

dent and Christian friends, it affords me, I assure you, unspeakable pleasure to be here on this occasion, and to join with the delegation from the Provincial Synod of Canada, to convey their greetings of sympathy and love to this august assembly. I feel not only that it would be out of place, but that it might be in bad taste, should I attempt, in a desultory manner, to speak at any length on those subjects which mutually affect the Protestant Episcopal Church, not only in the United States of America, but in Canada. But I feel assured that the Church of this country partakes of the nature of the people of this country—that it is a *practical* Church. I think, when these difficulties arise within your organization, that you yourselves will be able to treat them in a practical manner. We in Canada are delighted always to hear of your success in this country. Last night I was pleased to learn from your presiding Bishop of the great growth of your Episcopate, the great increase of your members, and the success of the Church generally. Yet, sir, I believe that the success of the Church does not consist merely in adding to our numbers, nor merely in enrolling the intelligent, the educated and the wealthy population of the country. These things are to be desired, no doubt, but they should be subservient to another end. I believe that the true success of the Church of Christ in this country and in all countries, is this,—when, by God's blessing upon our ministrations, she is made the instrument in God's hands of bringing souls to Christ, for their salvation. I look upon that as true success. That is what we should strive for and pray for. But I do believe that the accomplishment of anything short of this is not that for which the Church was ordained, for which she has been perpetuated, and for which her Divine founder died.

I say, then, as we have one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, so let us labor and pray and work, unitedly and lovingly together, that men may be brought to the knowledge of Christ, that the Gospel may be preached, that the ordinances of the Church may be administered, and that when we have done with the things of the Church Militant here upon earth, we may all be partakers of the privileges of the Church Triumphant.

The President. The venerable Dr. McMurray, Archdeacon of Niagara.

The Venerable Dr. McMurray, of Niagara. Mr. President, my brethren of the Clergy and brethren of the Laity. It is very difficult to find words on this occasion to express my feelings, or to convey, in adequate terms, to this large and influential body, the representatives of the Church in the United States, from Maine to Vancouver, my acknowledgments for the kindness which we, the Deputies from the Provincial Synod of Canada, have received at your hands. It was a happy thought, Mr. President, when deputations like these were arranged between the two Churches; and long may they continue, for I cannot but think that they will be attended with the happiest results. I need not assure you that we received, with the greatest pleasure, the deputation which a former Convention sent to our Church in Canada,—that they were received with the greatest possible kindness, not only on account of the brotherly love that was manifested, but also on account of the able and eloquent addresses which many of that body delivered at Montreal during the time, and which will not be soon forgotten. We have not been slow to follow your example. Our House of Bishops appointed three of their number to represent that body, and our Prolocutor appointed a member from each Diocese of our ecclesiastical province to represent our Church in Canada before this august body. Long may these acts of courtesy and brotherly love continue.

It was very happily said by one of your delegation, on that occasion, that, although the Church of England in Canada and the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States are not one in name, yet, in spirit, they are one. I am convinced that no boundaries, imaginary or otherwise, can separate the Church of Christ.

When I look back a few years, and see the rapid progress which this Church has made—for I am not a stranger, Mr. President, to your labors in this country—as well as the progress of the Church in Canada, I am filled with gratitude to Almighty God.

I have not so many gray hairs, perhaps, as some whom I see before me; yet there are few present who have had as many years' service in the Church of Christ. With the exception of him who presides over the House of Bishops, there is now living no Bishop who was ordained previous to the time of my ordination in 1833. At that time there were but few Bishops in the United States, and only nineteen organized Dioceses, and but a handful, if I may so speak, of clergy to attend to the requirements of the Church. When I look at our own country, I find that at that time there were but two Bishops, the Bishops of Nova Scotia and Quebec, and but a small number of clergymen. We have now in the Dominion of Canada sixteen bishops and eight hundred clergymen. But what are these, either in this country or in our own, among so many tens of thousands of people thirsting for spiritual knowledge and for the services of our beloved Church?

Your sympathy has been manifested not only on this occasion, not merely in words. You gave us very substantial evidences of your good will towards us, when our Church was, by a ruthless legislature, bereft of a large amount of means, which were given for the establishment of a Church University in the diocese of Toronto. Our venerable and venerated Bishop of Toronto, whose name is a household word in Canada, and well known in the United States, was determined that that University should be built. He appealed to the Church people in Canada, and not without success. In his seventy-fourth year he crossed the Atlantic to lay our wrongs before the English people, and there, too, he met with success. He was encouraged by some of the Bishops, some of the clergy, and some of the laity in the United States, to send an agent to the United States, and was assured of success. I happened to be the honored, but unworthy instrument. It was the first time that the Mother Church sought assistance from this, the daughter Church. And was a deaf ear turned to our appeal? Far from it, Mr. President, for in every city I visited—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other large towns in the United States—I was received with open arms, and the most ample contributions were given for our infant college. And I am happy to say, that that college is now, and has been for years, in active progress under its respected and talented head, and I trust it may long continue to be, as it has been, of great service to our Church. But did your kindness end there? No, Mr. President. No sooner had I returned to my unpretending parish than I was informed that a very handsome and elaborately executed chancel window was to be presented to my church by some of the bishops, the clergymen and the laity of the United States, as a memorial of that visit. That window still stands, and on it is inscribed these words: "From the Churchmen of the United States. Let brotherly love continue." Brethren, let that still be our motto, and let our only rivalry be, how best to promote the Church of our dear Redeemer.

The President. The Rev. Isaac Brock, Rector of Sherbrooke, Quebec.

The Rev. Brock. Mr. President, friends, and fellow Churchmen, I trust on the present occasion that I may be pardoned an allusion of a somewhat personal character. On Saturday next, the 15th day of October, it will have been exactly sixty-five years since my brave and illustrious relative and namesake, General Sir Isaac Brock, fell on the heights of Queenston, where his monument now stands. Those sixty-five years have, I believe, served to draw closer and closer together two great nations, then unhappily at war. And I believe I may venture to say, without the least hesitation, that among the causes which have contributed the most powerfully to this happy result, has been our common Church.

I say our common Church, for do not you American Churchmen and we Canadian Churchmen own one common mother? That mother of whom John Winthrop, Governor of this State of Massachusetts in the sixteenth century, wrote,—and I presume from this city of Boston, these never-to-be-forgotten words: "And our dear mother, the Church of England, to whom we owe a long course of loving watchfulness and care." Yes, we own one common mother. All that is

here is yours and ours. Her glorious history, reaching back to the Apostolic age, her line of Bishops linking us in an unbroken lineage to the time of the Ascension, her Catholic Liturgy, her illustrious divines and fathers, her noble army of martyrs, her reformation—which was a reformation and not a revolution—her precious English Bible, all these, and more, are yours and ours; a noble heritage, indeed. May we only prove, all of us, worthy of it.

Mr. President, I am glad of the opportunity which the presentation of the delegation from the Canadian Church affords me of testifying to my warm admiration of the American branch of the Catholic Church. I admire above all things the noble stand that has been taken in this country for the Church of the living God, as distinguished from modern Christian denominations, taken in courtesy, taken in love, but taken ever in manliness and in decision; and I think we have much to learn in Canada from you in this respect. I am glad of this opportunity of acknowledging publicly our great debt of obligation in Canada to many of your Right Reverend Fathers and Presbyters for valuable works in defence, and exposition of the distinctive principles of our common Church. Those works, fellow Churchmen, have, many of them, tended to build up among our Church people in the Canadian Dominion in intelligent attachment to the principles of the Church; and they have, no doubt, in Canada as here, led many thoughtful men to join the ancient Church of Christ.

One word more before I close. Our ecclesiastical flag is the old flag of the Catholic Church, that has braved the storms of nineteen centuries, the flag that has led on the sacramental hosts of God's elect, from the first century down to the present. On that flag is emblazoned what once, indeed was the symbol of a slave's agony,—it is now more glorious than the diadems of Kings—the cross of Jesus. And beneath that cross is a motto which we may regard as a command, or as an assurance given to us from our enthroned Lord, as we go forth to win the world to him, "*In hoc signo vinces.*" Beneath that sacred banner, cheered by that assurance of our King, let us, dear friends, as brother churchmen, go forward and onward in our Master's work, seeking, between us to win all this great American Continent to Christ and His Holy Church.

The President. Mr. Thomrs White, Jr., of Montreal, one of the Laymen of the delegations.

Mr. White. Mr. President, Reverend gentlemen and friends, will you permit me first to express my regret and that of the Provincial Synod, that none of Lay Deputies appointed by this Convention were able to attend our recent meeting. It would have afforded us a great deal of pleasure, as Laymen, to clasp hands with Lay Churchmen of the United States, and to recognize our work as a common one.

When the Prolocutor did me the honor to name me as a delegate for the Metropolitan Diocese of Canada, I felt that if I possibly could do so, I would come here to-day. My anxiety to be here arose from the fact that I believed that between these two countries, the United States and Canada, living as we do under different flags, and acknowledging allegiance to different forms of government, we should as yet have as many common links of connection as we could possibly establish. I know of no link more sacred and likely to prove of greater advantage to both than that which arises from our common membership of a common Church. We have, both of us, a like work to perform. You, on this side of the river and the lakes, we, on the other side, are endeavoring—to you have already accomplished it, we are accomplishing it—to build up great, free communities, in obedience to the law of God, at the same time recognizing the broadest and fullest individual freedom among the members of the community. We owe our progress, largely, to the same great cause—the immigration of people from the Old World. I know of no duty which is more incumbent upon us, no obligation which rests with greater force upon us, than that of extending to those who may come to make homes in these new lands for themselves, and to establish happiness and prosperity for their children, the same ministrations of the Gospel, the same ordinances of religion, which they have left behind them in the