

Both questions were answered in the affirmative, and memorials adopted to her Majesty the Queen and the Provincial Parliament on their respective objects.

In the mean time, the division of the Diocese was of necessity postponed, from the want of episcopal endowments. The fund subscribed in England for erecting and endowing bishoprics was said to be exhausted, and government declined giving any assistance; such was the state of things when the Triennial Visitation and Conference met in October, 1853. The first thing that the Conference did, with the Bishop's consent, was to declare itself the Synod of Toronto, as it had an undoubted right to do so; for in all ages of the Church the Bishop has a right to assemble his Clergy in Synod, nor do the laws of England interfere. Our difficulty is not as to meeting in Synod, and taking order for the good of the Church, but in carrying out our rules and regulations, which we have not sufficient power to do till we can obtain some special enactment. It is true, the Bishop of Adelaide has said that he requires no such power from the legislature, because all ought to be submissive to the Church; but human nature is infirm, and we have already become convinced that a wholesome discipline, and the power of enforcing it on the wilful and contumacious, is absolutely required. Among other things, the division of the diocese took a prominent place in the deliberations of the Synod. The hope of getting endowments from England having vanished, we were encouraged by the general prosperity of the province, and the rapid increase of the population in wealth and intelligence, to appeal to the Church members within the proposed dioceses. This duty was consigned to the Rural Deans, as more especially pertaining to their office; and the Bishop was requested, by a pastoral letter, to invite contributions from our people generally for carrying out this important object.

The Bishop's pastoral letter was published on the 16th of January, 1854, and was received with great