

books from Messrs. Lippincott, Grambo & Co., one of the principal publishing houses of Philadelphia.

On the 6th, I left for New York, and during my short stay there I had several valuable donations of books sent to me from the leading publishers of that city. D. Appleton & Co., Mr. Putnam, Messrs. Stanford & Swords, Mr. Wiley, and also a large case from Columbia College, all of which have safely reached their destination.

On the 14th, I took my departure for Boston, which I reached the same evening. I called upon the Right Rev. the Bishop of Massachusetts, and delivered my letters. He immediately granted me permission to make my appeal to the Churches of Boston, and requested me to preach in Trinity Church, of which he is Rector, on the following Sunday. As he could not be present, he prepared a short address, to be read by his assistant to the congregation before I preached, and which I insert here, to show how deep an interest was felt in our College, wherever its position was made known:—

"To the Parishioners of Trinity Church, Boston."

"MY CHRISTIAN FRIENDS.—I regret that my necessary absence deprives me of the opportunity of expressing, by word of mouth, the interest I feel in the object which Dr. McMurray presents to your attention. The precise character of the claim which Trinity College, Toronto, possesses on the sympathy and aid of the members of our Church, he will himself fully explain. I would hereby commend his appeal to your affectionate interest, and express the hope that an Institution so calculated to promote the cause of true religion, and to advance the interests of that pure, Scriptural and Protestant Church, to which we have the privilege to belong, will receive from you that assistance which it needs. Among all God-like objects of our benevolent gifts, what object is more so, than that of training the youth of a country in the principles of the gospel, without which all education must fall short of its highest end."

On Sunday, the 17th, I preached in Trinity Church and Grace. The amount contributed by the latter was \$55. From Trinity I have not, as yet heard anything, although the Bishop told me he would send me something as soon as he had a little leisure.

The collection in St. Paul's Church, in which I preached on Sunday, the 24th, amounted to \$112, to which must be added a generous donation made to me privately of \$100, by a member of that congregation, making, in all, \$212. In the evening I attended at Christ's Church, the oldest in the city, and built in the year 1723.—The peal of bells in the spire were the first cast for America, and were procured by Junilee subscription. On one of them I read the following:—"God preserve the Church of England"—on another,—"Since benevolence hath opened our mouth, we will sing the praises of the Lord."—The Communion plate, of which this Church possesses a large quantity, valued at about \$1600 was given in the reign of George II., and the large folio prayer books, Oxford editions, which are still kept on the Communion table, have the arms of England gilt upon their covers. The Rector of this Church promised to transmit me a small donation for Trinity College, and I have also the promise of something from the Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, the present Rector of the Church of the Advent.

As I would not prolong my visit at Boston, I took the train on the 25th for Albany, and reached Dundas on the evening of the 27th of April.

This, my Lord, completed my third visit, which was extended to nearly four months, and which, I am happy to say, was more successful than either of the former. The amount contributed in money by Churches and individuals, during this tour, was \$3,333 85c., making in all, \$8,251 54c., to which must be added, when the returns are completed, the contributions which may yet be received, and the value of the several donations of books, which I am not without hopes will exhibit as the result of my mission to the United States, a sum not far from, if not quite, \$10,000, which I am confident will be considered as a most liberal response to our application from our brethren in the United States if the pressing necessities of their own institutions and the daily demands made upon them are taken into consideration. And now, my Lord, I must bring this report, which I fear has been a tiresome narrative to your Lordship, to my Rev. brethren and to my brethren of the Laity, to a close; and yet I was apprehensive, if I abridged it, I might appear to favor one locality to the prejudice of another.

But my Lord I would be sadly wanting in common courtesy and gratitude were I to omit tendering my grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments to the Bishops, the Clergy and the Laity of our Church in the United States for their kind counsel, their ardent sympathy, their generous benevolence, and the genuine hospitality which they invariably extended towards me during my pleasant sojourn with them, and to whom, under God, your unworthy agent is mainly indebted for the prosperous termination of his mission.

This resolution having been submitted to the meeting was unanimously adopted by all the assembly standing up.

Rev. Mr. CROMY said, before submitting the next resolution, he would present to the Society two deeds of gifts of land, one from Geo. Macbeth, Esq., being south half of lot 12, in the 9th concession, Dunwich, the other from Thos. McMillan, being three-quarters of an acre in the township of Westminster, site for a Church. He then read the following Resolution:

Resolved 5.—That we rejoice to learn that the

work of reformation in Ireland still progresses, and that it has pleased God to make the United Church of England and Ireland the great instrument in effecting it.

For years the work of reformation has been progressing in Ireland. All will rejoice to find that the work has not been stayed. Of that great work which had been going on in that country, we rejoice, first as Christians, and we rejoice as men. First, because we know that it is a fact well known to all acquainted with Church history, that there was a period in the history of Ireland, when the pure gospel was preached there, and when the Church of Christ was established in that land. But a period of darkness succeeded to that period of light. When the reformation commenced in England it progressed in Ireland, but from various causes it was stayed there.—Emissaries came from Rome and drew away persons from the faith of that Church, and made them schismatics. We are now witnessing the return of those to the Church from which about 200 years ago they were withdrawn, by those who ought to have the best interests of Ireland at heart, and as Christians, we rejoice that the reform progresses in Ireland, and that the descendants of those who formerly conformed to our Church are now seeking peace within its pale. But, secondly, we rejoice as men at this reformation, because it is well known to every one, it is a fact with which every child in the country is acquainted, that the people of Ireland have been proverbial for insubordination, wretchedness and misery, and for everything that dishonors and disgraces men. As men, we must rejoice to find that the true principles of Christianity, the pure principles of the gospel are so rapidly gaining ground among that people; that from undoubted authority we can state from 40,000 to 50,000 of them have already united themselves with our communion. (Applause.) When we know that man's character is affected by the religion which he professes, even though he may not fully accept all the dogmas of any religion, we see at once the cause of all the degradation and the misery which has so long existed in Ireland.—And when we see the work of reformation still going on, we will greatly rejoice at the cheering prospect now before us of that country being placed in a position which it never has occupied in the memory of man. We state that we rejoice that it has pleased God to make the Church of England the great instrument in effecting this reformation. Our own Church, is the great instrument which it has pleased the Lord to employ in promoting this great work. One Society has labored for years, another one has lately started, and by the joint labors of these two Societies these great effects have already been produced. The question is continually asked now by many eminent statesmen, Now that you seek to effect this change, what are you going to give them instead of the religion you desire to withdraw from them? He would reply that we are going to give them our own Church, the united ancient Apostolic Church of those two Islands, in its integrity, in its purity. (Hear, hear.) It should fill us with joy to know that this is the spirit in which they will proceed. The great effort is not merely to withdraw them from Rome, but to unite them with that Church, which we believe in our consciences is the purest branch of Christ's Church. (Applause.) One word in regard to Bishop Bull. He had found in it every thing calculated to give him peace and comfort in this life, and support and strength in death. He believed this firmly from his soul. He most firmly believed, and he was persuaded they all would join him in the belief, that there is nothing which is regarded as essential for the enlightening of man's understanding; for the sanctifying of man's soul, and for the purifying of his person, before his Maker which we have not clearly and fully set forth in the Articles and Liturgy of our blessed Church. He had never looked to any other Church, for he had lived in it and he hoped to die in it, believing that there is in it everything to give peace and comfort, and hope hereafter. (Applause.) With regard to the question of the Reserves, we have remarked upon what the Legislature at home have done, but we must bear in mind that there are many members of our Legislature at home who are not favourable to the alienation of that property, and therefore it is unwarrantable in us to deal out a general censure upon those bodies, knowing as we do that the majority does not represent the mind and sense of the people of England. (Applause.)

J. H. HAGARTY, Esq., in seconding the Resolution said that, the only unpleasant feature in this day's proceedings was that his was the first lay voice that had been heard here to day. He witnessed this with some surprise and sorrow. (Hear, hear.) The voice of the Laity ought to be more emphatically heard, and heard more fully and clearly than it has been here. He could not allow—he would not be justified—in passing this over without a remark. In speaking to the Resolution he would be very brief, as the hour was late, and they are all advocates of early closing. (Hear, hear.) He had ever taken a warm interest in the regeneration of his native land, and he was sure they would all be pleased with the happy manner in which the Rev. gentleman has just alluded to the great work going on there. It was recently stated by Lord Roden that the numerous conversions in Ireland had so altered the relative proportions of the religious parties in that country, that the Roman Catholics were now seven-twelfths and the various other parties five-twelfths, and that the change is so rapid that the population will speedily be equalized. He was happy to say that our Church had been almost the only instrument in endeavouring to effect that reformation. He believed that the reformation effected will not merely lead them to evangelical truth, but to apostolic order. He believed that our Church is essentially a missionary

Church, that all over the world it is at this moment carrying the cross; and those who have been pleased to taunt our Clergy with indolence and slothfulness, only shew that they know little of our Church's operations. It is only within the last half century she has tried the missionary work, and, if anything was wanted to regenerate a miserable, fallen land, and raise her up from the slough of despair, it would be the movement going on in my most unhappy country. (Hear.)—How glorious must have been the sound of the Gospel in the wild glens of Bantry and Glen-gariff, and how beautiful upon the hills of Kerry and Con-mara must have been the feet of those that preach the Gospel of Peace, and bring glad tidings of good things. (Hear, and applause.) As a general thing, he had very little sympathy for traveling lecturers, such as Achilli and Gavazzi, who leave their own land to sow the seeds of dissension and disaffection wherever they go. He begged pardon, however, for having coupled the two names. He had no sympathy with those who were merely itinerants. Our Church has, however, an ample field for her labours in the country before them. In that vast country there is as much as ten times the number of missionaries she can spare will be able to overtake. By this means will the Church of England pay back some small portion of the debt which she owes to Ireland, for several centuries of misrule, arising from ignorance of the country. He believed that English money and English enterprise are doing much to restore the country to what it ought to be, and to what God intended it to be. We hear much of the labours of the Church of England there, but we ought never to forget that it should be governed with its Church, and he was sufficiently national—after an absence of 18 years—to wish to hear it termed the United Church of England and Ireland. The task assigned the Church is a heavy one both here and there. It is a difficult task to carry the light of the Gospel among a grossly ignorant population. Men keen enough in worldly matters, but exceedingly ignorant in spiritual matters. But, then, both must be kept up energetically and faithfully. We must not look for miracles, we must not look for thousands being added to the Church daily, as in Apostolic times. But we must remember that our Church is to perform that Missionary duty steadily and firmly, for God will reserve to himself the time when that labour shall be effectual. They must remember the position of the Israelites marching toward the beleaguered walls of Jericho. He told them to encompass the city day after day, and reserved to himself the moment when they were to be successful. It was only known to Him when they were to strike. Such then is the task of the Christian Church, and she must not rest in quietness and indolence. He would quote the words of John Henry Newman as very appropriate:—

If blessed Paul had stayed
In ease, or learned shade,
In the Priest's white attire,
With the Saint's tuneful choir,
Men had not gnashed their teeth and risen to slay,
And thou hadst been a heathen all thy day.

He would conclude by seconding the Resolution moved by Mr. Cromyn, and wished the reformation in Ireland God-speed.

The Resolution was then put from the chair and unanimously adopted.

Hon. Mr. GOODHUE proposed the next Resolution:

Resolved 6.—That this Society rejoices at the success which attended the celebration of the third jubilee of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and heartily sympathizes in the expression of hope with which their last Report commences, viz:—"That the abiding impressions left in the hearts of all who have shared in that memorable solemnity, may be gratitude to the author and giver of all good;—encouragement to persevere in the holy work;—a keener sense of human deficiencies, and a stricter union with those who are partakers of the same calling and engaged in the same work."

He said that this Resolution was intended for a person unavoidably absent and had just been placed into his hands, and it was not expected he should detain the meeting in moving it. He could not, however, hand it to the Secretary without expressing the high sense of gratitude he felt, as a layman, for the great benefits that Church, to which he had the honor and the pleasure to belong, had received from this venerable Society. He had been acquainted with the pecuniary relief which that Society had given, and he thought that certainly we must feel a keen sense of our deficiencies, when we compare what we have done since 1841, with what that Society had done for us previously. It is a humiliating thing to feel, that while that Society feels it their duty to withdraw from us and appropriate their resources in other parts of the British possessions which require them more than we do now; that there should be one member of the Church of England who should desire to see the Reserves alienated for purposes for which they were not intended. He had observed that many of the Rev. gentlemen who had preceded him, had expressed great doubts and great fears that the Reserves would be alienated from the purposes for which they were set apart. He felt more keenly on this subject than many men, because he felt there could be but one meaning to the word Protestant in that grant. He found, at the same time, that there were many men of high religious feeling, who sincerely and conscientiously differed from him, and he was willing to give that expression the most liberal construction, and he was willing to embrace within the scope of that expression the members of all Protestant denominations, and for the peace of the country that endowment was, he believed, divided according to the numbers of each denomination as equally as could be ascertained. It was a

measure that at that time he felt satisfied would have given contentment to the country, and he never felt more satisfied than when he heard Lord Sydenham express himself in the most emphatic manner, "that that question was for ever settled." No one could have anticipated that in 10 years there would be the same agitation which had taken place before, and that in 12 years it would be sent back to agitate the country again. But notwithstanding, he did not feel that we had reason to despond. He had watched very closely, since there was a probability that it would be returned here and he knew the feeling of a large number of our fellow subjects in Lower Canada who are interested in the settlement of that question, and he believed they would enter their firm protest against any alienation of that property to other than religious purposes. They would consent that it should be reconsidered; but he did not believe that the catholic members would ever consent that that property should be alienated for purposes for which it was not intended. And he did think it was the bounden duty of every member of the Church of England, now to enter their solemn protest against its being alienated for any other purpose than the support of religion. With these remarks he begged to move the resolution which he had read. Applause.

Rev. Mr. ALLEN said, at this late hour the meeting would excuse him from entering into any lengthened remarks. The sentiments expressed in this resolution were such as required no argument to enforce them and they are such as to require no persuasion to induce every Churchman most readily to entertain them, to make them his own and to act upon them. No one in the slightest degree acquainted with the Society, for the Propagation of the Gospel, and who considers the high and holy objects that Society seeks to obtain, and the zeal, perseverance and untiring energy which have characterized its operations, but will rejoice at the success, which has crowned the operations of the third Jubilee of that society. She has done much to fan the flame and spread the missionary spirit of this Church. This he was bold to say was no easy task to perform. The Church is and must be essentially a missionary Church. Before Christ ascended he said to his disciples "go teach all nations," and thus did he stamp, not for a season, but for all time, the missionary character upon his Church. And no branch of the Church can ever cease to be a missionary Church without dishonour to its divine head and without destruction to itself. He joined in the hope with which this resolution concludes, a sense of gratitude to the author and giver of all good, we must feel encouraged at the success of that Society and although we feel a keen sense of our own unworthiness we must not be led to despair, but to put our trust more strongly in heaven and in Christ, and be led to give the instrumentality of the Gospel a power and energy by an abiding unity among ourselves. Let us then be one in heart and in affections and not merely in name, then we may not fear though the enemy encamp against us, for if God be for us, who can be against us. (Applause.)

Rev. FRANCIS EVANS proposed the next resolution; seconded by the Rev. T. S. KENNEDY.

Resolved 7.—That this Society desires to record its sympathy and undiminished interest in the proceedings and welfare of the Sister Societies in British North America and other Colonies.

Rev. WM. LAUDER proposed the next resolution, seconded by the Rev H. BARNY.

Resolved 8.—That the thanks of the Society are due and hereby tendered to the Officers of the Society and the several Committees, for their services during the past year.

Rev Mr. GEDDES, seconded by the Rev. Mr. MACGREGOR, proposed the list of office-bearers for the ensuing year.

Resolved 9.—That the following members of the Society be the Officers for the ensuing year:—

Vice Presidents, The Honorable the Chief Justice, the Honorable Mr. Justice Macaulay, the Honorable Mr. Vice-Chancellor Jameson, the Honorable Mr. Vice-Chancellor Esten, the Honorable Mr. Vice-Chancellor Spragge, the Honorable Mr. Justice Draper, the Honorable P. B. DeBlaquiere, the Honorable John Macaulay, the Honorable James Gordon, the Honorable Z. Burnham, the Honorable W. Allan, the Rev. James Beaven, D.D., the Rev. J. McCaul, L.L.D., the Honorable George Crookshank, the Hon. R. C. Wilkins, the Honorable P. Vankoughnet, the Honorable G. Boulton, Honorable J. H. Cameron, Sir Allan N. MacNab, John B. Askin Esq., F. Widder, Esq., Thos. Mercer Jones Esq., Guy C. Wood, Esq., Mr. Sheriff Ruttan Alexander Burnside, Esq., J. S. Merwin, Esq., Provost Whittaker M.A., John Arnold, Esq., with the Chairmen of the several Districts,

Land Committee, The Hon. J. H. Cameron, Robt. Denison Esq., Thomas Baines Esq.

Finance Committee, T. D. Harris Esq., S. B. Harman Esq., Dalrymple Crawford Esq., E. G. O'Brien Esq., E. T. Dartnell Esq., and the Secretary.

JOHN ARNOLD Esq. then moved a vote of thanks to the Lord Bishop, which was briefly seconded by the Rev. JAS. BEAVEN, and responded to by the Bishop.

Prayers were then said, and the meeting adjourned to meet at three o'clock on the following day.

INSTALLATION OF THE CHANCELLOR OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

On Friday last the ceremony of the Installation of the first Chancellor of Trinity College took place; the time appointed was the day previous, but