TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 2, 1854.

Vol. XVIII.]

Pitt.

On piety, humanity is built, and on humanity much happiness, And yet sull more on piety itself. A soul, in commerce with her God is Heaven, Feels not the tumults and the shocks of life; The whirl of passion, nor the stroke of grief. A Deity believed is joy begun;

A Deity obeyed is joy advanced; A Deity beloved is joy matured. Each branch of piety delight inspires; Faith builds a bridge from this world to the next, O'er death's dark gulf, and all its horror hides; Praise, the sweet exhalation of our joy, That joy exalts, and makes it sweeter still; Prayer ardent opens heav'n, lets down a stream Of glory on the consecrated hour

Of man, in audience with the Deity.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

From the Ecclesiastical Journal DEPTFORD.—On Monday, the 2nd inst, the first stone of St. John's Church was laid by the archdeacon of Middlesex. The church will be a handsome Gothic structure, of large dimenthe Lewisham road. Archdeacon Sinclair mentioned that one munificient individual had placed £10,000 at his disposal to build a church, parsonage, and schools, in the parish of Dept-ford; and that to meet this contribution another liberal friend of the Church (James Lucas, Esq.) had presented him with an elegant villa and garden for a parsonage, and also with commo-dious sites for the church and for schools.

FAILSWORTH.-It has been found necessary to close Failsworth Church, near Manchester, in consecquence of the failure of the works. Almost immediately after its completion, in 1846, the ceiling began to fall, and it has contipued to do so ever since, until at length it has become dangerous to assemble within it. The floors are nearly all destroyed by the dry-rot, and they, as well as the ceiling, require to be

FRANILODE.-On Sept. 21 the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol consecrated the new church of St. Paul's at Framilo, on the banks of the Severn. The church is intended for the nodation of a remote district, some portions of which are distant from three to four miles from any church. The church is built close to the river, and consists of a nave aud semi-circular chancel in the Norman style. There is a neat little tower, the gift of Sir Lionel Darrell, who also gave the land on which the church, churchvard, and schools (his own design) are situate. The architect is Mr. Niblett,

HALLEN. -A chapel of ease for the hamlet of necessary from the increase of population and the great distance at which the parish church of ury is situnte.

LINCOLN.-The chapel of St. Anne, erected by the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, near the Bedehouse founded by that gentlemen, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lincoln on Sept 17.

CHRIST'S CHURCH, OXON .- On Tuesday, 3rd 20- "The Lord is in his hol the earth keep silence before Him." of New Zealand again delighted a crowded congregation with a most eloquent sermon, taking further revision. as his text Hosea, iv. 9: after which a collection was made, amounting to £22 11s.

COLONIAL BISHOPRICS' FUND. - The Bishop of Manchester, at a recent meeting in aid of this fund, stated that since he entered upon his diocese he has consecrated forty-five churches, and

CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS .- AD interesting meeting on behalf of these missions was held in the old baronial hall of Hedingham Castle, on 25th of Sept. Two sermons had also been preached by Dr. Armstrong for the same object on Sunday; and altogether a liberal coltion was made.

INCREASE OF CHURCH ACCOMMODATION. -The Society for the Increase of Church Accommodan and of the number of Parsonage Rouses within the Diocese of Oxford, has expended, since its establishment in 1847, the sums following: -Towards the erection of 19 new churches. 8398 sittings, £4860; towards the rebuilding of 7 churches, 1413 sittings, £540; towards the restoration and enlargement of 44 churches, 5947 sittings, £2952 5s.; towards the erection of 19 parsonage houses, £1255; making in the whole 89 buildings, giving 16,759 sittings, at a cost of £9607 5s. Indirectly also it has been the cause of calling forth from other sources au that the meeting of this adjourned Synod had expenditure of £110,000. Fifty-seven new been postponed, in the hope that the Imperial

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION FOR THE ARMY IN THE EAST.—On the 4th inst., a special meeting Church Assemblies.

This hope has not been realized; but we do lower room of Exeter Hall, for the purpose of commending to the sympathies of the members | ment, because the best legal authorities, and and friends of the society four persons who are among them I believe the Solicitor General of about to leave this country in the exercise of England, have arrived at the conclusion, that

SCOTLAND.

and Glasgow, and Caledonian Railways, for the use of the railway officials and passengers waiting the trains. The stations on several of the English lines have been supplied with Bibles and other religious books by private individuals. Dr. Aiton, author of "Lands of the Messiah, Mahomet, and the Pope," is at present on a tour through Scotland, to obtain donations, in order to send a Presbyterian missionary to Jerusalem. He was surprised to find that every other Church had its representative missionary to there except the Presbyterians of Scotland. The first donation he received for the object was

which we select the following passages:-"I the nineteen days that this journey lasted, I confess (said the Bishop) that, smonget the mo-tives which have influenced me in summoning to Counsel the lay members of my diocese, that of the result was the admission of 435 young perengaging them in discussions for the purpose of determining controversies has had no place. I should rather thought of engaging them in such visitation in 1851.

practical work as would leave little time or thought for controversy, and whose valuable and beneficial results might go far to blunt its edge, and tend to draw Churchmen together on points on which they are agreed, rather than engage them on those on which they may differ. If any man will do God's will he shall know of the doctrine,' encourages me to believe that when all orders and degrees of men are sever-ally engaged in doing God's will by doing His Church's work in the Church's way, according to their several abilities in their respective sta-tions, our knowledge of truth will become clearer, and unity of sentiment will be promoted by unity of action." Then, alluding to the want of united action and sympathy among Scottish Churchmen, the Bishop remarked:—"The first step, as it appears to me, which should be taken towards removing a defect like this is to awaken an interest in the affairs of the diocese in which we live, and to this end to give the members of it a direct personal interest in its affairs, and to enlist their energies and to seek their co-operation in the management of them. Men wh have been accustomed to limit their thoughts and exertions as Churchmen to their own particular congregation can form but a slight idea of the many subjects on which their talents and energies may be employed when called on to exercise them in the larger sphere of the diocese, and much more when they may be called to co-operate in the still wider field of the Church at large. If (continued the Bishap) representa-tives of each congregation come together for untual conference at regular and stated intervals, to deliberate, not only upon what may concern those whom they immediately represent, but upon that which concerns the whole diocese, a handsome Gothic structure, of large dimenthey are more likely to agree upon certain fixed sions, beautifully situated on a hill adjoining principles by which the affairs of the diocese should be regulated, and applying these princi-ples to the organization of the various congregations, subject to an elasticity which may meet any peculiarities, to arrive at such a degree of uniformity throughout as will evidence them to be parts and members of the same body. I could (said the Bishop in conclusion) dwell largely and hopefully upon the advantage which I feel I should myself derive in conducting and superintending the affairs of the diocese, when in difficulty or doubt; I might count upon rewho are as much interested in the good govern-ment of the diocese as he upon whom the responsibility rests. It is no slight advantage to me that the Church by her Canons has author ised me annually to seek the counsel and advice of the presbyters of the diocese. It is because lam scusible of the advantage thus afforded. because I feel that I am now losing the aid which I might also derive from the counsel and advice of the laity, and because I think it will be for the furtherance of the great objects for which I have been called to preside over this portion of the Lord's vineyard, that I have con-vened this Convocation—that I propose its annual convention-and that I ask, as your Bishop, cordial and affectionate co-operation where our interests are one, our objects one, and where by mutual courtesy and forbearance, and with, l trust, the superintending influence of God's holy spirit, we may labor together to promote the object for which the incarnate Saviour constituted his Church on earth-the salvation of the souls for which he died." On the conclusion of the Bishop's address, Mr. Muckintosh, of building is a plain and small one, capable of containing about 200 persons. It was rendered which, being seconded by Mr. Sheriff Colqubon, cation of the lay members of the Scottish Episcopal Church, resident in the united dioceses of Moray and Ross, convened by their Bishop, desires to record its conviction that, in the legitimate exercise of the authority vested in them, it is competent to the Bishops of the Christian Church to take into their counsels, whenever they see fit, the faithful lay members of the inst., the ceremony of consecrating the new Church, for the purpose of deliberating upon church recently completed at Oxon, in the large and populous parish of St. Chad, was performed and extension of the Church as shall be subby the Lord Bishop of Litchfield. The Bishop mitted to them." After further deliberation, of New Zenland preached from Habakkuk, ii. the meeting came to be of opinion that they mple, let all I were not yet in a state to appoint a committee One hun- to revise the rules and regulations, and they dred and fifteen pounds were collected. In the therefore requested the Bishop to frame them in afternoon a second service was held, the prayers | the first place, and to submit a draft of them to being read by the Bishop of Litchfield, and the lessons by the Rev. J. Yardley, when the Bishop held that day month, at which the same might either be adopted or remitted to a committee for

MEETING OF THE SYNOD. On Wednesday, the 25th of October, the Synod met at the Parochial School house, morning prayers having been previously read in St. James's Church by the Rev. Rural Dean Fuller, and the lessons by the Rev. Rural Dean Grier.

The Lord Bishop took the chair.
The opening prayers were read by the venerable the Archdeacon of York. The names of the clergy attending the last Synod were then read over by one of the clerical secretaries, and those present answered to

heir names.

The names of the Lay Delegates were read by one of the lay secretaries, and those present answered to their names.

The names of such of the clergy who were not at the late Synod but were now present were added to the list. The certificates of the new delegates were then called for and received.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed by the chairman. The Lord Bishop rend the following address:

Reverend Gentlemen and Gentlemen : In my circular the 7th instant I mentioned churches are still, it is reckoned, necessary in Government would redeem its pledge and pass the diocese.

by some supposed to exist in regard to Colonial

not require to wait any longer for such an enacttheir vocation, among our soldiers in the East. | whatever difficulties may stand in the way of national and provincial convocations of the ciergy, they do not extend to Diocesan Synods.

Before the fate of the measure proposed by

The Edinburgh Bible Society have placed large Bibles in the waiting-rooms at the principal stations of the North British, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Caledonian Railways, for the The first donation he received for the object was one hundred guineas. In a few days he nearly doubted this sum.—Commonwealth.

The Cot vocation of the laity of the diocese of Morsy and Ross was held at Inverness on the 20th ult. The Bishop constituted the Convocation in the name of the Holy Trinity, and then delivered to the laity present an address, from which we select the following passages:—"I the nineteen days that this journey lasted, I

On my returning to Toronto on the 30th May.

found it necessary to tarry a few days that might preside, as usual, at the annual meeting of the Church Society, and bring up my correspondence, which has become heavy, likewise attend the numerous references on church maters-some of which required careful examina-

ion and deliberation. These being all disposed of, I left Toronte for that extensive division of my diocese which lies west of Hamilton, on the 19th of June, in which was employed fifty days-driving daily, on an verage, from twenty-five to thirty miles, in a strong carriage suitable to the roads-during this long journey I held confirmations at 69 laces, and at each preached and addressed the candidates, with the exception of sixteen days, when I had the pleasure of the Rev. Dr. Beaven's company, who preached alternately. The weather proved intensely warm, more so than our summers commonly are,—or perhaps I felt the heat more than when younger. I had however great reason to be thankful to Almighty God, for though we generally held two full services per day, at considerable distance from one nother, I never felt the fatigue less, and rose every morning fresh for renewed labors. The ed during this journey amounted to 1728, and the miles travelled to one thousand

I reached Toronto on the 5th of August, and after despatching as quickly as I was able the mass of business which had accumulated during so long an absence, I proceeded on the 17th, by railroad and steamboat, to Lakes Huron and Superior. This was a very easy excursion, and seemed one rather of pleasure than of business. was attended with no fatigue, though the distance was great—in going and returning per-haps nine hundred miles. In all my other ourneys I had to travel by land; but, with the exception of about forty miles in a rough coach, over a tolerable road, between Barrie and Peneanguishene, there was nothing of wearisoned exertion. I was desirous of stopping to confirm at Owen's Sound on my way up Lake Huron, because it would have saved me a rough and edious journey by land; but, although Captain Thompson, who treated me and my companion, the Rev. the Provost of Trinity College, with the greatest kindness and respect, and was also equally anxious to meet my wishes in this mat-ter, it could not be accomplished—the strength of the wind impeding the steamer so much that she arrived too late in the afternoon. My congregation and candidates had been waiting some ours, but dispersed as darkness was approach ing. On Sunday, the 20th of August, we reached the great Manitouwahning Island, about 12 o'clock, and were cordially received by the Rev. Dr. O'Meara and family, the Indian Superintendant, George Irousides, Esq., and other gentlemen of the village.

The Church bell was ordered to be rung, to assemble the Indians and other inhabitants for public worship. The service was conducted with great solumnity, and was found by all very impressive; only five Indians were confirmed and, indeed, the attendance of the aborigines, compared to former occasions, was very lin Their crops had in a great measure failed, and most of them had removed to other places more favorable for fishing. There are also other circumstances, not necessary on this occasion to mention, which have kept back this settlement, nd in a great degree frustrated the meritorious object which the late Sir Peregrine Maitland. and more recently Lord Seaton, had in view, namely, to assemble in one place all the Indians scattered in small bands, or single families, around Lake Huron, into one village, and give them a clergyman of the Church, a good school, and houses and implements of husbandry. The situation of the village, overlooked by its handsome church, is very beautiful, but not, it is said, favorable for fishing; and, as the natives very much depend on fish for their food, this seems to have proved the first serious drawback to the success of the scheme. We left the Mantouwahning Island at half past three for the Sault Ste. Marie, at which we arrived on Monday the 21st, about 1 p. m. Here I expected to worship God and to serve him with all our heart, Bishop of Michigan, but the sickness which prevailed in his Diocese, and especially at Detroit no doubt detained him at home. As great reluctance. we have few or rather no Indians at the Sault Ste. Marie, I made an appointment to meet those residing at the Garden River, next morning at 10 o'clock, and spent the remainder of Monday in examining the capabilities of the place on both sides of the Strait, and especially the mag-nificent Canal building to join Lake Huron and Superior, which, considering the great distance

from the sea, is a work of great interest and We had a full meeting of the Indians of Gar-den River on the 22nd, at the time appointed. The service was very impressive—two ludian children were baptized, thirteen young persons were confirmed, and fourteen, advanced in life, came forward to the holy communion. The situation of the village is attrac-tive, the land is good, and the Indians appear in rather a prosperous condition. Under the Rev. Dr. O'Meara's superintendance, a school for boye, and one for girls, have been established for the instruction of the Indian children. The teachers are both from England, and so far the undertaking is doing well. In the meantime the Rev. Dr. O'Meara has gone to England to solicit aid in carrying on our Indian Missions in this quarter, and it is hoped that we shall be able to establish one or two clergymen to assist him in his Mission, and relieve him from some portion of his arduous labours, which are beginning to impair his constitution. The Rev. Dr. O'Meara merits the thanks of all Christians, and friends of Missions, not only for his untiring personal labors, but more especially for his translations of the Prayer Book, and large portions of the Holy Scriptures, into the Indian tongue, which will make the labours of future missionaries comparatively easy. The value there translations has been proved beyond dis-pute by the eagerness with which they are sought after by the Missionaries of the United States, for their Indians and their introduction with advantage into his Diocese by the Bishop of Rupert's land. As soon as the services were completed, we embarked on board the steamer on her way to l'enetanguishene, and reached Toronto on Priday, the 25th, at 11 o'clock A.M. On Friday, the 8th of Sept., I commenced my fourth and last journey of Confirmation for the

season. It likewise occupied me 19 days. A large portion of the country through which we had to pass, was comparatively of recent settlement, the roads were consequently in many places very rough, but the results were encour aging and sufficient to render of no account. occasional discomforts, as to quarters and entertainment. The stations visited were only fteen, at which 455 candidates were confirmed, but as some of them were at great distance from any other, 470 miles had to be driven over to accomplish the work.

I conclude this portion of my address with oting the general result of my summer's

operations:-Persons Confirmed...... 2035

On a view of these total results from the visiations of the Western Division of the Diocese. we have great reason to offer our devout prayers ertions in extending the Kingdom of His own

submitted this very brief view of the state of and oppressive power, may compel us to submit the Church in the Western half of the Diocese, and in the full confidence that the Eastern half.

What the Bishops desired by the Circular. which it will be my duty to visit next summer, should God spare me so long, will furnish equal encouragement, I now approach the more special objects for which the Synod is at this time called together, and it appears to me that they may be

duced to tour: 1st. To frame a constitution and such rules and regulations as may appear necessary for the future guidance of this Synod.

2d. To consider what steps can be taken this

time for commencing and establishing a Clerical

Sd. What further steps can the Synod adopt towards obtaining separate Schools.

4th. What course is it expedient for the Synod to take in this crisis of the Church property ?

On each of these points, it appears my duty

o make some remarks: let. A simple attempt towards a Constitution with such rules and regulations as are required to insure order and despatch in the management of business, has been drawn up and will be laid before you for your deliberation, -it is rather offered as a ground upon which to proceed than

as presenting anything complete—such com-pleteness can only be arrived at by much care and serious reflection. In reference to this important object, I would respectfully suggest that it be not finally adopted at this meeting o the Synod. Let each of its provisions be considered and drawn up with the utmost attention, and when the draft is completed, let it lie over to another Synod. In the meantime let it be printed and placed in the hands of the members of the Synod. Clerical and Lay, that it may have the benefit of their thoughtful deliberation, and be adopted at some future meeting, with or without alterations or amondments, as the case may be. I would further respectfully suggest, that during the time that this draft is waiting for future action, conies be forwarded to the shops of the British North American Colonies, for their consideration and, if they think proper, to be laid before their clergy; promising that we will be happy to give our best attention to any alterations or amendments that they night feel disposed to offer. To promote unity n the Church is most desirable, and could we bring about the adoption of the same Constituion, rules and regulations for conducting our business in the different Synods, while we yet retained severally our distinct powers and freedom of action, a vast advantage will have been obtained by the Colonial Church, as well as great addition to her strength and harmony. Were it to go no further at present than to unite more cordially the either two Dioceses of this Church: even at this moment were the three Bishops, with their Synods, to remonstrate in a compact Body against the meditated confiscation of our property. Such remonstrances would carry greater weight than when acting singly.

2nd. To consider what steps can be taken at

this time towards commencing and establishing e clerical Sustenation Fund? I very much fear, that all we can at present do towards the attainment of this important object, will be to appoint a small Committee of zealous and really working men, to collect facts and materials, and report on the subject to the next Synod-adding such remedies and suggestions as may appear to them the most likely to produce favorable results. Some energetic movement in this direction is daily becoming more and more necessary; many of our clergy are already suffering severely from the neglect of their congregations in not strictly keeping their engagements, and allowing them to fall in arrear. Not that in perhaps any case they desire to put their Minister to serious inconveniengagements should be considered sacred, and

Ever since the pernicious system of educa-tion which prevails in this province has been adopted, the church has not coased to remonstrate against it. She pays, through her memhers, a larger share of the school tax than any other denomination, and yet obstructions are wilfully, and I believe, advisedly thrown in her way, which in a great measure prevent her make certain alterations in the appropriations from using the common schools for the instruction of her children. Nay, it is notorious that in many populous cities, towns and villages, the members of the church, in a manner, educate the object to which they were at first confined, he great portion of the inhabitants from the taxes they are compelled to pay by the proviions of an iniquitous law, while they are unable from the absence of all religion, to educate their hildren, except they go to the additional expense of supporting separate schools, which many of them are unable to do. Thus, so far as public schools are concerned, the great mass of our

4. What course is it expedient to take in the present crisis of the church property?

As I have elsewhere given my sentiments at some length on this important question, I should have in all probability passed it over in sileace on this occasion, had it not been desirable to on this occasion, had it not been desirance on this occasion, had it not been desirance or step set myself right with my brethren on a step set myself right with my brethren on a step set myself right with my brethren on a step set myself right with my brethren on a step set myself right proceeding, was to cherish sound Religion. Nor does the suggestion of the Bishops of Quebec and Mon-suggestion of Quebec and Queb

It was not my intention to peril in the slightest degree the guarantee given by the 16th Victoria cap. 21st to the present incumbents, but to make this provision permanent and the income which pays it the property of the church for ever, and further require an additional fund, moderate may be in amount, but nevertheless sufficient o enable us to extend the church in a reasonable

legree. £20,000 per annum. Now were the government to offer us a capital which when invested would yield £30,000 per annum, and make the present incumbents as secure as by the 16th Victoria, cap. 21, by ordaining them to be the first charge, we should have the residue or ten thousand per annum for the extension of the church. Yet even this proposition, which would no doubt seven this proposition, which would no doubt secure all present interests and enable us to increase our Missions, I could only accept under protest. Nor can I in any other manner receive Imperial Legislature, and some new object. which take away any portion of our property guaranteed under the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 78. At the same time I am quite aware that the church would suffer most grievously were the bill before the House to they were disposed to permit a change in the object of reservation, although they were disposed to permit a change in the become law in its present shape, and therefore I should acquiesce in what might appear to the clergy and lairy at large a generous commutation, and while not infringing on the present Clergy Reserves are still to be appled to relition, and while not infringing on the present Clergy Reserves are still to be appled to relincumbents, would leave us some means of exglious purposes, and to nothing else. No doubt to Almighty God, for the measure of success tension. For myself, I proceed upon the prin-with which be has vouchasfed to these our exof the Endowment which has been conferred interpretation and realing of the law, buf we lawfully upon the church. At the same time regard not clamour when right and truth are

Having, for the information of the Synod , the Government, by the exercise of unlawful

was simply yes or no, as to entertaining or rejecting a reasonable commutation for the property of the Church. As the matter was proing, they thought it would be desirable to authorised by the Clergy at large, to receive deration any such merely for consideration any such offer, but it was no part of their plan to permit the rights of the present incumbents or receivers of pousions. allowances, &c., &c., to be touched, or to accept such offer without further reference to their

In the different schemes which I have suggested for arranging with the Church (except that of the Earl of Derby) I have adhered to the principle of claiming all conferred upon her by the 3rd and 4th Victoria, or a fair equivalent, but coulding so much on his Lordship's honor and sagacity. I should feel disposed to accept the compromise he proposed, though attended with very considerable loss to the Church, and this for the sake of future peace and tranquillity, which are of greater value than the loss sustain-

All of you must have soon by this time the neasure before Parliament for confiscating the Clergy Reserves. It leaves nothing that unrestrained power can take away, nor do its promoters give even a solitary indication of fair adjustment:—Nevertheless it appears to be a solemn duty on our parts to remoustrate against a proceeding which disregards all vested rights and all just and honorable dealing, and by overy lawful exertion in our power to prevent ita

The history of the Clergy Reserves is not without great moral value. A message from the Crown to the Commons was sent to Parliament in 1791, stating the desire of His Malesty George III, to form a provision in the Province of Canada for the support of a Protestant Clergy, and to make the provision perpetual out of the Crown Lands—lands which by right, by law, and the constitution, belonged as much to the Crown as any property of an individual belongs to himself. This provision was called Clergy Reserves; and in order to give an additional guarantee to that of the king and Parliament, the Church accopted the Reserves in lieu of tythes, and consented to an Act passed in February, 1823, to that effect, a proceeding which embraces in its nature a regular purchase Was then all this recognition, says Lord St. Leonards in the House of Lords in Friday, 22d April, 1852, by the Crown, the Parliament, and the colony, of no avail in settling a title? flow could one stand more secure? If it were the title of a private individual and not the church, it would be considered so monstrous a on of right, that no man would endure it, and a full remedy would be given at common

In 1810, Lord Sydenham protested against bringing forward the Union measure, till the question of the Clergy Reserves was finally settled. And if there over was a solumn con in any nation with the Protestant Church, it was the compact of 1840 on this subject.

There was an anxiety on the part of the Government to meet the wishes of the Canadian Legislature, even by sacrificing a part of the rights of the Church The then Archbishop of Canterbury was a party to the arrangement, and all the great men of the day were called upon for counsel, and they agreed to carry a measure as near as the law laid down by the judges would permit, and upon the consent of the Church, given by the Archbishop, it was passed, and the Church in Canada, though losing 7-12ths of her property for the sake of peace and harmony gave her consent, thinking that she would receive a full equivalent in putting ences, but they do not regard their debt to him away all dissention and controversy. And inin the same light as a debt to other people; they
think it may wait a little. Now, all such
years, till our political incendiaries wanted a engagements should be considered sacred, and subject for agitation, and with the assistance of to come before all common engagements. If, the Roman Catholics revived the question of the Reserves. And we now behold the result.

If the Legislature pass the Bill before them scularizing the Clergy Reserves, and they can not do so without the votes of the Roman Catholic members, they will violate the princi-3. What further steps can the Synod adopt for subverting at any time the rights of proper-towards obtaining separate schools?

Therefore the pernicious system of educational lawyers of the age, who declared that no Legislature had power to take away any man's property or that of any public body without giving in compensation a full equivalent. I had proceeded thus far, when it struck me

very forcibly, that although the 16 Vic. chap. 21, gives power to the Colonial Legislature to

much less to secularize them. By the 31st of George III., chap. 31, these lands are declared to be for the support of a Protestant Clergy solely, and for no other use or purpose whatever and this, in accordance with the British Coustitution, as understood at that time, which recognized no clergy but those of the Church of England. In 1840, the judges decided that the population are brought up in total ignorance of christinnity. Under these circumstances we should repeat our remonstrance from time to time, till redress shall be obtained.

Sendols are concerned, the great mass of the should in 1940, the judges decided that the population are brought up in total ignorance of comprehend more Protestants than those of the should repeat our remonstrance from time to two National Churches; hence the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, framed on this decision, extended to all Protestant denomina-tions, and by implication to the Roman Catholios also, but expressly, as appears by the 7th clause, for the purpose of public worship and religious instruction, affording at the same time, a fair preference to the National Churches of fere in the slightest degree with this primary object, the support of a Protestant Clergy, or public worship and religious instruction, the great purpose for which the Reservation was intended—nor does it give, as appears to me, any power to the Colonial Legislature of the Colonial Legislature of the colonial testing of the funds to e to divert one farthing of the funds to other than religious purposes. They may in their wisdom still pillage the Roman Catholics, whom the ruling parties of the Legislature are legree.

willing to exalt to supremacy in the Colony, or they may grant them in greater portions to in the same arrangement; for instance, the such Dissenters as are willing to receive assis-expenses of the church are at present about tance, and thus ignore the two national churches, which are the true proprietors ; but they have no power to give the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves Pand to be trampled in the mud by municipal authorities, or to furnish them with a fruitful source of corruption. To the maintenance of religion and the purposes of public worship, all funds arising from the Clerky Resyllable in the 16th Victoria, chap. 21, which affords the slightest ground for believing that details for promoting that object. In conclusion,

Vie., chap. 21, changes not the object for which they were trusting, dare proceed no further in beirnying the Church of God.

Lot us not, however, be thrown off our guard y the superior position which we now occupy; ut, on the contrary, let us redouble our vigiance to obtain a final and successful result; nd in order to do this. I would respectfully recommand, that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions in firm but decorous lanuage, on which a memorial or remonstrance o founded, to the three branches of the legislature, against the influitous measure behre them, which unblushingly provides for the the church might be completely preserved; yet confiscation of our Church property—a measure the exigency of our affairs does not admit of which it has neither moral nor legal power to any further delay. If, at any future period,

o be presented to the Synod to-morrow morning Moved by the Rov. S. Lett, L. L. D., seconded v the Rev. Francis Evans.

That a committee of this Synod be now formed to consider what alteration it is desirable to have made in the Church temporalities act, and to prepare a petition to the Provincial Parliament accordance therewith, and that said committee e requested to report to-morrow. Carried. The following gentlemen were placed on the committee by the Bishop: -- Rev. Dr. Lett, Rev. Rural Doan, Palmer, Hon. G. S. Boulton, and

G. W. Allan, Emp.
Moved by the Rev. James Boaven, D. D. conded by Hon. G. S. Boulton.

That the Lord Bishop be requested to name committee for considering what methods should be adopted for the permanent sustentation of the clergy in accordance with the recommendations of his Lordship in his opening address to the Synod; that this committee have power to add to their numbers and be authorised to employ a secretary and to take such other measures as may appear to them expedient for obtaining the fullest information. Carried.

Moved by the Rev. H. C. Cooper, seconded by the Rev. P. L. Osler, That the Lord Bishop as chairman of this Synod be respectfully requested to nominate of appoint the committee or committees to take nto consideration the subject of the Clergy

Reserves, and the question of a separate soh ill, as suggested in his Lordship's opening ad-Carriod. The following gentlemen were nominated by the Hisbop:—Rev. Rural Dean Palmer, Rev. H. C. Cooper, Rev. F. L. Osler, Hon. P. B. Dellia-quiere, G. W. Allan, Esq., and D. J. Hughes,

Esq. Maved by the Rev. S. Civins, seconded by

Rev. H. O. Cooper, That this meeting adjourn till eleven o'clock, to-morrow, and that there be prayers in the Cathedral at ton.

BECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The Synod re-assembled on Thursday, Cith, at the Parochial School-house at 11 A. M. prayers having been previously read at the Cathedral Church of St. James by the Rev. M., Boomer, and the Lessons by the Rev. J. Wilson,

The meeting opened with prayer, read by the venerable Archideacon of York. The minutes of the proording day's meeting were read. The Lord Bishop then called upon the Provisional Committee to present their report, which was accordingly read by the chairman, the venerable Archdescon of York.

The Declaration prefixed to the Constitution having been road over again by the Secretary, it was moved by H. C. Baker, Esq., seconded by the Rev. W. Ritchie, that the Doclaration be by the Synod: carried.

DECLARATION.

We, the Bishop, and Glergy, and Representatives of the Laity of the United Church of England and Ireland, within the diocese of Toronto, assembled in Synod, and intending, under God's blessing and guidance, to consider and determine upon such matters as shall appear necessary for the welfare of the Church in this diocese, desire, in the first place, for the avoiding of all misunderstanding and scandal, to make a declaration of the principles upon which we purpose to proceed.

We desire that the church in this colony shall continue, as it has been, an integral portion of the united church of England and Ireland.

As members of that church, we recognize the sense of the Province has been urged over again to no purpose. It is geograficated that although some, may many, of those members and non whose suprort in such an amprency We, the Bishop, and Clergy, and Representa-tives of the Luity of the United Church of Eng-

are, or shall be, members of our own church. We conceive that the following, and such like subjects mey fitly conto under our consid-

eration, and lead to action on our part.

1. To frame a Constitution for the Synod, and to regulate the time and place of its meetings, and the order and manner of its proceed-

2. To provide for the proper exercise of ecclesiastical discipline, in regard to both clergy and laity. 8. To provide for the extension and temporal

well-being of the church, and the support of the

with us; and aware as we now are, that the lt to deal with. In adopting synodical action upon such a principle, we feel that we shall not Vic., chap. 21, changes not the object for which the Reserves were at first set apart, the bill before the legislature, should it be enacted, falls to the ground as a dead letter; and should those hastile to religion refer back to England for an alteration in the law, even the British Parliament, having discovered the baseness of those they were trusting dans proceed in further in Lagislature has affirmed the minute of the more free to enter upon such action from having learned that a high legal authority in the Mother Country has declared that there is any one trusting discovered the baseness of those Legislature has affirmed the principle that the colonial church ought to have the power of assembling for the management of its internal affaire.

Though we could have desired that an Act of the Imperiri Legislature (founded on the views of the archbishops and bishops, and other wellinformed persons, both at home and in the colo-nies) should have laid down the basis of such a constitution as should have been suitable for the action of synodical assemblies in all the colonies, in order that the unity of all parts of confiscation of our Church property—a measure which it has neither moral nor legal power to pass; and that a deputation of two beneficed elergymen, and two respectable laymen, be forthwith sent to Quebeo to present the same.

JOHN TORONTO.

The Provisional Committee through their report

The Provisional Committee through their report

thus coable us to confer with them; so that, by mutual consultation, such a constitution may be adopted as will mark our unity both of prin ciple and sentiment, and form the basis of com-bined action for many generations to come. We trust likewise that, by the same means, or through the action of the Crown, the whole of these discours may be united into one ecclesi-astical province under its proper metropolitan, and with its Provincial Council; which may frame canons for our joint action, and be a Court of Appeal, if questions should arise in any discuse which cannot be settled by the Synod of the discess itself.

In conclusion, we humbly pray that the God of unity and peace may be with us, and so chasten our affections, purify our motives, and guide our judgment, that we may be enabled to contribute to the efficiency, coucord, and stability of the church in this land.

Moved by the Hon. P. B. DeBisquière, seconded by Hon. G. S. Boulton, That his Lordship the Bishop be requested to transmit the declaration to the several Bishops of the North American dioceses with a view to their advice and co-operation upon the principles

therein set forth, so as to produce uniformity in olonial church government. Moved by the Hon, P. B. DeBlaquière, secmiled by Lawrason, Esq., That the Declaration be transmitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury with a view of baving

Moved by Rev. Rural Dean Evans, seconded by Dr. Bovell. That the Rules and Constitution of the Synod o printed and automitted to the members of Synod to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, A. M. Maved by the Rev. H. C. Coeper, seconded

by Dr. Bovell, That the Synod do adjourn till 8 P. M.

APPERNOON SEPRIOR.

t hid at the foot of the throne.

The Synod resumed its sitting at S.P. M. The Lord Bishop called for the report of the committee on the Clergy Reserves and Separate Schools, the former of which was presented by their chairman the Rev. H.C. Cooper, as follows:
The Committee to whom has been entrusted
the duty of considering what steps should be
taken by the Synod under the present threatened
alienation of the Clergy Reserves lands—respect-

fully submit—
That it is with deep regret that they feel compelled to express their sorrowful conviction, that there is no defensive measure within the power of this Synod that can avail anything power or this Synod test can avail saything towards arresting the unjust and unphristian attack now being carried on in the Provincial Legislature against the property of the Church. The division reported to have taken place in the House of Assembly upon the second reading of the Clergy Reserve bill, on the 24th Instant, indicates an attract and general a determination. to effect what is called the secularization of the Clergy Reserve lands, that any further attempt to move the flouse of Assembly (as now consti-

the united church of England and Ireland.

As members of that church, we recognize the true canon of holy scripture, as received by that church, to be the rule and standard of faith:

the Church had every good reason to rely. Asset church, to be the rule and standard of faith; we acknowledge the book of Common Prayer and Sacraments, together with the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion, to be the true and faithful declaration of the doctrines contained in holy scripture; we maintain the form of church government by hishops, priests, and descons, as scriptural and apostolical; and we declare our firm and unanimous resolution, in dependance will not fail to the very last to de- all that may be eath, against that form of church government, and to transon divine aid, to preserve those doctrines and persons may be unexpected in the injustious measure now in: progress. To mit them to our nonterity. that form of church government, and to transmit them to our posterity.

In particular, we uphold the ancient doctrine of our church, that the Queen is rightfully possessed of the chief government or supremacy over all persons within her dominions, in all causes whether ecolesiastical or civil; and we desire that such supremacy should continue unsideration the several pleas for indemnification desire that such supremacy should continue unsideration the several pleas for indemnification the several pleas for indemnification and consequently in the very able and honorable ment your Committee think may be entrusted what remains of several pleas from their places in the House they can say the contract of the contr

desire that such supremacy should continue unimpaired.

It is our earnost wish and determination to
confine our deliberations and actions to matters
of discipline, to the temporalities of the church,
and to such regulations of order as may tend to
her efficiency and extension; and we desire no
control or authority over any but those who
are, or shall be, members of our own church.

It is to be hoped that a sense of what is due to
the interest of religion that however much
it is to be hoped that a sense of what is due to the interests of religion may yet so far operate with the Legislature as to induce them to grant with the Legislature as to induce them to grant some such compensation; yet in the present stage of the Parliamentary proceedings, the act of spoilation having not yet been finally consummated, the Synod is hardly at liberty to make any proposition to the legislature relative to accepting indemnification for the loss of the Reserves. They consider that the measure before the House of Assembly is so atterly wrong in every point of view, that for the Synod in its public capacity, as the representative of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Province, to offer to secont combensation would of public worship, and the diffusion of a sound religious education.

4. To promote and regulate the building and consecration of churches, and the erection of pursonages and schoolhouses.

5. To provide for the division of the diocese into parishes, with regulations for future subdivisions.

United Church of England and Irelikid in this province, to offer to accept composation wend to far be tantament to offering to surrender the Reserves, and would look too much like components of the diocese into parishes, with regulations for future subdivisions. divisions.

To provide (with consent of the Crown, where needed) fit regulations for the appointment of bishops, prients, and deacons.

To regulate the fees for marriages and other offices of the church.

To provide, with the consent of the Crown, if the Church in the consent of the Crown, if the Church in the consent of the Crown, if the Church in the consent of the Crown, if the Church in the consent of the Crown, if the consent of the crown, which is the consent of the crown, in the least resembling a voluntary compromise of the rights. 8. To provide, with the consent of the Crown, for the division of the diocese into new dioceses, either forthwith, or at any future period.

Illustrate are at liberty, may, are in duty to endeavor to obtain the utmost amou the prodominant party can be induced. either forthwith, or at any future period.

9. To procure from the Colonial Legislature any laws, or modifications of laws, which the circumstances of the church may require.

These are subjects which will supply abundant to encourse of the debates upon the bill, and as it would be, perhaps, extremely employment for our Ewands, and they are such to consider the course of the Synod, especially employment for our Ewands, and they are such to consider the quantitation of indemnification of indemnification. employment for our Synods, and they are such as the circumstances of the church in this Province imperatively require her clergy and laity