TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 20, 1853.

Triennial Visitation of the Lord Bishop through the agency of the Church. The

Bishop of Toronto, held his Triennial Visi- In the United States thirty-two Bishops tation in the Cathedral Church of St. James with 1700 Clergy of the inferior orders in this city. Morning prayer commenced proclaim the vigor of the branch of our beat half-past ten o'ciock, when the prayers loved Zion, which is flourishing there. were said by the Rev. Saltern Givins, of Our reformed branch of Christ's Holy Springfield, Credit, and the lessons read by Church numbers now about 110 Bishops the Rev. John Pentland, of Whitby. The and about 25,000 Clergymen, whilst her Anthem was well chosen from Psalms Laity are counted by millions. The cxxii, 6-9,- Pray for the peace of Jeru- preacher then noticed the prosperous consalem, &c." The visitation sermon was dition of this Diocese, alluding to the adpreached by the Rev. Henry Patton, Rural vanced age and prolonged ministerial Dean and Rector of Cornwall.

exxxvii, vv. 5 and 6, "If I forget thee, O have lived to see greater changes take Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her place in the Church, or the Country of cunning. If I do not remember thee, let their adoption, than have been witnessed my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; by this venerable septuagenarian." if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy." The heart-moving topic, suggested Church's position, the preacher said, shall by the touching plaint of the captive Jew, it be objected that in exhorting you to love "Attachment to the Church of God," was your spiritual mother, we seek to put handled with great ability. The discourse the Church in the place of Christ? God abounded in noble, beautiful, and devo forbid! Christ first, and then the Church. tional thoughts, enunciated a view pecu- as reflecting on earth the glory of Christ. liarly clear and correct of the "Mystical He introduced here a passage from Bishop union that is betwixt Christ and his Doane on the brilliancy of the prophetic Church," exhibiting the Divine Head in visions of Messiah's Kingdom. This quo-His sole supremacy, and asserting in the tation was followed by another from most satisfactory manner the commission the Bishop of Ohio, where, in a wellgiven to his body, the Church. As to the known passage, on the importance of the style (if literary criticism in the case of a visible organization of the Church, that sermon be allowable, as it very often is Bishop states that "to set little value not,) we will venture to express the upon it, because it is not religion, is as opinion, that the force and elegance and foolish as to despise the fencing of the cornpurity of the language would hardly admit field, because it is not the grain" We of improvement.

The sermon opened with a vivid sketch captive Jews in Babylon, when their heavy gricfs found expression in the lament of the 137th Psalm. "What was the meanmourned the holy and the beautiful house of their God burned up with fire, and themselves in a strange and hostile land, cut off from its sacred services, its timeassociations. That was their chief grief, and it was a weight of wo that pressed heavily on their hearts; a sorrow that resolve never to forget their once glorious temple; but to prefer the interests of Zion this sense, admitted of ar appropriate and an impressive application to our Christian glory. Zion, and the glowing language of the text (the Preacher trusted) would find a responsive echo in the heart of every churchman. He proceeded then to consider, in the first place, a few of the many reasons for our love of the Church of Christ; and in the second place, some of the modes by which not seen a list of the Clergy, as they we may best evince that love. The pre- answered to the call from the roll; but sent, he observed, differed from ordinary visitations, in the presence of the Lay Delegates to the Conference: them-as feeling equally with the Clergy the deepest interest in all that affects the weal or wo of our common mother,-he would invite to accompany him and his reverend brethren in their "walk about Zion." As to his charge, which occupied about two the grounds of our affection for the Church, hours. Every possible effort, we are we love her. Why? Because she is the happy to inform our readers, is being made Bride of the Lamb; and, in loving and to place this important document speedily before the public. honoring the Church, we love and honor Christ. Again, secondly, we love the Church, because she is the divinely constituted instrumentality for the salvation of cal and Lay Secretaries being appointed, immortal souls. God became "manifest and the certificates of the Lay Delegates in the flesh," to save a ruined world. To evangelize the world, to win souls to Christ, to burnish them as jewels, meet for Rev. Dr. McMurray, seconded by the their master's diadem, -this is the office of the Church. Once more, we love that portion of the Church to which it is our great privilege to belong, because we believe her to be a true, living, and sound branch of the only "Catholic and Apostolic Church." Other branches there are,

some more or less sound than others; but,

in regard to them, let us content ourselves

with the Apostle's aspiration, "Grace be

Christ in sincerity. Amen !" Again, we love the Church on account of her evangelical purity. She goes to the fountain head of truth, the Holy Scriptures. She draws water from the wells of salvation, not from the defiled streams of corrupt tradition. Yet (witness our admirable liturgy more especially!) she receives help and advice from the writings of those godly men who lived nearest to the Apostolic age; and she is grateful for the aid thus enjoyed in the interpretation of Holy Scripture. We love our Zion, again, by reason of the abundant effects of her means of grace. First, there is the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, the gate of the fold, the vestibule of the temple, the porch of the Church. How excellent and how thorough the instruction communicated in that admirable compendium, the Church Catechism; then succeeds the grace of Confirmation to fortify her youthful members for the struggle and battle of life. Then the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper provides food and refreshment for the soul. Preaching, how effectual for good has that instrument proved through God's Spirit! The prayers of the Church! To live in the spirit of those prayers is surely to live a godly life. The preacher then proceeded to show in an affecting way, howthe liturgy exhibits foresight of each change of our state or fortune, and runs in parallel lines with human life. Her ministry, too! That is of Divine appointment; preserving the threefold form of the apostolical government through the medium of an unbroken apostolical succession. If that first presented to the Conference, with any brief succession had ever been lost or broken, then Ch ist's promise of perpetual presence with his Church would have failed. Who are those that take the lead in ridiculing the idea of such a Succession? surely they who have it not! But the strongest claim which Zion hath upon our love is this,-that God himself bath loved her. Consider the recent evidences of His love. In England Church principles have greatly revived; zeal has wonderfully increased. We rejoice indeed, with trembling, because we are reminded, to our grief, of some few sad defections; yet, on the whole, there is

abundant cause to "thank God and take

prospects of the down-trodden Church in On Wednesday last, his Lordship the Scotland are growing brighter every day. services of our venerated Diocesan. "Few The subject of the sermon was Psalm men, (he said with much feeling and effect)

Having concluded this review of the

may manifest our attachment to the Church by the frequency, fervency, and earnestof the desolate and afflicted condition of the ness of our prayers on her behalf; by promoting her internal peace, harmony, and love; by the liberality with which we consecrate some portion of our substance, ing," the Preacher proceeded to inquire, to her support; by giving her the bene "of the firm resolve, the energetic burst of feeling, uttered in the text?" The exiles ut of our time likewise and talents. Here the preacher adverted, in a very judicious strain, to the circumstances of the Conference, and the hardship of deferring the Colonial Church Regulation Bill. This honoured institutions, and all its hallowed excellent sermon closed with an exhortation to holiness Of religious advantages, holiness is the fruit. The holiness of the Church greatly consists in the holiness of sorely tried them. Under these sad cir- her children. Let us all, then, earnestly cumstances, they had formed the firm implore divine assistance that as our privileges are, so our lives may be, until at length, through the merits of our Reabove all earthly considerations; yea, even deemer we may be translated from the above their chief joy. The subject, in Church Militant here on earth, to the surpassing joys of the Church triumphant in

After the administration of the Holy Communion of which all the Clergy assemmbled, and many of the laity, (lay delegates apparently) partook, a recess of an hour took place, after which they re-assembled to hear the Episcopal charge. We have we imagine that there could not have been fewer than 140 present, that is within some ten or so of the whole number in the Diocese. The Bishop seated in his Episcopal chair, and surrounded by the Archdeacons, and the other Clergy, together with the lay delegates, proceeded to deliver

After the charge had been delivered, the Conference was organized; the Clerihanded in. The Rev. J. G. Geddes was proposed for Clerical Secretary by the Rev. Francis Evans; and James Bovell, Esq., M.D., was proposed for Lay Secretary by the Hon. George S. Boulton, seconded by the Hon. Peter Boyle de Blaquiere. It will be remembered that Mr. Geddes and Dr. Bovell were the Secretaries at our last Conference. The proceedings of this day closed with an announcement from the Bishop that the Conference would meet in session, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, on the morrow, with all them that love our Lord Jesus at 10 o'clock.

Thursday, 13th October. There was Morning Prayer in the Church of the Holy Trinity at 10 o'clock. Prayers were said by the Rev. Henry Brent, of Clarke, and the essons read by the Rev. J. G. Armstrong, of Burwick. After the Prayers the members of Conference assembled in the west end of the Church, when the Meeting was called to order by the Bishop.

The Meeting, we may here observe, assembled as a Conference; but was subsequently organized, as appears from our report of the proceedings which follows, into a SYNOD. We were pleased to see a large number of spectators,

ncluding several ladies.

His Lordship stated that it gave him pleasure o meet so large a number of Clergy and Laity on this great occasion, at a time when the necessities of the Church called for the union of all her members for the protection of her just rights and privileges. As he had illustrated these yesterday in his Charge, he need not enter upon them at present. He expressed a firm hope that every one had come to this Conference with a determination to do all in his power to promote the glory of God, and the interests of the Church in this Diocese. The subjects for consideration

proposed in the Charge, were the following:-The Colonial Church Regulation Bill. 2. The Clergy Reserve Question.

 Education.
 The necessary division of the Diocese. It might be considered that the best course, n dealing with these topics, would be to refer each to a committee composed of a certain number of Lay Delegates and an equal number of Clergy. He thought that it might also be ent, that committees should be appointed for the purpose of taking up other objects of a general nature not mentioned in the Charge; that, as to petitions or memorials, they should be remarks required, then referred to committees and notice taken at a future period of the

Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston, on behalf of the Synod, moved that the thanks of the convention be presented to Rev. Henry Patton, for the able sermon preached the day previous, at the Visitation, and furthermore that he be requested to furnish a copy of the said sermon for publication. Seconded by the Ven. Archdeacon

Fork, and carried unanimously.

Hon. P. B. D'Blaquiere then proposed a resolution, to the effect that it would be advisable to appoint a Clerical and Lay-Secretary, each resident in Toronto, in addition to two from the country.

Hon. Geo. Boulton proposed the name of H. Gates, Esq. of Hamilton, as second Lay-Secretary, Dr. Bovell being a resident of Toronto. In Ireland a great work of conversion from Romish error is going, on; chiefly be written down. The Rev. J. G. Geddes and Rev. lege:

C. Gamble, Esq. moved that the four Secretaries be now duly appointed, and that all motions be written down. The Rev. J. G. Geddes and Rev. the Hon. G. Boulton, and unanimously

as unanimously by the Synod, as it had been by the meeting of Laity held in the morning, to whom it was submitted. He thought it was apparent to all present that there had been no lasticular. parent to all present that there had been no fruit, from the application made at the last Synod, for permission from the Imperial Government to hold such Synods. He believed that we had the power to do so, without any permission, and that it would be an act of the grossest and most oppressive tyranny to throw any obstacle most oppressive tyranny to throw any obstacle would prove, that we were determined manfully into "affectionate reception," as a stronger to insist upon the exercise of the same rights expression. to insist upon the exercise of the same rights and privileges which were possessed by every The Hon. George S. Boulton rose to second pointed to consider the four subjects referred to read the following resolution—

Moved by Dr. Bovell, seconded by the Rev. B.

The Rev. Dr. McMurray, seconded by Hon.
Laity. The system heretofore was, unhappily, that the Clergy had generally to coax the Laity; but he was glad to find the Laity now calling for their legal rights. When those rights should have been obtained, he felt confident the Laity would manifest an interest in the effairs of the latty would manifest an interest in the effairs of the latty manifest an interest in the effairs of the latty manifest an interest in the effairs of the latty manifest an interest in the effairs of the latty manifest an interest confident the Laity manifest an interest in the effairs of the latter latt a petition be presented to her Majesty the Queen and the two Houses of the her Majesty the Queen and the two Houses of the latty latter would manifest an interest in the affairs of the

this improved state of things.

His Lordship the Bishop, said that he had no particular objection to the spirit of the resolution: but he thought that, as it was expressed, it went to contradict what was asserted in his Charge, and implied in the proceedings of the Conference, a forgetfulness of impediments which they could not remove. The excellent Bishop of New Zealand had summoned a Convention, and passed canons, which, when sent to England, had been regarded as illegal. He could not with propriety put the motion, unless there was an acknowledgment that impediments

lived in the country, during which time he had watched with deep interest the welfare of the Church. He believed that we had no impediwith reference to the formation of a Permaments of a serious character in our path, and that it would be the cause of the greatest injury to the Church if this Synod broke up without | matters were to be referred to that Permanent declaring their indisputable right to manage their own affairs. He, for his part, had no dread of the obsolete statute of præmunire. The Bishop of Exeter had settled the question. That prelate had shewn that Synods might be by the Bishop.

really existed.

Synodical action; and if nothing in that way were done, they would return very much scouraged. The Colonial Church Regulation Bill had stated there were doubts: Very well! Let us take the benefit of the doubt. Who could imagine there was the slightest chance of punishment being inflicted if we did so? After all, what would be the amount of the legal sanction to be conferred by the Bill? We should never get a Bill which would give our decisions the force of Law. A permissive measure was all we could expect to obtain. The determinations of our Synods would bind our consciences; that was sanction enough, and a high sanction too. It would rejoice the hearts of Churchmen in England to hear that we had proceeded to act as a Synod.

The Rev. Dr. Beaven said, that he agreed with his Lordship, that this Diocese possesses an in-herent right of holding Synods. When, however, the fact was before us, that doubts as to the existence of impediments had been expressed by the venerable Bishops of the Church at home, and by other distinguished individuals; and that the Metropolitan himself had brought in a Bill before the Imperial Legislature; this resolution appears to be flying in the face, not only of those who brought in the Bill but also of the Legislature of England. This venerable assembly (for venerable truly it is!) ought not, under these circumstances, to act rashly; as it were with the heat and ardor of youth. He hoped, therefore, that this assembly would pause before they adopted language so warm as refusing to admit the right of interference from any quarter." He would be glad to protest against delays. Again, he could not see the advantage of asserting an abstract principle. Matters of business had been laid before them by the Bishop: would it not be better to proceed with that business, than to waste time in declaring an abstract principle? We are an integral part of the Church of England, and if, whilst doubts prevailed as to our power to pass canons, we assumed that power, would it not do something towards severing the union with the Church of England? We know that in the House of Commons there is a large party desirous of quashing any Synodical Bill; and there was reason for apprehending that any attempt on our part to act rashly might cause them to oppose any measure which might be introduced. Then there are others who say, "You have no need of any Bill." But are such our friends? Do they not rather wish to put us in a position in which our own proceedings shall hamper us? He did not think it possible that another session of the Imperial Legislature could pass without some measure of this kind being brought forward. Several whom we must consider true friends desired to have this Bill postponed on the ground of its being late in the session. suppose that these were sincere. With this Bill before us, which has passed the House of Lords, it can hardly be said with justice that nothing had been done at home.

The Rev. Dr. Lett, after stating that the mover and seconder of the resolution now before the meeting had assented to the amendment he was about to propose, moved the following, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr.

"That this meeting, convened by the Lord Bishop, and composed firstly, of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; secondly, of the Clergy of this Diocese; and, thirdly, of the Lay representatives of the several congregations of the Diocese, are the Diocesan Synod of this Diocese, and that we now proceed to the transaction of business which we have commenced." Carried unanimously and with acclamation.

following resolution with reference to the munificence and cordiality of our brother Churchmen

T.'S. Kennedy were appointed Clerical Secretaries and James Bovell, Esq. and H. Gates, Esq., Lay Secretaries.

The names of Clergy and Lay delegates (the list of whom will be found below) having been first called, the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere now presented a petition from St. Paul's Church, Toronto, praying for a Parochial division of the Diocese, grounded on a clause in the Archbishop Diocese, grounded on a clause in the Archbishop gentleman was most cordially and affectionately above. eccived by the Churchmen in all parts of the of Canterbury's bill.

Dr. Bovell presented a like petition from St.

George's Church. Mr. Arnold likewise laid a applications for aid answered by the most munispulse.

Clarke Gamble, Esq., gave notice that, on the morrow, he would move the appointment of a applications for aid answered by the most munispulse.

Standing Committee to report to the next Synod. petition on the table from St. George's Chuch ficent donations, amounting in money, lands

with respect to St. James's Cemetery, stating that he did not advocate its prayee.

The minutes of the conference held three years since, were read by Dr. Bovell, together with the notes of the business of the preceding day.

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The listop saggested that it should be called simply a Committee, to which Mr. Gamble dollars,

"Resolved, unanimously, by this Synod, consisting of the Lord Bishop, the Clergy, and the Laity, representing the several parishes and missions of the United Church of England and missions of the United Church of England and the Cathedral, at 10 o'clock, to meet in the St. James's Parochial School House, after morning prayer, in the Cathedral, at 10 o'clock.

The Engraph head of the Cathedral and the Should be called the simply a Committee, to which Mr. Gamble dollars,

"Resolved, unanimously, by this Synod, consisting of the Lord Bishop, the Clergy, and the Laity, representing the several parishes and missions of the United Church of England and Docks, to the large sum of ten thousand dollars,

"The Dishop saggested that it should be called the simply a Committee, to which Mr. Gamble dollars,

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"The Ensure saggested that it should be called the simply a Committee the saggested that it should be called the simply a Committee the saggested that it should be called Dr Bovell in introducing the first resolution (a Ireland in the Diocese of Toronto, that their protest) expressed a hope that it would be passed | warmest thanks are due and are hereby most

most oppressive tyranny to throw any obstacle in our way. Our meeting now seemed to be held in a stealthy manner, but he trusted that we would justify the change of "kind reception" His Lordship the Bishop, having taken the chair, called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the previous sitting; which having

other denomination in the country. He then read the following resolution—
Moved by Dr. Bovell, seconded by the Rev. B.

Moved by Dr. Bovell, seconded by the Rev. B.

Moved by Dr. Bovell, seconded by the Rev. B. Resolved, That We, the members of the Church had been placed by her enemies; but read the report as follows:—

The Committee proceed to read the report as follows:—

The Committee appointed by the Lord Bishop, the Diocese of Toronto the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Toronto in the Diocese of Toronto, meeting by invitation of the Lord Bishop, begleave to record our no reason to be dismayed. Most pleasant it solemn and respectful protest against the present informal system of assembling the Church, and as solemnly and respectfully declare our right. He regretted the apathy which, it must be adwas, though discouragement was inflicted on us to meet as a Synod, refusing to admit the right mitted, had hitherto been too prevalent amongst of interference from any quarter.

The Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, in seconding the resolution, remarked, that, although the wording of the latter part of it was apparently strong, he did not conceive that it was too strong. He advantage to the country.

Synod in regard to the same.

1. Resolved. That a petition be presented to

Church which they had never felt before. Now they would be placed on an equal footing with the Clergy; increased zeal must be the result of this improved state of things.

As the Hon. G. S. Boulton stated, with regret, with resulting field yesterday in resolving itself into such Synod may be finally set at rest. Such the University of the Hon. Mr. Goodhue, that urgent business would preclude him from leaving immediately, the ingit to the respective Synods to adopt such

The Resolution, as passed, stands as follows: Moved by the Rev. Wm. McMurray, D.D., seconded by Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, and unani-

mously resolved.—
That the Rev. T. B. Fuller, the Rev. H. Patton, John W. Gamble and John Arnold, Esqs., be a deputation representing this Synod to present the above resolution to the Church in the United States, at the present moment in Deputation be furnished with two copies of the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere expressed a wish, that the impediment should be named.

Capt. Baker said, that for 21 years he had other to the House of Clerical and Lay Depu-

nent Committee. Mr. DeBtaquiere begged leave to inquire what

Mr. Blake explained that the motion contemplated only matters relating to the Temporalities of the Church, to be submitted to the Committee

eration the subjects referred to his opening remarks this morning.'

His Lordship thereupon named the following

First Committee. (For four subjects mentioned in Charge.)

Clergy.—Archdeacon of Kingston, Archdeacon
of York, Rev. A. Palmer, Rev. H. Patton, Rev.
T. B. Fuller, Rev. H. J. Grasett. Laity .- Hon. G. J. Goodhue, J. W. Gamble,

Second Committee. (For any other subject which may be brought forward.) Clergy.—Rev. B. Cronyn, Rev. F. Evans, Rev. D. E. Blake, Rev. S. Givins, Rev. J.Grier,

Rev. W. M. Herchmer.

Laily.—Hon. G. S. Boulton, Dr. Low, Geo.

Hallen, Esq., George Ball, Esq., Hugh C. Baker, J. W. Gamble, Esq., stated that two plans were adopted in the United States. In every

Diocese there is a Standing Committee, who act as a Council to the Bishop; this Committee is appointed by ballot. There are other Committees to whom specific work is given: these are appointed by the Bishop. It was highly important that a Permanent Committee should entherefore, that the Laity should participate in the appointment. Now that the Synod was constituted, the first step would be to draw up regulations. The manner of voting should be ecided upon. In the United States, whatever received the concurrent vote of a majority of the wood, voting by orders, and was sanctioned by the Bishop, that was the law of the Synod. decision thus given, it would not only be right that we should submit; but it would be our duty to carry it out.

The Rev. R. G. Cox said, that he could speak from experience as to Church Conventions in the United States. The Committees there appointed by the Bishop were only temporary the Standing Committee was permanent.

The Rev. Dr. Beaven thought that as this was a meeting convened for the consideration, more particularly of subjects brought before it by the Bishop, time was not well spent in attempts to frame a constitution. Would it not be better. noreover, to wait for a measure of the Imperial Legislature? There was no time now for constructing a constitution. It was desirable, too. that we should not occupy an isolated position in this ma ter; but that all the Colonies should

E. G. O'Brien, Esq., considered that a Committee, appointed on Mr. Gamble's plan, so as to command the respect and confidence of all, should be empowered to draw up a form of constitution, and report to the Synod when it should be called together again.

His Lordship the Bishop, expressed his opinion that any such arrangement would involve an improper interference with the Imperial Parlia-Act of Parliament, and which they have for As to the Standing Committees in the United States, they did not meet his approval, because he considered that they encroached on the Bishop's rightful authority. He was not prepared either to adopt their name or to sanction their functions. The business, he conceived. was simple in the present instance; and it was and that it has, until comparatively a late period, unwise for the Synod to entangle itself with been universally acted upon by His Church in

Mr. Gamble explained that, by the appointment of a Committee he only desired to save of this positive revelation of Almighty God, as Mr. Gamble explained that, by the appoint-

thich we have commenced." Carried unanilously and with acclamation.

The Rev. T. B. Fuller brought forward the
following resolution with reference to the munilously and with acclamation.

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following resolution with reference to the munifollowing resolution with reference to the muniin the United States on behalf of Trinity Col- lation Bill were one of the subjects to be brought tenance of religion, experience has taught that lege:

Moved by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, seconded by the Hon. G. Boulton, and unanimously

under its consideration. The Church, as a the hazard to the purity of Brillie Truth and public morals is much greater from leaving the with which he made them, elicited much apstitution of a Synod until to day, and, therefore, seemed to him to be rather diffident. Why ask

Standing Committee to report to the next Synod. The Bishop suggested that it should be called

The Episcopal benediction was then pronounced, and the members present separated.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION. Friday, 14th October.

in Diocesan Synod assembled to prepare measures relative to the Colonial Church Bill, the Clergy Reserves, Education, and the Division of the Diocese beg leave to report—
That they have carefully considered and fully

As the Hon. G. S. Boulton stated, with re- meeting held yesterday in resolving itself into names of J. W. Gamble, Esq., and John Arnold, rules and canons as they may think proper, pro-Esq., were proposed instead. laws of the local Legislature, or the articles and liturgy of the United Church of England and

A form of Petition is herewith submitted. To the Queen's most excellent Majesty, The Petition of the Bishop, Clergy and Laity of

the Diocese of Toronto,

Most humbly sheweth, That in the present position of the Colonial Church, and especially of the Church in the Bri-tish North American Colonies, the power to meet in Diocesan Synodical Assemblies, to pass such their local circumstances, and as shall give the Lay members of the Church their just and right-The Rev. D. E. Blake proposed a motion, ful share of control and power of legislation in regard to the temporal affairs of the Church and in enacting such canons as are essential to proper discipline, is indispensably necessary to promote her welfare, her extension and

That, the Imperial Legislature having in its wisdom thought right to withdraw from the Church that protection in regard to its property That prelate had shewn that Synods might be held without the terrible consequences resulting from them that some anticipated. If we could not assemble and hold our Synod, and act, we had better all return home.

The Rev. Arthur Palmer confessed that there were technical difficulties in the way; but he could see no practical difficulty. He believed that on the free action of the Laity depended the well-being of the Church. They had come (he thought) to this Conference extremely desirous of height proposed from the Bishop. He should move, therefore,—

"That prelate the desiron is property which it had hitherto enjoyed, it is manifestly unjust to retain the restrictions hitherto imposed on the free action of the Church in ref rence to the holding of Diocesan Synods, while it is entirely deprived of all the advantages of an Establishment, thus placing the United Church of England and Ireland in these Colonies, in a position of infer ority to every other religious by the Bishop. He should move, therefore,—

"That the Lord Bishop, as Chairman of this Synod, be respectfully requested to nominate or appoint the committees, to take into consideration the subjects referred to lake into distinct that had hitherto enjoyed, it is manifestly which it had hithert which it had hitherto enjoyed, it is ma

pray your Majesty to give your Royal The motion was seconded by George William to the lawfulness of the holding of Synods in the to such a measure as shall remove all doubt as Colonial Dioceses of your Empire, leaving it to such Synods to adopt such rules and canons as they shall think proper; provided that the same be not repugnant to the laws of the Local Legislature, or the Articles and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland.
And your Majesty's Petitioners

will ever pray. 2. Resolved. That a petition be presented to Esq., U. C. Lee, Esq., Asa A. Burnham, Esq., Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, G.W. Allan, Esq. on behalf of this Synod, praying that they will on behalf of this Synod, praying that they will withhold their sanction from any measure which may be introduced for the spoliation of the property of the United Church of England and Ireland in this Diocese, and representing the gross injustice of permitting such spoliation, as ell because of the solemn and declared final ettlement of the Clergy Reserve question in 1840, as because it is proposed to apply the principle of no State endowment of religion to rotestants alone, while the State endowments

of Roman Catholics are to be respected. A form of petition is herewith respectfully submitted.

To the Honorable, the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada:

The Petition of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, in the Diocese of Toronto, in Synod assembled, in the City of Toronto, on Friday the 14th October 1853, Humbly Sheweth:

That your Petitioners are the representatives f a quarter of a million of the inhabitants of Canada West, and, with few exceptions, express the unanimous sentiments of that large portion of the population upon the great question affecting the means of providing for their religious

That your Petitioners hear, with deep concern and much alarm, that efforts are being made to procure the passing of a measure by your Honrable House, by which the share of the revenue derived from the property called Clergy Reserves, secured to them by Act. 3 & 4 Vic. ch. 78, shall be alienated, and applied to secular purposes; leaving the maintenance of their Religion in this Diocese, after the death of present Incumbents, to depend entirely upon the voluntary contributions of the people:—

That your Petitioners cannot but view with the deepest horror, as well as alarm, for the consequences which, in a national point of view, must ensue, from the sacrilegious desecration of a property which has been specially consecrated the service of God, by the appropriation of it to any other object than the religious and moral

instruction of the people:—

That your Petitioners view also with unfeigned alarm the injury which will accrue to the public faith and morals of the country, as well as the hazard to every description of property by whatsoever tenure held, which must be incurred by the spoliation of a large religious community many years employed for the sacred purpose of extending the ministrations of their religion That your Petitioners are affected by the olemn conviction, that the maintenance of religion, by a public provision for that purpose, is a duty specially enjoined in the Word of God.

a public sin, which cannot but call down the

of so few members if the Colonial Church Regu- from the use of a public provision for the mainunder its consideration. The Church, as a the hazard to the purity of Divine Truth and

of a people, than by a provision which will minded the synod, was not endowed nor estabassure the comparative independence and free action of those who are appointed to be its

dent of the congregations whom they serve. ders, one. It was impossible to be one with Even under the present working of the system our Mother-Church in laws and regulations too. the contribution of a large share of the stipend of obtaining justice from the Imperial Parlia-

That your Petitioners are affected with a it were, would be highly unwise, injudicious and deep sense of the consequences which must ensue from the public affirmation of a godless sentiment, to be impressed with the solemn sanction of a law of the land,—that all public endowments for religion are to be swept away, for they cannot believe that the public dealing. for they cannot believe that the public dealing with this most weighty question will be partial and unequal, or that, while the religious property of members of the Protestant faith is to The Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere rose to press on

touched.

While your Petitioners look forward with deep anxiety to the feelings which would be excited by the perpetration of the wrong and injustice to themselves should the sacred patrimony of their faith be wrested from them; they look forward with even more anxiety to the lamentable conflict which must of necessity ensue, to remove every trace of a religious endowment in every quarter; a conflict which, in the Clergy Reserves should be secularized, can not cease until the spoliation of all that has been dedicated to religious uses has been ef-

ever pray.
And Resolved further—

the Legislature to watch the progress of any measure that may be introduced in reference to the Clergy Reserves, and in the event of their sity. Why, then, apply in the present instance? failing to prevent the passage of the same, to endeavor so to have its provisions modified as to Doubts had been declared at home to exist; to render it as little as possible injurious to the England we must refer for the removal of those

of this Synod, that it is high time that the rial concerns; it was merely a petition for our

Diocese, in which the members of the United he considered that such language was derogatory Church of England and Ireland are already to a great extent thrown upon their own resources believed all present would unite with him in a great extent thrown upon their own resources believed all present would unite with him in future times will in all probability be obliged to | Canadian independence, for the Revd. speaker's employ these recourses for that purpose in a much larger degree, it is in the opinion of this Synod expedient and desirable that in providing for any increase of the Episcopate in this Diocese, the selection for that purpose should be parts of Synodical action, as had been seen in the case of the Bishop of New Zealand, who passed cannot at his Synod which were provided from amongst the Cleary of the Discovery made from amongst the Clergy of the Diocese, as being the most likely to insure the choice of an individual intimately acquainted with the habits and wants of the people; with the Colombia Clergy its history and receptions of the people; with the Colombia Clergy is history and receptions of the people; with the Colombia Clergy is history and receptions of the people; with the Colombia Clergy is history and receptions of the people; with the Colombia Clergy is history and receptions of the people; with the Colombia Clergy is history and receptions of the people in the propose should be passed and at his Synod which were proposed in England. The measures are individual intimately acquainted with the Colombia Clergy in the proposed in England. The measures are individual intimately acquainted with the Colombia Clergy in the Colombia Clergy i nial Church, its history and necessities; as being beneath us to seek in a legitimate way for its an act of justice to the Clergy themselves, who removal. Should not our attachment to England have borne the heat and burden of the day in the labours and duties of the Church in this Diocese, and as being an encouragement both to ties which bind us to both? the Clergy and Laity in furnishing candidates for the sacred ministry, who may look forward word of caution, which might prevent misunder-(without disparagement of higher and holier motives) to the highest offices and rewards of to us that we are nothing but a mere State the Church as at least within their reach, as in Church. And, although it is perfectly true that other professions.

as the division of the Diocese, already presenting a field of labour much beyond the exertions of any individual Bishop, however faithfully and ded only to force of civil law. diligently employed, as they are in the case of The Rev. James Beaven, D. D., conceived that our present revered Diocesan, it is expedient that an Episcopal Fund be forthwith commenced, and that the amount contributed for that purpose within the limits of the proposed Dioceses respectively, together with a moiety of what may be contributed by the then remaining that the sum of the Crown in England, and the Prime Minister in his place in Parliament had declared the Synod of Exeter to be a legal Synod. He imagined that the true ground for the Crown in England, and the Prime Minister in his place in Parliament had declared the Synod of Exeter to be a legal Synod. He imagined what may be contributed by the then remaining that much misapprehension and confusion had Diocese of Toronto, be reserved for the maintenance of the Bishops of the new sees respectifierent powers of the Synod. This Synod, tively; that one of the four annual special col- wanting the legal sanction, could not, by its the Diocese; and that the Lord Bishop of could bind itself. A law must be enacted by the Toronto be respectfully requested, by pastoral civil power to enable it to bind all without itself, letter or otherwise, to invite contributions from that is, all the members of the Church in the

clause by clause.

To this the Rev. H. C. Cooper moved the fol-

Church Regulation Bill,' having been rejected in the Imperial Parliament, all further discus"We are not in the position of the Church in

sions on the same or any memorial or remon- England;" it has been urged. Very true; as strance based on the same, is utterly unneces- to the principles of an establishment. strance based on the same, is utterly unnecessary and derogatory to this synod, the consideration of the said bill, and of the petition relating to the same now before the synod, be postponed sine die.

to the principles of an establishment. But have we not the Episcopate here which binds us with a band that we cannot break. From whom do our Bishops receive their commission? From the Bishops of the Church of England, who must not according to the laws of England; yet, even

Mr. Cooper spoke to his motion with much act according to the laws of England; yet, even energy and force, and, although the decision of the synod was in a marked degree unfavourable the link? Assuredly not! to his view of the case, still the many seasonable remarks made by the speaker, and the emphasis "Let us not be rash nor diffident." Mr. Cooper's

of that had been given up by the Imperial Par-That, supposing no such injurious result to truth and morals from leaving the inculcation of both to ministers who are to be the direct stipendiaries of those who are to be instructed were admitted; nay! when even the Jew in the highest duties and obligations, it is im- was clamouring out of doors for the right to sit in the highest duties and obligations, it is impossible, in the application of the voluntary principle, to reach a very large class of people who are unable to provide from their own resources for the ministrations of religion:

That, while the securing to your Petitioners of the share of revenue from the Clergy Reserves, solemnly guaranteed to them by Act of Parliament, will provide against the calamity of Parliament, will provide against the calamity of Parliament. serves, solemnly guaranteed to them by Act of Parliament, will provide against the calamity of leaving the rural districts and poorer sections of the country unsupplied with the regular teaching of Religious Truth and duty, there will still remain a necessity for so large and liberal extension of valuation of valuation and the provided within limits which they choose to pre-cribe? We had met here, he conceived, not to perform; not to remonstrate, but to act; not under an idea of suspended powers of action, but determined to proceed in doing all that could be done. He did not desire Petitioners, as will remove the danger, so often professed to be apprehended, that the Clergy, in respect to their maintenance, will be independent of the apprehended to shake in the smallest degree our connexion we were one with that Church in the highest possible sense,—in Articles, Worship, and Order of the apprehended to the control of the apprehended to the control of the apprehended to the apprehended to the control of the apprehended to the apprehended to the control of the apprehended to the ap by which the stipends of the Clergy of the Church of England in this Diocese are provided, there scarcely exists a single case in which the people to whom they minister are exempt from the contribution of a lower share exempt from duction of the amendment. He did not despair ment, and certainly thus to fly in their face, as

be secularized, the large endowments of our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects will remain untouched.

The Rev. gentleman the propriety of pausing before insisting on the introduction of an amendment which would produce disunion in the

been dedicated to religious uses has been ef-fraced to religious uses has been ef-Your Petitioners therefore pray, that the the rev. gentleman could be to stand up for the share of revenue from the Clergy Reserves, guaranteed to them by Act 3 & 4 Vic. ch. 78, nity of the Synod; but he contended that this may be inalienably secured to them, and that no end would be better attained by the resoluti n portion of the Clergy Reserves may be diverted of the Committee than by the amendment. It from their original holy object and applied to could not be denied that doubts existed, in some quarters; he did not sympathise in those doubts; And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will but still their existence, as a fact, was not to be

Mr. J. W. Gamble said that he arose rather to 3. That a deputation be appointed by this Synod to proceed to Quebec on the assembling of than to make a speech. No one could be more Church.

4. Resolved, That a petition substantially the it to be possible that the Imperial Parliament same as that formerly adopted be presented to the Provincial Legislature on the subject of keep us as we are now, in a position inferior to the religious denominations around us. It had The Committee appointed to consider the four subjects brought before the Synod, respectfully beg leave to submit the following resolutions with reference to the important subject of the England should be bound together by one unidivision of the Diocese.

1. Resolved, That it is the unanimous opinion form ecclesiastical polity. This step which we proposed to take was no interference with impe-

of this Synod, that it is high time that the recommendation of his Lordship the Bishop, that this vast Diocese should be immediately divided, should take effect as speedily as possible; and that two additional sees should be erected, one east and the other west of the then remaining Diocese of Toronto.

2. Whereas in the present condition of this Diocese, in which the members of the United States of the S curing the ministrations of religion, and in deprecating the idea of hoisting the flag of

ther professions.

the decisions of Convocation at Home had no force of Civil Law until ratified by Parliament, object, and to accelerate so desirable a measure it did not follow that they were not binding on

lections be made for that purpose throughout resolutions and acts bind other persons; but it the members of the Church generally towards Diocese. It was an act of Christian prudence the members of the Church generally towards carrying out this important object.

4. That the Lord Bishop of the Diocese be respectfully requested again to renew his exertions for the immediate division of this important Diocese, and that he be empowered by this Synod to adopt and recommend such measures or plans to the proper authorities as may in his Synod to adopt and recommend such measures or plans to the proper authorities as may in his opinion be most expedient for ensuring this desirable object.

It was ordered that the report should be read stated by the Rev. gentieman who had moved the amendment that the Colonial Church Regulation Bill had been rejected in the House of Commons. Now he thought that most people who had read the debate on the occasion alluded to must have come as he had done, to the conclusion that it The Secretary read the first clause as the first resolution, commencing "That a petition be presented to Her Majesty, &c.," to "United Church of England and Ireland," as contained in the document quoted above. had been only postponed. A number of our real had actually, as we know, brought in a Bill to enable the Colonial Church to take Synodical action, yet even he did not think it right to press To this the Rev. H. C. Cooper moved the lowing amendment, which was seconded in the first instance by the Rev. Thos. Bousfield, who first instance by the Rev. Thos. Bousfield, who it the matter then; yet he, we cannot doubt, is the matter then; yet he, we cannot doubt, is subsequently withdrew his seconding; and it was ultimately seconded by Wm. Gamble, Esq., who, however, explained that he did so to promote his Rector's wish that it should be recorded desire not their sympathy? God forbid! It had mote his Rector's wish that it should be recorded on the minutes, though he could not promise to been objected that "to petition was unworthy of the initial control of the very good reason that, having entered the room late, he had not heard it ture warns us, that "pride goeth before destrucread. Mr. Gamble, in the end, did not vote for tion, and a haughty spirit before a fall." Let Moved by the Rev. H. C. Cooper, and seconded us proceed cautiously then, in a manner becoming Christian Ministers and Christian Comby W. J. Gamble, Esq.—
"That where is the bill entitled the 'Colonial an arm of flesh, but to our Divine Head who is