the notice of this meeting. It gives me much pleasure to behold such a numerous assemblage on this occasion, and to witness the earnest desire to co-operate in this great work which is displayed by all present. But, my Lord, we are ever Schools and Seminaries. MR. KENT.-I deem it an honourable privilege, my Lord,

selves to the noblest cause that can employ the energies of man.

st : Its battlements are strong, and tall its towers,— Be marshall'd well its hosts against infernal powers i"

which I have the honour of seconding speaks of Parochial con-tributions to be raised from the Members of the Church. With one would appear an assertion not sltogether warranted. Under the full blaze of Gospel illumination every tittle of the law is not laid down with the the means which God has given him would be most acceptable to his heavenly Father, —should not the Christian be guided by what was once undoubtedly of Divine appointment; and with so many more blessings to be grateful for than the Israelites he will surge be not here him bin avidances of courts the will surely be not less liberal in his evidences of gratitude ? Were every member of the Church to give to the glory of God a tenth part of his income, all that could be thought of for pro-moting the manifold and holy objects of our religion would, as far as temporal measurements in most abundantly to far as temporal means can do it, most abundantly be accom-

THE HON. MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, in moving the fifteenth Resolution, observed that with regard to the term "Lay Committee," used in the resolution, it would be quite "Lay Committee," used in the resolution, it would be quite obvious to all that the proposition of making the Committee for endowments consist wholly of laymen, could not have arisen from any idea that the services of the clergy in such a cause would not be zealously given, and be of great value in them-selves; indeed the object was of that magnitude that, if it could be seen clearly that without the direct co-operation of the Clergy it could not be successfully advanced, that consideration ought undoubtedly to determine us against the proposed course. undoubtedly to determine us against the proposed course. But we took it for granted it was assumed that what the Society desired on this point might possibly be accomplished through the efforts of the laity alone, assisted as they always would be by the suggestions and advice of the Clergy. And as the chief object of the Committee would be to place the Clergy themselves on a more desirable footing as regarded the sufficiency and permanency of their incomes, if this could be done by the and permanency of their incomes, if this could be done by the immediate agency of laymen alone, it would both be more agree-able as regarded the Clergy, and more salutary as regarded their congregations. The attention of the proposed Committee would of course be given in the first place to the best method of hashanding and in the proposed subject of the best method of

The notes to the article on the first page, are borrowed from our valuable contemporary The Church Record.

The Bazaar at Hamilton will be held on the 17th and 18th May.

On the 17th inst. a gentleman will call on the Subscribers to The Church at Hamilton, for the sums due-

The Western and Midland Cierical Associations meet on the 25th and 26th inst., and the Niagara on the 1st and 2d June.

BIRTH. In this city, on the 3rd inst., the lady of the Hon. Mr. Attorney. General Draper, of a daughter.