

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée

Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear  
within the text. Whenever possible, these have  
been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.

Additional comments: /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées

Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées:

Pages detached/  
Pages détachées

Showthrough/  
Transparence

Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/  
Pagination continue

Includes index(es)/  
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /  
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/  
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/  
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/  
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

# The Canadian Ecclesiastical Gazette;

OR

MONTHLY CHURCH REGISTER FOR THE DIOCESES OF QUEBEC, TORONTO, AND MONTREAL

VOLUME I.

TORONTO, JUNE, 1854.

No. 6.

"CANADIAN ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE."—We have received the last number of this Church periodical. It seems to improve with every number. There is more now matter in it, and the selections are interesting and well arranged. If it can succeed in keeping to its plan of strict neutrality on all subjects on which, by well known prescription, there is an allowed difference of opinion among the members of our Church, and confines itself strictly to its character of authorized *Gazette*, it will be a very useful paper, and, we hope, will receive sufficient encouragement to publish at least once a fortnight.

The publisher of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* is much gratified by the above kind notice cut from the *Echo* of the 25th ult.

The *Echo* is to be removed to this city. Mr. McLearn will be the publisher.

## NOTICE.

The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his Brethren the Clergy of Hamilton and all the Districts westward, that he intends, D. V., to confirm at their several Missions and Stations, in accordance with the following list. Should there be any error or omission, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested to notify him of the same in time to be corrected.

Toronto, 10th June, 1854.

JUNE		
Sunday ...	18	Hamilton Parish Ch. 11 A. M. Ch. of the Ascension 3 P. M.
Monday ...	19	Binbrook ..... 10 A. M. Barton ..... 3 P. M.
Tuesday ...	20	Dundas ..... 11 A. M. Aucaster ..... 3 P. M.
Wednesday ...	21	Tuscarora ..... 11 A. M. Up. Cayuga, plank r'd 3 P. M.
Thursday ...	22	Mount Pleasant ..... 11 A. M. Burford ..... 3 P. M.
Friday .....	23	Paris ..... 11 A. M.
Sunday .....	25	Brantford ..... 11 A. M. Mohawk Village ..... 3 P. M.
Monday ...	26	Waterford ..... 11 A. M. Simcoe ..... 3 P. M.
Tuesday ...	27	Port Dover ..... 11 A. M. Victoria ..... 3 P. M.
Wednesday ...	28	Fredericksburgh ..... 11 A. M. Otterville ..... 3 P. M.
Thursday ...	29	Dereham ..... 10 A. M. Vienna ..... 3 P. M.
Friday .....	30	Port Burwell ..... 10 A. M. Malahide ..... 2 P. M.
JULY.		
Saturday ...	1	Dunwich ..... 11 A. M. Fingal ..... 3 P. M.
Sunday .....	2	St. Thomas ..... 11 A. M. Port Stanley ..... 3 P. M.
Monday ...	3	Westminster ..... 10 A. M. Delaware ..... 3 P. M.
Tuesday ...	4	Munceytown ..... 11 A. M.
Wednesday ...	5	Wardsville ..... 12 Noon Bells ..... 4 P. M.
Thursday ...	6	Zone Mills ..... 10 A. M. Dawn Mills ..... 3 P. M.

Friday .....	7	Morpeth ..... 12 Noon.
Saturday ...	8	Col Little ..... 10 A. M. Tilbury ..... 4 P. M.
Sunday .....	9	Mersea ..... 10 A. M. Colchester ..... 5 P. M.
Monday ...	10	Amherstburg ..... 10 A. M. Sandwich ..... 3 P. M.
Tuesday ...	11	Irish Settlement ..... 10 A. M.
Friday .....	14	Chatham ..... 11 A. M.
Saturday ...	15	Walpole Island ..... 3 P. M.
Sunday .....	16	Moore ..... 10 A. M. Sarnia ..... 4 P. M.
Monday .....	17	Plympton, Errol ..... 11 A. M.
Tuesday ...	18	Warwick Village ..... 3 P. M.
Wednesday ...	19	Brook, town line ..... 10 A. M. Fourth line, South ..... 3 P. M.
Thursday ...	20	Warwick, East ..... 10 A. M. Adelaine ..... 3 P. M.
Friday .....	21	Metcalfe ..... 11 A. M. Katesville ..... 4 P. M.
Sunday .....	23	London ..... 11 A. M. St. Johns, London Township ..... 3 P. M.
Monday .....	24	Nissouri ..... 11 A. M.
Tuesday ...	25	St. Mary ..... 3 P. M.
Wednesday ...	26	St. George, London Township ..... 11 A. M. St. James, Biddulph ..... 4 P. M.
Thursday ...	27	Snell's School House, Stephen Tuckersmith's Schoolhouse ..... 3 P. M.
Sunday .....	29	Goderich ..... 11 A. M.
AUGUST.		
Tuesday .....	1	Hyperbury ..... 11 A. M. Mitchell ..... 3 P. M.
Wednesday ...	2	Stratford ..... 11 A. M. Hayesville ..... 3 P. M.
Thursday ...	3	Galt ..... 11 A. M.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

#### CHURCH SOCIETY.

At an adjourned meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society of Quebec, held at the National School House, on Monday, the 22nd of May, 1854:

#### PRESENT,

The Lord Bishop in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Mackie, Rev. R. A. Carden,  
Rev. R. G. Pless, Rev. E. W. Sewell,  
Rev. J. Percy, Lieut. Ashe, R. N.  
T. Cary Esq., Honble. W. Walker.  
J. Maclaren, Esq., W. Wartele, Esq.,  
J. Scaly, Esq., C. N. Montizambert, Esq.  
Jas. Sewell, Esq., M. D., The Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read, the Report of the Lay Committee was read by the Secretary, when it was moved by the Reverend Dr. Mackie, seconded by the Reverend R. G. Pless, that said Report be received and adopted, which was carried in the affirmative.

The Report of the Depository Committee having been read, it was moved by the Hon. W. Walker, seconded by T. Cary, Esq., and resolved, that the said Report be received and adopted.

The Report of the Finance Committee was then read, when it was moved by the Revd. R.

G. Pless, seconded by the Revd. E. W. Sewell, and resolved, that said Report be received and taken into consideration clause by clause.

It was moved by H. S. Scott, Esq., seconded by J. Maclaren, Esq., and resolved, that the first clause of the Report, relating to the Parsonage at Valcartier, be adopted.

With regard to the second clause, it was moved by the Revd. E. W. Sewell, seconded by the Revd. Dr. Mackie, and resolved, that Ten Pounds be granted for Educational purposes at Valcartier, as soon as the people of that Mission have made up a sufficient sum, with this, to pay the salary of a schoolmaster for one year.

Upon the Revd. Mr. Binnett's application for aid for two Schools in his Missions, it was resolved that £10 each be granted for them, and that £25 be granted for the completion of the Parsonage at Portneuf, as soon as £50 shall have been otherwise raised for that purpose.

Doctor Falloon's application for aid towards the completion of his new church having been taken into consideration, it was moved by the Revd. R. G. Pless, seconded by Lieut. Ashe, R. N., and resolved, that £15 be granted for that purpose.

Upon the proposition of H. S. Scott, Esq., that a gratuity be granted to certain of the clergy of the Diocese, for the purpose of reimbursing them for the additional expense to which they have been subjected this year in consequence of the advanced prices of the necessaries of life, it was moved by Dr. Sewell, seconded by C. N. Montizambert, Esq., and resolved, that all clergymen in the Diocese who receive £125 fixed income, or less, shall receive gratuity for the present year of £12 10s. each for that purpose, and that any fixed sum paid annually to a clergyman by his congregation is to be considered a part of the above mentioned fixed income.

It was proposed by the Reverend Dr. Mackie seconded by J. Maclaren, Esq., and resolved, that the Treasurer be authorized to sell out the Union Building Society Stock, for the purpose of carrying out the above resolution.

The Treasurer reported the following balances in his hands:—

General Fund .....	£258	5	10
Widows and Orphans' Fund .....	154	3	6
Nicolet Fund .....	86	4	7
Depository Fund .....	5	5	0

The Meeting was then dismissed with the benediction.

(Signed)

G. J. QUEBEC.

—Quebec Mercury.

The *Quebec Mercury* thus notices the results of the offertory:

"The collections, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, are as follows: the Cathedral £86 5s. 8d.; St. Andrew's Church £70 5s.; Free Church £25; Chapel of the Holy Trinity £21 5s.; Wesleyan Chapel £11 17s. 8d.; St. Peter's Chapel £6. We shall publish a complete return on Saturday, when this total will probably be enlarged by further private contributions through the clergy."

## TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude to Him, from whom, alone, all good things do proceed, and without whose blessing all human efforts would be unavailing, that your Committee present this their Twelfth Annual Report. The fact that the income of the Society during the past year was much larger than it has ever been, is not the only one which affords matter for congratulation. New parochial branches have been formed, and the reports which have been received from some of them shew results which could hardly have been expected by the most sanguine well wishers of the Society; others, in consequence of certain local engagements, which had been previously entered into, could remit but little to the Society in this the incipient stage of their existence, but they all give good promise for the future. Finding how readily the Laity came forward to assist in carrying on the work of the Church, in most of the parishes visited by your Secretary during the winter, the Clergy, who, in some instances had called their meetings with but little hope of success, afterwards expressed their conviction that such periodical meetings as were required by the Constitution of this Society would not only be calculated to strengthen their hands, and enable them more effectually to carry on their local ecclesiastical improvements, but also by impressing upon the minds of their flock that they should be lively members of the Catholic Body, incite them to evince those fruits of faith—fruits such as our Holy religion is alone calculated to induce—true charity, and the love and unity of the Brethren enlisted under the same banner.

The notes of your Secretary, taken whilst on his journeys in the course of last year and the commencement of the present one, will shortly be published. These, in addition to the several district and parochial reports, which for the most part have appeared in print, and long extracts from which will be found in the appendix to this report when published, will, your Committee hope, satisfy all its members of the wisdom of the Society in adopting the recommendations of the Committee, which in the commencement of the year 1852 were appointed to devise the best means of reforming and giving vitality to it; and also those suggested by the Special Committee which, in February, 1853, was selected to revise the By-Laws, particularly those which related to the Widow and Orphan Fund. A mere glance at the pages of the appendix containing the summary of contributions and collections made in behalf of the several objects of the Society, ought to convince the most skeptical of this, if they have been accustomed to examine the corresponding pages in former years.

## INCOME.

The income of the Society, not including monies received on trust or on account of depository, appears previous to the closing of the books to have amounted to £3,156 19s. 4d. Of this sum £64 13s., however, should be deducted, as that amount was received after the closing of the books last year, but belonged to its income. Last year all monies received during the month of April were included in the income, whereas this year the books were closed on the 6th April, and the sum of £156 has been since received, making the income of the present Society amount to

£3,248 6 4

Showing an increase over the past year amounting to £96 9s. 6d.  
The estimated income of the several

branches and parochial associations has amounted to, so far as has been yet ascertained,.....	2,501 17 10
Being an increase on last year of £821 12s. 7d.	
Deduct as remitting Parent Society a little over one-fourth.....	790 16 1
	1,711 1 9
To which add monies received on acct. of the late depository, instalments on loans, and dividends and rents paid in for particular trusts .....	159 17 6
And the total receipts of the Society and district branches, for the 12th year, amount to .....	£6,419 6 7

The total receipts, as reported last year, were £6,246 4s. 4d; but it must be remembered that in this sum were included the proceeds of the sale of the depository stock (£1,400) and debts due to the same, amounting to over £200; whereas this year only about £54 has been received on this account. So far from there being any decrease, the excess in the actual income of the Society and its branches may be fairly set down, as above, at £1,788.

## DEPOSITORY.

Your Committee regret to be obliged to report that the affairs of the late Depository are still in a very unsatisfactory state,—large sums being apparently due to it, far more than sufficient to liquidate all claims against it, and leave a large balance to invest, the interest of which might be annually expended in the purchase of books and tracts for gratuitous distribution in the poorer settlements; but only £54 16s. 11d. has been received on this account, few persons having taken any notice of the circulars sent to them at different times. And the late assistant secretary having as yet failed to complete the books, your Committee have refrained from taking steps to enforce settlement; but the accounts have now been handed over to a gentleman to collect on a commission, with instructions to endeavor to close every account without delay.

## THE ANNUAL SERMONS.

The proceeds of the four annual collections appointed to be taken up during the past year amounted to £1,291 5s. 5d., of which £23 11s. 8d. have been remitted since the books were closed,—showing an increase of £466 16s. 8d. over the amount collected last year.

The Mission Fund collections were made at 171 stations, amounting to .....	£209 8 4
The second, the Widow and Orphans' Fund, 323 stations, .....	468 5 2
The General Purpose Fund, .....	209 " 363 14 10
The Students' Fund, .....	165 " 249 14 3

But short notice was given of the appointment of this last collection; but as the by-laws of the Society require that four collections should be taken up in the several churches and missions, and the financial year of the Society ends on the 31st March, there was no option in the matter. If, as your Committee recommend, the financial year do not henceforward close until the 30th April, then ample time will be allowed for the quarterly collections to be transmitted to the parent Society prior to the day named for the closing of the books.

## THE MISSION FUND.

The previous year two collections were appointed to be taken up on behalf of this object: the result was, that collections were made at 173 stations, and the amount realized was £309 5s. 6d. But one collection has been taken up in the past year, and has been made at 171 stations, and has realized £209 8s. 4d. There is invested on this account by the Parent Society, £575, bearing interest. The following

Missionaries, Catechists and Schoolmasters, have drawn their incomes in part, or in full, from this fund:—The Rev. C. C. Johnson, Missionary in the Midland District, at the rate of £30 per annum; Rev. J. Kennedy, Assistant Missionary to the Indians on the Grand River, £13 15s. 6d., the greater part of his salary being paid by the New England Society—this gentleman has lately been appointed to the Mission of Mersea: the Rev. Geo. Salmon, for Missionary duty in Talbot District, £25; Mr. J. Burkitt, Catechist in the Townships of Oro and Orillia during the illness of the late Rev. G. Bourne, and until the appointment of his successor, £25; Peter Jacobs, Indian Schoolmaster at Walpole Island, £50; Chas. Keezwick, Interpreter and Schoolmaster at the island of Newash, Owen Sound, £50; and to a Catechist and Schoolmaster at the Irish Settlement near Sandwich, £10; Travelling expenses of the Rev. Dr. O'Meara, during his summer and winter Missionary visits, drawn for since the closing of the books, £6 10s., so that the charge on this fund during the past year amounted to £210 5s. 6d. Mr. Chane, a gentleman sent out from England last autumn, was engaged at a salary of £50 per annum, to assist Dr. O'Meara, and having been with him some time it is hoped that he will shortly be able to act in the capacity of Schoolmaster and Catechist at Garden Island, but previous to his taking up his residence there, it is imperative that a church and a dwelling should be built; and the Society have sent to make inquiries as to the amount of money required to be raised in order to erect these, and your Committee trust that the funds will not be wanting, when an answer to these queries has been received. This Fund is pledged for the ensuing year to pay the sum of £236 10s., a small sum indeed for a Church Missionary Society to contribute towards so noble an object, but your Committee are confident that if our Diocesan can find more Missionaries, there will be no difficulty in raising the amount which may be required for their support.

Two Missionaries, the Rev. A. H. R. Mulholland and the Rev. F. Tremayne, jun'r, draw £60 each from the Mission Fund of the Gore and Wellington District Branch. The Rev. F. Tremayne, sen., and the Rev. N. Watkins, have received their stipends in the Eastern District chiefly from the funds raised by the Parochial Branches organized by themselves. The Niagara District Branch would gladly have supported a Missionary if the Lord Bishop could have spared them one.

#### WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.

The subscription of every clergyman has been carried at once this year to the debit of the W. O. F., and so long as all the other objects of the Society are advocated in every parish, such an appropriation can be annually made. The proceeds of the annual sermon has sufficed, and, if the claims on this fund are clearly set before the Laity, will for many years suffice, to pay the annuities.

Your Committee would desire, however, to impress this fact upon the minds of all, viz: that the largest pension it is proposed to pay, is but a very small sum comparatively speaking, and will barely provide bread for the helpless family, much less education for the orphans. They would therefore venture to suggest to the members of the several congregations in the Diocese, that in no better way can they evince their attachment towards him who ministers to them spiritual food, than by contributing a trifle individually towards a fund which shall enable the churchwardens to pay the premium required to assure his life, for such a sum as may relieve his mind from all fear that his wife and children shall, at his decease, have to part with everything in order to pay the funeral expenses and other liabilities.

The proceeds of the annual sermon have exceeded those of the last year by £152 13s. 6d., and were collected at 323 stations instead of 180. During the year there has been invested, on account of this fund, the sum of £1086 19s. 9d., making the total now invested £3819 13s. 6d., and after keeping in hand a sufficient sum to pay the half yearly pensions, which will fall due previous to the next collection, there is a balance for investment amounting to £808 10s. 10d. The Committee thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following handsome contributions to this fund: Hon. Mrs. Macaulay, of Kingston, £25; Messrs. Allan & Robinson, on dissolving partnership, £50 each; and £200 bequeathed by the late Hon. Col. Allan, a gentleman who always manifested a lively interest in the welfare of the Society, and was one of its earliest Vice Presidents. Four widows and fifteen orphans are at present on the list of annuitants.

#### GENERAL PURPOSES FUND.

The collection on behalf of this Fund was appointed to be taken up in the month of January, a time when most of the Parochial Meetings were being held, and when, therefore, it was supposed the people would be most familiar with the various objects of the Society; it realized £360 11s. 10d. The whole sum received on this account during the year amounted to £1265 15s. 9d., after deducting £100, the proceeds of two instalments on sales of land, which can only be expended in the purchase of other lands. This is the only fund at the disposal of the Society to meet the salaries of its officers, their rent and taxes, the printing of the report, and all other contingent expenses; and yet some persons have expressed astonishment that the grants annually made have been so few, and so trifling in amount; and also some exception has been taken to the resolution of the Society only to aid in carrying out some work likely to be of permanent benefit. Applications for grants towards the purchase or erection of log and frame buildings have been refused, because it was considered that if the by-laws regulating the disposal of the funds of district branches were properly carried out, instead of the course which has been too generally adopted of each parochial branch expending the three-fourths of the monies collected on its own local objects, there would be always money in the Treasurer's hands to meet such claims as the District Committees might approve of.

The report costs a large sum of money annually; it contains in the appendix the name of every contributor, no matter how small the subscription, and a copy is sent to every subscriber of 5s.; of this 5s. only 1s. 3d. is transmitted to the parent society, and a fraction over one-half of this is returned in the shape of a report, leaving not quite 7d. to defray the ordinary expenses of the Society, and to be distributed amongst its several objects. In many instances the Society has been fully convinced of the great benefit which would be conferred on the Church by advancing the first instalment, or making loans in order to effect the purchase of glebes or parsonages for country parishes; but though its income was apparently large, the greater portion was only on trust for certain purposes, and it was therefore obliged to refuse the required assistance. Your Committee conceive that bye-law III. requires that to entitle a subscriber to the privileges of an incorporated member, 25s. ought to be contributed to the funds of the Parent Society, or the sum of £12 10s. remitted to the Treasurer, which would constitute the donor a life member, unless a sum of £20 in cash, or £30 in land, were contributed for the permanent endowment of the Church in any locality. Your Committee, therefore, are proposing no change, but merely carrying out the obvious intentions of the Society, as laid down in bye-law III. when

they recommend that 25s. should be transmitted from each District Treasurer for every incorporate member residing within its bounds. The charter restricts the number of members, in addition to those incorporated under the act, to 200; this would always insure an income of £375, which added to the one-fourth of the other parochial subscriptions remitted, and the proceeds of the annual sermon, would cause the Society's influence to be realized; as the General Purpose Fund of the Society may be applied for the support of Missionaries, for the circulation of the Bible and Book of Common Prayer and Tracts, or other objects, all of which tend to benefit the Church at large throughout the Diocese.

Two of the objects named in the Constitution of the Society, it has not yet been enabled in any way to effect, viz: the augmentation of the stipend of poor clergymen, or the encouragement of church schools, yet these, as well as a provision for the maintenance of additional Missionaries, might be to a great extent carried out, if every member of our church throughout the diocese contributed a small sum annually towards the General Purposes Fund.

Your Committee are happy to announce that the sum collected for the Jubilee Fund of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, has been at length forwarded to their Treasurer, and they trust that the members of our Church will the more readily contribute to this fund, when they are aware that in order to do this, the Society has pledged itself to repay with interest, by our annual instalments, the sum of £384—it having been borrowed on the credit of four gentlemen.

Grants of Service Books, Bibles, and other Books and Tracts, to the amount of £46 7s. 6d., have been made during the year.

The Committee cannot too strongly urge upon the attention of the Society, that the General Purpose Fund is wholly unequal to meet the urgent and increasing demands made upon it for the general benefit of the Church.

#### DIVINITY STUDENTS' FUND.

This year, though as before stated under the head *Annual Sermons*, but short notice was given of the collections to be made for this object, and it was required to be taken up before the collections for the last object had all been made, yet your Committee are enabled to report that not only has the amount exceeded that of the preceding year, but also that the object was advocated at a greater number of stations. Last year there were only 157 collections, whilst this year 167 have been reported, and some of the clergy have stated that if longer time had been given, dollars would have been paid where they only received shillings. The amount collected last year was £214 17s. 8d., whereas this year £249 14s. 3d. have been received. Eight Divinity Scholarships have been paid to the fund of Trinity College out of this fund, viz: three of £30 each, two of £25, and three of £20, to Divinity Students at Trinity College.

#### LANDS.

Several deeds of sites for churches and burial grounds have been made out during the year in trust to the Society; a complete list of them will be found in the appendix. Your Committee would draw particular attention to the following, in the hope that other individuals and parishes may be induced to go and do likewise.

The South half of Lot 12, Con. 9, in the township of Dunwich, has been granted to the Society by Mr. George Macbeth and wife, as an endowment for the Church at Dunwich.

8 acres and 1 rood, part of Lot 10, Con. 1, township of Hope, have been granted by Dr. Smith, of Port Hope, as an endowment of St. John's Church in that town. This property, being near the town, is at present very valuable.

The parish of Georgina have purchased, as an endowment for St. George's Church, the N. E. quarter of Lot 16, Lake Con., North Gwillimbury, comprising 30½ acres.

27,796 acres are now held in trust by the Society, including acres purchased by the S. P. G. F. P. Of these, 4,405 acres are leased, the rental of which amounted during the past year to £196 7s. 6d.

Much valuable information has been obtained concerning some of the lots, and great pains taken in selecting lands to be purchased with the proceeds of the sale, on very advantageous terms, of four lots, but in consequence of the restrictions at present applicable to the sale of Crown lands, only two lots have as yet been bought.

#### GENERAL.

Your Committee find great cause to congratulate the Church in this Diocese on the aspect of its affairs. The first assembling of our Diocesan Synod was most encouraging, as it was numerously attended from all parts of the Diocese, and no doubt the manner in which its proceedings were conducted, will have its due weight in strengthening the arguments of those who, in the British Legislature, have consistently advocated the rights of the Colonial Churches; and before another annual meeting, it is to be hoped a permissive bill will have passed, giving to the Church in every Diocese, that which all sectional denominations already have—namely, the power, under certain proper restrictions, to manage their own local matters. Now that the iniquity of attempting to secularize the Clergy reserves, a property set apart for the maintenance of religion by the British nation, simultaneously with the granting a constitution to this portion of its dominions, has been set forth in all its deformity, such a change has evidently manifested itself in the opinions of many who previously advocated such a measure, as to encourage your Committee in entertaining the hope, that if any are hardy enough to introduce a bill on such a sacrilegious question in the Legislature, the voice of the vast majority will be indignantly raised in the negative.

The present system of school education also appears to be better understood by the public than it was, and your Committee trust that the views of the B. N. A. Bishops, expressed at their conference in the year 1852, will soon be adopted by all who believe "that righteousness exalteth a nation." They are thus set forth in the minutes of the proceedings of that important meeting.

Whereas systems of Education are very generally introduced and supported in these Colonies, either (1) excluding religious instruction altogether from the Schools, or (2) recognising no distinction except between Roman Catholics and Protestants, whereby no opportunity is afforded us of bringing up the children of our Communion in the special doctrines and duties of our faith, to the manifest deprivation of their religious principles, and with crying injustice to the Church of England, we desire to express our decided conviction.

(1.) That all Education for the Members of our Church should be distinctly based on the revealed religion of the Old and New Testaments, with special reference to their duties and privileges, as by baptism regenerate, and made God's children by adoption and grace.

(2.) That all lawful and honourable methods should be adopted to move the Colonial Legislatures to make grants to the Church of England, as well as to the Roman Catholics, and other religious bodies, as they require it, and according to their numbers respectively, for the education of the members of their own Communion.

Your Committee conceive that the thanks of this Society are due to those gentlemen who, by their writings, have endeavored to set these two questions in their proper light before the public, and especially to those many editors of the

press, in the three Dioceses, who have so consistently and ably advocated them.

Your committee would here gratefully acknowledge the liberality of the Hon. J. H. Cameron, who in March last made provision for the foundation, in perpetuity, of two scholarships in Trinity College, of the annual value of £25, tenable for three years: open to the sons of Clergymen resident and doing duty in British North America, with a preference *ceteris paribus* to those who intend to receive Holy orders in the Church of England.

The Clergy of the Provinces will recognize in the limitation of these scholarships, a kind and thoughtful appreciation of the peculiar difficulties under which they lie in providing for the education of their children—and we may perhaps be permitted to suggest that if the example of Mr. Cameron's munificence were followed by the addition of a third scholarship, the cycle would be completed, and the son of some clergyman enabled to matriculate every year at Trinity College, furnished with the means of defraying half the expenses of his Academical course. G. W. Allan, Esq., has also very recently communicated to the College Council his intention of founding immediately three Scholarships of the annual value of £30, one in Divinity, one in Law, and one in Physic. Of the particular conditions under which these Scholarships are to be held, early information will be given.

Your committee refer with the highest satisfaction to these acts of enlightened liberality—not only because they tend to secure the permanence of an Institution in which the Church is deeply interested; but also as a general benefit to the community, inasmuch as they invite parents to seek for their children those educational advantages which, in the existing condition of society amongst us, are but too likely to be undervalued.

In addition to the occasional Students in Law and Medicine (in the former 25, in the latter 2) the matriculated Students of the College during the past year, amount to 50, of whom 22 are preparing for the sacred Ministry of the Church.

Your committee rejoice in the continued prosperity which has attended the labours of the two venerable church societies, the Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which still continue to manifest proof of their love to us, who under God, are mainly indebted to their fostering care, for the spiritual blessings we enjoy.

It is with great regret that your Committee have learned from a correspondence which has lately appeared in the public prints, that the S. P. G. F. P. have been accused of a corrupt appropriation of their funds to this Diocese, the alleged ground for their partiality being that our venerable Diocesan and the Clergy in general are, if not wholly given up to, are at least inclined to look with favour upon the system designated *Tractarianism*. If by the charge of *Tractarianism* is meant a leaning towards popery, either in doctrine or practice, your Committee feel called upon publicly to declare that a more unfounded and uncalled for statement was never put forward.

Reports have been received from the sister Societies in the Dioceses of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Montreal, all of which tend to show that the members of the Church throughout the N. A. Colonies are becoming more and more alive to their duty, and that she is under the divine blessing indeed "lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes."

Your Committee cannot conclude their report better than by quoting the language of the New Brunswick Society's report, so applicable is it to the Church every where, at the present day.

We are engaged in this great work at a period of diversity of opinion even among the members of the Church. But whatever the nature of these differences, or the evils to which they lead, we must all agree that, as Christians—members of Christ's Holy Church—we are bound to maintain and to extend, as far as in us lies, the blessings we ourselves enjoy. Among churchmen both in England and the United States, the feeling is said to be every day prevailing, that it is high time to lay all party feeling aside, and as the peculiar people purchased by the blood of a common Saviour, to shew forth by united works of love "the praises of Him who hath called us out of darkness into his marvellous light." The work for which this Society solicits the offerings, labours and prayers of her members may, most of all, lead to such a desirable result amongst ourselves. That great spiritual destitution exists, not only in more distant settlements, but every where around us, is notorious. "The harvest truly is plenteous, the laborers are few." Many thousands for whom our Saviour died are born, and live and die without God in the world. Let a sense of this appeal with its full force to every heart, and there will be found little time and less inclination for any thing but what may conduce to the salvation of those whose spiritual wants call upon us for relief. In doing this, the distant members of the Church will look towards us with hope, many now living as heathens will be led to our Communion, and all will see from what the Church is doing, what they will never be led to believe by any other means, that "the Lord of Hosts is with us, that the God of Jacob is our refuge."

#### CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

##### GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING.

There was evening prayer in the Cathedral at 2 P.M. Prayers were said by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope, and the Lessons read by the Rev. Edward Dewar, M.A., Rector of Sandwich.

The meeting was then organised in the St. James' Parochial School House.

Of the Clergy there were present:—His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto in the Chair; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, and the following Reverend gentlemen.—H. J. Grasett, R. Mitchell, T. B. Fuller, Jonathan Shortt, J. G. Geddes, Provost Whitaker, Professor Parry, Professor Irving, Dods, H. C. Couper, Greene, Armstrong, Green, T. Bousfield, W. S. Darling, S. Lett, J. Pentland, Clark of Seymour, F. L. Osler, T. S. Givins, H. B. Osler, Denroche, Dixon,

R. J. McGeorge, H. Patton, F. Evans, B. Cronyn, D. E. Blake, A. Sanson, H. Brent, T. W. Marsh, T. B. Read, H. B. Jessopp, G. S. J. Hill, R. Harding, W. Stennett, J. G. D. McKenzie.

Amongst the Laity we observed T. W. Birchall, Esq.; Geo. Wm. Allan, Esq.; Hon. P. B. de Blaquiére; R. Denison, Esq.; Hugh C. Baker, Esq.; Dr. Paget; J. W. O. Clark, Esq.; Hon. James Gordon; H. Mortimer, Esq.; T. C. Dartnell, Esq., &c. Several ladies were present, but the attendance, we regret to say, was very small, considering the interest of the occasion, an evil which has been attributed, quite correctly as we think, to the inconvenient hour hitherto chosen, which interferes with secular business and employment of almost every description. The proposed change to the evening for the future, which was determined on at the meeting, will no doubt effect a great improvement in this respect.

After the usual prayers, the able and accom-

plished Report which appeared on our first page was read by the Secretary. Our readers will observe that there is an increase in the income of the Society of upwards of £1700.

Moved by Rev. T. B. Fuller, seconded by J. W. O. Clarke, Esq.:

1. That the Report just read be adopted, and that it be printed under the direction of the Secretary and the Auditors, in such number as to them may seem expedient.

Mr. CLARK said that, though he had been requested at the moment to second the resolution, he was always ready to do every thing in his power to promote the extension of the Church. He could have wished for more numerous opportunities of making himself acquainted with the operations of the Society at large; yet a Report so satisfactory was an easy subject to speak to. It exhibited an extensive and a cheering view on the whole of the proceedings of the past year. It is true the subscription list was not yet what it should be, when we take into consideration

the number of Church Members in this Province, but he would hope that in this particular the state of things would be improved next year. He desired to make a few remarks on another point—the Clergy Reserves. This vexed question had disturbed the country, only because it was not sufficiently understood. The Church had been too ready, in time past, to give way for the sake of peace; in faith too that the former settlement of the question had finally disposed of it. The Church had only to put forth her strength, and the rights of the Church would be maintained. All that was necessary was that Churchmen should be well informed as to the extent to which they were interested in it,—the manner in which they were connected with it. Let us trust, under God, to our own resources—to our own exertions. It would be unwise to place dependence on any who were likely to disappoint us; that would not be assuming the position which the Church should occupy, whilst an indiscreet dependence on others would diminish the weight of our own opinion and efforts. Let a thorough knowledge of the question be diffused, and, he doubted not, it would be settled to the satisfaction of all Church people.

Moved by Rev. H. Patton, seconded by Dr. Paget:

2. That the encouraging measure of success which has attended the operations of the Society during the past year, should call forth feelings of gratitude and devout acknowledgment to Him, without whose blessing all human effort is unavailing, and that these should be evinced by greater individual zeal and exertion on the part of the Members of the Society.

Rev. HENRY PATTON, R.D., though suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to propose the resolution in his hand, felt great pleasure in introducing it. As a meeting of Christian men, all present must feel that the success which had attended the efforts of the Society was due to our heavenly Father, without whose aid nothing effectual could be accomplished. "Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it." We are feeble, and should look to Him for assistance and for a blessing on our efforts. We have been highly favoured in many respects in this Province by the Almighty, and we should therefore show by our actions that we fully recognise from whom we receive them. The Church Society is in this colony most closely connected with the Church of Christ. When twelve years since, our Venerable Diocesan, with far-seeing wisdom, first established this Society, he hailed it as a truly noble work—a work designed to exercise a most important effect on the destiny of the province. And the more carefully he studied the workings of the Society, the more fully assured he felt of its vast importance. All its objects were praiseworthy, and its provisions were adequate to the ends required. All that was necessary was, that they should be carried out with zeal and earnestness of spirit. Now he would ask what part of our Blessed Saviour's conduct was especially to be imitated by his followers? Is it not

his benevolence? And it should be our earnest endeavor to follow humbly in our Saviour's footsteps. He came upon earth to spread the knowledge of himself, and it is a great privilege for us to be able to spread the same divine knowledge—a knowledge which contained in itself peace, comfort, and happiness both here and hereafter. He felt much encouraged at the great measure of success which had attended the Society, for he found the income increased year after year in a remarkable degree. This year there was an increase, he was happy to find, of £1,788 over the previous year. A most pleasing feature in the Report that had been read were the instances given of the munificence of private individuals. He felt cheered and encouraged at the examples recorded of christian liberality with respect to the widows and orphans' fund and that noble institution Trinity College. They were solemn appeals to those blessed with this world's goods—"Go and do thou likewise."

Moved by G. W. Allan, Esq., seconded by Rev. T. Bousfield.

3. That, as it must be apparent to all, that the General Purpose Fund is wholly inadequate to meet the urgent and increasing demands made upon it; and as it is stated in the Report that no attempt has hitherto been made to carry out one of its objects, viz., the augmentation of the Incomes of the poorer Clergy, it is the opinion of this meeting that greater exertions should be made to increase the number of those eligible to become incorporated members, as well as an additional number of associated members.

Mr. ALLAN felt sure that it was only necessary to reflect on the nature of the demands made on the General Purposes Fund to see the importance of making every possible exertion to sustain that fund. It was designed not only to increase the means of the poorer Clergy, but to supply additional Missionaries. If new schools are to be built, new churches erected, glebe lands purchased, the Bible, Prayer book, and other books and tracts circulated, all this must be done or aided through this fund. At no period was clerical suffering more severe than now. At no other time had the expense of living more increased than within the last twelve or eighteen months; and it would be acknowledged that on no class did this press more heavily than on the Clergy. He could not but consider it as a blot upon Churchmen if, when everything is prospering around us, there be not a liberal spirit in contributing to the support of God's Ministers. It was a painful thing, too, when the Parent Society felt itself unable to meet an application from some of the more remote and destitute localities. The resolution, he was persuaded, would have been more effectual had it been preserved in its original shape, with a requirement that every incorporated member should pay in the whole of his subscription, (£1 5s.), to the Parent Society. There can only be 300 incorporated members in connection with this Society; and it surely was not too much to ask the whole of their sub-

scriptions to the Parent Society. He would earnestly deprecate everything likely to impair the efficiency of the Parochial Associations, through the agency of which, in an eminent degree, the claims of the Society are brought home to the hearts of all; but let each incorporated member give to the General Fund his five dollars, and then contribute something additional to the Parochial Association. He could not admit that Churchmen were not as liberal in religious offerings as the members of any religious community, but the contribution should be more extended; he conceived that if there were more dollars and fewer pounds, the resources of the Society would be more prosperous. He hoped the Clergy would pardon him for the liberty of suggesting that on them mainly it depends to bring their people into a train of consistent giving—teaching them that to give is not merely a duty, but a privilege,—and that, in this way, more general contribution may be ensured. Those who refused to sustain as they should the Church's ministrations are not worthy to be called her members. With such increased prosperity as this country had been enjoying of late, increased responsibility was entailed; and surely in view of earthly advancement like this it could not be deemed a consistent state of things that in a city like Toronto, for example, Church accommodation should be so deficient. Ought we not to learn a lesson of warning from parts of the United States, where Ministers had been forced to abandon their sacred vocation and have recourse to secular pursuits for a livelihood? He should be glad to see Churchmen more generally deny themselves, and from year to year lay aside a sum to be contributed towards forming a permanent fund for investment. When Incorporated members were pressed, as he thought they should be, to send in their subscription unbroken to the Parent Society, they should remember that their duty did not centre wholly in local objects; but that this society is essentially a Missionary Society; that it is the almoner and the steward of the Church; and if the gospel is to spread through the land, to an extent at all commensurate with our spiritual necessities, christian liberality must be manifested much more cordially and more widely in the shape of contributions than now.

The Rev. T. BOUSFIELD felt indebted to the mover of the resolution for impressing upon the respectable assembly present that it was not a deficiency of wealth in the country that was to be dreaded, so far as the Church was concerned. It was satisfactory to know this—to be aware that even if we were sacrilegiously despoiled of our Church property, it only required vigour and earnestness amongst our own people to make up the deficiency. There were some important matters he should like to make a few remarks upon at this influential meeting; because until the Synod was fully organized he regarded the

Church Society as the representative of the Church. He would especially bring before all present the duty which he considered rested upon all Christians of voluntarily paying to the support of religion one-tenth of their income. If they did so the Church would be in a glorious position. The Reserves were given in lieu of tithes originally, and he firmly believed that if they were secularized a curse would rest upon the country. Even with the scanty incomes the clergy received from this fund, many were to his knowledge in great distress, in consequence of the extraordinary increase in the price of all the necessaries of life. The laity had plenty of space to exercise their liberality [the Reverend gentleman here gave a deplorable account of the privations of a clergyman's family in his own neighbourhood]. The indefatigable Secretary in his late tour had opportunities of knowing the correctness of his statements. How, he would ask, could a man in such pitiable circumstances retain the respect of his neighbours? When such was the case in the green tree what would it be in the dry? What would be the result if the Church were despoiled of her property? He feared there was a time of trial approaching. It behoved Churchmen if they desired the Church more to hold her ground to be up and doing. There never was a period in which there were more powerful calls upon them to do their duty. The position of Great Britain now reminded him of Judah of old. When they became rich and prosperous they forgot God, until ruin fell upon them, and at length a wretched captivity. When they returned from their exile it was explained to them that the reason of their fearful punishment was—that they had robbed God. And England! he believed was exposed to like fearful punishments. She had given £32,000 per annum to build up the idolatrous College of Maynooth, while at the same time she had exposed the Canadian Church to the liability of being plundered of her scanty revenues. If that act of robbery were consummated he firmly believed that curses, like those which fell on Judah, would fall on this land, and for the same reason—"because it robbed God." He felt a warm attachment to the Church in the United States, but he could not close his eyes to the fact that it was a Church for the rich, not for the poor. As a general thing it was necessary, to enjoy the ministrations of religion, that few rents should be paid. The poor if they could not pay might remain destitute. To avoid this evil principle in this country the speaker thought it advisable that there should be a common fund for the salaries of the Clergy, and that the Bishop, after the custom of Apostolic times and as the successor of the Apostles, should apportion it.

Moved by Rev. T. B. Fuller, seconded by Rev. J. G. Geddes:

4. That this Society rejoices to learn that the venerable Societies at home, and our sister Societies in the Colonies, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and Montreal, are continuing to prosper.

Mr. FULLER hailed it as a sign of good that the second resolution embodied an acknowledgment of indebtedness to Almighty God; and he considered it to be another sign of good that we were ready to recognize divine blessing in the prosperity of the Church Societies at home and in the sister colonies, not excluding from our thoughts that beloved sister church which had always so affectionately expressed its sense of all that had been done for it by our common mother church. Travel through the length and breadth of this vast diocese, and where will you find a single church not indebted in some way or other to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge? Where, too, would you not find marks of a nurturing care and attention, maintained for a long period, on the part of the venerated sister Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts? We had indeed every reason for thanking God that He hath blessed and continued to bless us. In the sister colonies the same great work was being prosperously carried on. The Gospel was preached to the poor, and foundations of true religion were laid which were broad and deep and strong, and would last for all eternity. There were thousands now living who were ready to give thanks for the prosecution of this great work and to bless the Societies for the prominent part they bore in it, and thousands yet unborn would do the same. He would single out one remarkable particular in the Report for the Quebec Society. That Society had been enabled to add a fourth to the salaries of all the poor clergy in the Diocese of Quebec. Now if this Society were placed in a position to do the same, many of the clergy now struggling with difficulties would thank God and take courage. Let farmers only calculate what they have gained on the advanced value of their crops, and let the Society benefit by that gain. But not only have farmers profited: merchants have found their business increase; and this augmentation of worldly prosperity has extended to many others. If all these would give a tenth of their increase, one-fourth, if not one-half, would be easily added to clerical stipends. He must now take up another matter, which he touched upon with deep regret,—the most unjust attack made on the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He felt much pain in taking up this subject; but he should feel himself utterly unworthy of addressing such an audience as was before him if he were not ready to stand up and defend that noble Society from the accusations unjustly brought against it. To that Society he himself, personally, was deeply indebted. He had been left an orphan, and the means of his friends were not sufficient to enable him to pursue his studies; but the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel gave him the requisite aid, and, after his ordination, contributed towards his maintenance. That Society had been accused of giving more to this diocese than to that of Calcutta,—a charge untrue in point of fact. And what was the ground alleged for this imagined partiality? That the bishop and a large

majority of his clergy are Tractarians. He himself was of twenty years' standing in the diocese, and might say that he was well acquainted with the clergy. If by Tractarianism he meant leaning towards Romish innovations, there was not a clergyman in this diocese on whom he could lay his hands and say, "You are a Tractarian." When he was engaged, not long since, in visiting different parts of England on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, there was a strong and, doubtless, to a great extent, a just feeling against Tractarianism. The question was then put to him, "Are you much troubled in the Diocese of Toronto with Tractarianism?" His reply was, "We have really too much to do to think of such things." He believed that, so long as he followed the Bible as interpreted by the Prayer-Book, he was—to use an expression of the Lord Bishop of Toronto—neither a High Churchman nor a Low Churchman, but a *sound* Churchman. It was notorious that no six men could see the same thing alike; and it was equally plain that men's minds are differently constituted. Minor differences, then, with agreement in the main, should be borne with. He knew of not a single clergyman here who would not at the bed of the dying point the sinner to Christ Jesus as the sole source and author of salvation. We have had in this diocese no perversions to Romanism: some we have had to Presbyterianism; some to Universalism; but none to Romanism. But figures, which cannot lie, are the best means of disproving the groundless accusation. Last year Calcutta had received £8,000, Toronto only £3,000, from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Moved by Rev. T. S. Girvins, seconded by Rev. H. B. Jessopp:

5. That this meeting desire to express their indebtedness to those gentlemen who have, by their writings, endeavoured to diffuse sound views on the subject of the Clergy Reserves and Common School Education, and particularly to those Editors of the Press in the Diocese who have so conscientiously and ably advocated our rights in the premises.

The Rev. S. GIRVINS said that he had hitherto abstained from meddling in the political affairs of the country, insomuch that, although he had always been possessed of the elective franchise, he had never once voted during the space of 25 years. Circumstances of late, however, had entirely changed his views, and he now considered that it was the solemn, imperative duty, of every clergyman as well as layman, to use all his influence for the right—to take up his position in readiness for the conflict that was now impending. He believed that in olden times, influenced by a misplaced timidity, the Clergy were remiss in their duty. They left the field to their brawling opponents. If they had then come out boldly and manfully the question would have been settled beyond the possibility of agitation. If we, the Clergy, had only taken pattern from the zeal of his Lordship—a zeal which he firmly believed saved the Reserves from utter ruin—we should not now be harassed with the

fears of being sacrilegiously plundered. Nor could he forget the able services of the Venerable Archdeacon of York, in the defence of our rights. He heartily concurred in the sense of obligation expressed in the Resolution to those Editors of the Press generally who had faithfully advocated our cause, and stood forward in defence of the Church's property. In connexion with our "Church" paper, in particular, we would all remember the highly gifted successor of Dr. Bethune—John Kent, Esq. Nor could he forbear also from alluding to the services of the Rev. Mr. McGeorge and the present talented Editors. But we must now all at this crisis in the Church history—Clergy as well as Laity—fearlessly do our duty. If we value the respectability and standing of the Church, we must come forward manfully in this battle. A respectably educated Ministry cannot be sustained on the voluntary principle. Of course towns and cities may support a scholar and gentleman as he should be supported, but as a *general* thing it cannot be done. It had been stated by Mr. W. O. Clarke that *information* was required on the subject of the Reserves—that many were opposed to us because their minds were misled by erroneous views concerning it. We must do our duty in diffusing correct information. He had not the least doubt but that many who were now hostile, if they know the true state of the case, would take an active part on our side. There was no occasion to have recourse to the line of action followed by those who would plunder religion. Falsehood and slanderous exaggerations were not needed. Our cause was holy and just, and only required to be defended with the weapons of truth. The diffusion of correct information it was that we now were called upon to take an active part in, and if we did our duty in this way, with God's blessing we should win the battle.

Mr. Jessop, observed that the secular papers had rendered good service, and had found their way whether the *Church* might not have reached. The Press, under wise and honorable management, was a distinguished instrument for good; but, if it endorse a lie, it is the worst of curses. Before the approaching election every one who could put his pen to paper, was bound to do so, and to scatter plain writings through the land, which should make the truth be known at farmer's fireside and peasant's hearth. We were about to fight the last battle of a great campaign, and the great naval commander's appeal, might well be applied to our situation, "Canada expects every man to do his duty!"

Moved by Rev. Mr. Armstrong, seconded by Mr. H. Denison:

6. That the following Members of the Society be the Officers for the present year.—

## PRESIDENT:

The Hon. and Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

## VICE PRESIDENTS:

The Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston.

The Venerable Archdeacon of York.

The Hon. the Chief Justice. Sir Allan N. MacNab.

" Chief Jus. Macaulay The Rev. John McCaul, LL.D.

" R. S. Jameson.

" James Beaven, DD.

The Hon. Vice Chan'r. Esten. The Rev. Provost Whitaker.

" Vice Chan. Spragge. M.A.

" Mr. Jus. Draper. John B. Askin, Esq.

" P. B. DeBlaquiere. Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq.

" John Macaulay. Guy C. Wool, Esq.

" James Gordon. Frederick Widder, Esq.

" L. Burnham. Mr. Sheriff Jarvis.

" George Crooks (bank). Mr. Sheriff Kuttan.

" Robert C. Wilkins. Alexander Burnside, Esq.

" Phillip Vankoughnet. Justus S. Merwin, Esq.

" Henry Sherwood. John Arnold, Esq.

" George S. Boulton. John W. Gamble, Esq.

" J. Hilliard Cameron. George Crawford, Esq.

" G. J. Goodhue. D. B. O. Ford, Esq.

" Robert Baldwin. L. Lawson, Esq.

Sydney Jones, Esq.

LAND COMMITTEE:

H. N. J. H. Cameron. Robert Denison, Esq.

And the Secretary.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

E. G. O'Brien, Esq. D. Crawford, Esq.

K. H. Rutherford, Esq. Thos. Harrington, Esq.

And the Secretary.

SECRETARY.—The Rev. T. S. Kennedy.

TREASURER.—The Bank of Upper Canada.

Moved by the Secretary, seconded by Rev. J. Shortt:

7. That the Society's Financial year in future shall conclude on the 30th April, instead of 31st March as heretofore; that the Standing Committee shall meet henceforth on the first Wednesday in each month, in lieu of the last Wednesday as heretofore, the months of August and September excepted; and that the general monthly meeting shall be held on the second Wednesday in each month; and the meeting to be held next year in the evening, a business meeting of the Society having been held in the forenoon.

The Reverend SECRETARY made some remarks on various matters connected with the efficient working of the Society. He dwelt especially on the benefits that would result from holding the Annual Meetings in the evenings, rather than the hour at which they were at present held. He felt confident that there would be a far more numerous attendance if such were the case, and he was happy to say that His Lordship the Bishop had no objection to alter the hour if the sense of the meeting was in favour of so doing.

The Rev. J. SHORTT was strongly in favour of the evening meeting; and His Lordship the Bishop had been kind enough to waive all consideration of his own convenience, and to state that he would accede to the feeling of the meeting. It would be very advantageous to hold a business meeting previously in the morning, which, with the evening arrangement adopted for the general meeting, would be practicable. Under the present practice the attendance had been diminishing from year to year. Take away from the meeting now in the room the Clergy and Laity who had come from a distance, and then look at the inhabitants of Toronto present; how small the number would be. The class likely to be most profited by the proceedings of these occasions could not attend during the day. A previous speaker had said how desirable it would be that there should be more dollars, even though there were fewer pounds on the list; but how could the dollars be brought to a meeting at this hour, when they were at work. The hour was to blame for the scanty attendance, not lukewarmness, which it was evident from the Report did not prevail.

The Hon. P. B. DeBLAQUIERE made some remarks in corroboration of what Mr. Shortt had said.

His Lordship the BISHOP stated that, when the proposition to change the hour was made to him, he hesitated, for to hold such large meetings,—a meeting of a general, not a local society,—in the evening, was unusual; but he would certainly not put any impediment in the way of a change, if the meeting at large considered that it would be advantageous.

The customary vote of thanks to the Chair was then moved by Mr. Kirkpatrick of Kingston, and the meeting closed in the usual manner.

## COMMITTEE OF SYNOD.

A Meeting of the Committee was held this morning (Thursday), at which the following Resolution was passed:—

Moved by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, seconded by H. C. Baker, Esq.:

*Resolved*, That the unexpected difficulty which has arisen in the British House of Commons, in passing a Bill to enable the Colonial Churches to make provision for their self-government, influences this Committee of the Synod of the United Churches of England and Ireland, in Upper Canada, not to enter at present on the consideration of the important measures to which they have been delegated by the Synod,—and they would respectfully recommend to the Bishop of the Diocese now presiding at this Committee, to await the issue of what is now pending in the British Parliament, as the proper period, when, under any circumstances, whether favorable or otherwise, this Committee can fulfil the trust thus confided to them; and further, that His Lordship will be pleased to summon the Synod to assemble so soon as the Committee will be thus enabled to prepare their Report.

## To the Editor of the Church.

SIR—As you have completed the publication of proceedings at the various Church Society meetings, you will, I trust, be able to find room for a brief account of some of our doings in these Western wilds, where, as a certain gallant member of Parliament expresses it, we live a hundred and fifty miles beyond the confines of civilization.

I have lately paid a visit to the extensive mission of the Rev. G. Salter, for the purpose of being present at his parochial meetings at Moore, Port Sarnia and Plympton, and, with your permission, I will give a short account of my excursion. I left Detroit on the morning of Tuesday, May 2d, in the fast little steamer Ruby, and after rapidly ascending the current of the beautiful Detroit river, and dashing across the glittering expanse of Lake St. Clair, we arrived at the American village of Algonac, at the mouth of St. Clair river. On nearing the wharf I was rejoiced to see the benevolent face of Mr. Jamieson, the faithful missionary to the Indians on Walpole Island, which lies immediately opposite, and in his company, the remainder of the voyage was rapidly accomplished. At about three o'clock we landed at Corunna, six miles below Port Sarnia, where we were received by my esteemed friend, Mr. Salter, and a short walk took us to his pretty cottage beautifully situated on the river bank. The remainder of the day was passed in pleasant conversation, enlivened by the presence of a worthy neighbor of our host and his daughters.

We arose refreshed the next morning, and after, in vain, waiting for the arrival of two American clergymen from the opposite side, drove four miles down the river to Moore, where our first meeting was appointed for eleven o'clock. The season was highly unfavorable, because, after long delays, spring at last had come in good earnest, and the farmers were all busy getting in their crops; but there was, nevertheless, a very fair meeting, and it was gratifying to observe the genuine interest which was taken in the proceedings by those present. The meeting was addressed by the three clergymen present, and also by several laymen. Admiral Vidal moved the first resolution, with some short but pithy and sensible remarks; and Mr. Roberts, a candidate for holy orders, now assisting Mr. Salter, as lay-reader, delivered an animated and effective speech, in a manner which would have done credit to one of much greater age and experience. But the most interesting speech was that of Mr. Tulfourd. He spoke of the reluctance with which he himself had given up some secular engagements, to attend this meeting, and of the unwillingness of men generally, to postpone their temporal affairs to the interests of eternity. And when in touching words, which reached every heart he alluded to the suddenness with which the day of life so often closes in the night of death, the thoughts of all insidiously reverted to the untimely fate of his talented brother, that great and good man, whose loss England has not yet ceased to deplore.

The church at Moore was built by a private individual, and is beautifully situated; but its internal arrangements are very bad; the pulpit, which is entered from the vestry room, projects in a most unsightly manner, directly over the centre of the communion table.

After partaking of Mrs. Salter's hospitality, we drove to Port Sarnia, where I took up my quarters at the house of my friend, and some time parishioner, W. P. Vidal, Esq. Here, also, the church was built by, and is still the property of an individual, Capt. Vidal; but I understood that the parishioners are about to take steps for purchasing it of him. It is evident, however, that in its present state it will not long suffice for the rapidly growing population. Port Sarnia must, before long, have a resident clergyman, when there is every reason to hope that the church will soon be in a very flourishing condition. This was the first meeting of the Parochial branch of the Church Society, and the interest which it excited was very gratifying. It is doubtless partly owing to good fortune, but in a great measure to his fidelity and zeal, that Mr. Salter receives the hearty support and co-operation of the influential members of his several congregations. The meeting at Port Sarnia contrasted very favorably with some which I have attended in places enjoying much greater advantages, where empty benches and lukewarm audiences exercise a chilling influence on the speakers. Several laymen took a prominent part in the proceedings; Mr. Vidal and Mr. Davis, both of them gentlemen of the legal profession (*Arcades ambo*) spoke with much animation, and with good effect. Altogether the meeting was a very satisfactory one, and was calculated to exercise a happy influence. After the meeting, I spent a pleasant hour in talking of mutual friends, with my kind host and hostess, and then sought the repose which was to fit us for the labours of the coming day.

Soon after five o'clock the next morning, Mr. Salter roused me from sleep with the intimation that there was no time to lose. We had three and twenty miles to drive to Plympton, and horrible suspicions regarding the state of the roads had been insinuated. Indeed, my

good friend Mr. Salter now began to hint that it was possible (!) we might have to walk the last two miles.

However, invigorated by a cup of coffee which my kind hostess had prepared, we started in good spirits, and enjoyed a beautiful drive for ten miles when we reached Maxwell, the residence of Mrs. Jones, where a plentiful breakfast and a cordial welcome were awaiting our arrival. Here the rumors regarding the state of the roads, assumed a more definite shape, but I still placed reliance in the deceitful assurances of Mr. Salter, that we should be able to accomplish all but two miles in the waggon. Soon after leaving Maxwell, we reached a cedar swamp, and here our troubles commenced; but, as most of your readers know what is meant by "mudholes" in Canada, I will not harrow their feelings by a description. After four miles of "mudhole," we reached a place called Errol, of which I confess I did not, on a brief acquaintance, form a very flattering opinion. So, so dry or other it will, doubtless, be a highly refined and luxurious city. It being very evident that any further progress by our present mode of conveyance, was hopelessly out of the question; it being now ten o'clock, and the meeting appointed for eleven; and there being yet eight (*qu. ten?*) miles to travel, it was proposed and carried by a vote of two to one, that we should abandon the waggon, borrow saddles, and "ride and tie." The dissentient was Mr. Jamieson, who maintained that he was not used to such a species of locomotion, and that he would rather trust to his own legs than to those of a four-footed beast; but he was voted down, and we prepared to carry our resolution into effect. The only inhabitant whom we could discover in Errol was a phlegmatic Dutch gentleman, from whom, after some difficulty, we extracted the startling fact that Errol possesses only one saddle, that we had passed the house which is its legitimate abiding place about a mile back, and that it was very doubtful whether we should find it at home. So the minority was triumphant, we tied the horses to a fence in front of the tavern (after a fruitless endeavor to find the landlord), tucked our trowsers into our boots, and started off in Indian file, Mr. Salter leading the way at a great pace, notwithstanding Mr. Jamieson's pathetic remonstrances touching the comparative length of our lower limbs. We carefully avoided the road, and kept close to the bank of Lake Huron, enjoying the magnificent view of its mighty waters, and refreshed by the breeze which just rippled its surface. For two miles we got on very well; we had now and then to scramble up and down the sides of a steep ravine, at the bottom of which a rushing streamlet was chained by a fallen tree; but we all had sufficient experience in bush travelling to be able to "walk a log," and we rather enjoyed the adventure. The difficulties, however, increased; at one place we had to construct an extempore bridge, and showed ourselves to be skilful engineers; at another, there was no bridge, and no materials for building one. There was, therefore, nothing for it but to jump; Mr. Salter and myself, trusting in our long legs, cleared the chasm, and stood, one on each side, to receive Mr. Jamieson who, we thought, might be in danger of falling back upon reaching the farther shore. To our amazement, however, he came bounding over between us, like an India rubber ball, and did not give us a chance of trying our benevolent intentions into execution. The last four or five miles were very toilsome; at one time we had to fight our way through a dense bush, and when to avoid this, we descended to the lake shore, the loose shingles rendered our progress slow and fatiguing. At length we reached our destination, not, how-

ever, until one o'clock, two hours after the appointed time. To our great delight, however, we found a large concourse of people assembled, so that although twenty or five and twenty had gone away, there were still one hundred and five persons present at the meeting. And truly, the attention with which our remarks were listened to, and the evident pleasure and interest which all took in the proceedings, were more than a sufficient reward for our fatigues. Mr. Crooks, a retired officer of the navy, spoke with much energy, but he was the only layman who could muster courage for the ordeal, and we unfortunately were too much exhausted by our three hours walk, to do full justice to the subjects we had to bring before them. Yet the zeal of our audience made amends for our deficiencies, and we had the satisfaction of feeling that the meeting, the first that had been held, was eminently successful. Mr. Salter is only able to visit this distant part of his mission, situated nearly thirty miles from his home, once a month. and that on a week day, yet the congregation have subscribed £180 in a short period, and have erected a commodious and exceedingly pretty church, which is so near completion that we were able to use it for the first time on this occasion.

After the meeting we partook of a handsome and abundant collation in the house of Mrs. Hill, who with her daughter and six sons, gave us a cordial welcome, and made us feel as if we were old friends, instead of new acquaintances. The afternoon was fine and calm, and some of the young men rowed us to within two miles of the village where we had left our horses. And so at 10 o'clock at night we reached Port Sarnia, wearied in body, but refreshed in spirit, and gratified by the display, in a remote and secluded spot, of so much zeal and energy, so much kindness of heart, and unaffected christian liberality.

On the next morning we again embarked on the Ruby, and after depositing our excellent friend and pleasant companion at Algona reached Detroit in safety at an early hour of the afternoon. My account of this excursion has far exceeded the limits within which I intended to confine, but I trust that it may not be altogether without interest to some of your readers. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

E. H. D.

Sandwich, May 13th, 1854.

To the Editor of "The Church."

Hawkesbury Mills, May 18th, 1854.

REVEREND SIR,—I enclose you by to-morrow's mail, a copy of an address presented by the congregation of Trinity Church, West Hawkesbury, to the Rev. J. Travers Lewis, on his departure for Brockville, and his reply. You will confer a great favor on the "Congregation" by publishing them in the next issue of the *Church*.

I am, Sir,

Your obed't servant,

JOHN HAMILTON,

Church-warden Trinity Church,  
West Hawkesbury.

To the Rev. John Travers Lewis, A. B., Incumbent of Trinity Church, West Hawkesbury, in the Diocese of Toronto.

AN ADDRESS from the congregation of the above Church, assembled in vestry meeting, on Easter Monday, 17th April, 1854.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,—On the eve of your removal from amongst us, to accept a preferment to the mission of Brockville, we would account it undutiful on our part did we not avail ourselves of the opportunity which our

present meeting affords of expressing to you in this manner through the Churchwardens our united sentiments of high esteem and affectionate regard, which individually and collectively we entertain towards you, and to assure you that such sentiments are too strongly felt and gratefully cherished to be evanescent.

It is now upwards of four years since you undertook your very acceptable, and, we trust to most of us, not unprofitable ministrations in this then new mission; and the striking advancement which our beloved Church has since attained here cannot fail to be gratifying to your own feelings, while it affords ourselves much reason for hope in the future.

It is certainly matter for much congratulation that, during your incumbency our numbers have greatly increased, more especially in juvenile members; while the youthful as well as those of riper age have unmistakably manifested a warmer disposition to appreciate and participate of those blessed advantages and benefits which our Church through her own holy ministry so freely and bountifully supplies.

Again, as to our progress in a material point of view, during the same time, we would merely advert to the erection of the new brick Church at Hawkesbury Hill, to forward which towards its present, though yet incomplete state, you have always so cheerfully and effectually devoted much of your time and attention.

At the same time that we would again express our heartfelt regret at our approaching separation, we will most cordially desire that your future life may be most agreeably and happily spent in your sacred avocations, and as well that the same devoted Christian demeanor which has so sensibly affected us, grafted as it is on those superior natural talents which God in his wisdom has gifted you, may in his good Providence in time conduct you to an exalted station of usefulness in his holy Church.

In conclusion, we would offer to Mrs. Lewis and yourself our kindest good wishes for your future welfare.

Signed on behalf of the congregation in vestry meeting assembled.

(Signed) JOHN HAMILTON, ) Churchwardens.  
THOMAS BARTON, (

Rev. J. Travers Lewis requests that all communications to him be addressed, "Brockville, C. W."

To the Editor of "The Church."

Bovmanville, 5th June, 1851.

Rev. Sir,—In the midst of the bustle and confusion of a removal from the Rectory of Clarke to that of Darlington, I have neglected to furnish you with a statement of the interesting proceedings that took place at the Vestry of St. John's Church in this village on Easter Monday last. The meeting being the first of the kind since the division of these parishes possessed unusual interest, which was greatly augmented by the large attendance of members, who evinced a most praiseworthy zeal in behalf of the future welfare of the Church in this diocese.

From the accounts presented by the churchwardens, it appeared that the Sunday collections for the year had advanced some seventy-five per cent. upon those of the corresponding period last year, and the funds, generally, were reported to be in a prosperous condition. The church had been neatly painted a few months previous, and the debt accruing therefrom promptly paid; and, through the kind exertions of a few ladies (Mrs. Low, Mrs. Armour, and others), a pair of beautiful chandeliers had been purchased for St. John's.

The state of the grounds attached to the church occupied the consideration of the meet-

ing, and it was ordered that the same be surveyed, properly laid out, and ornamented with shrubbery.

After the transaction of the ordinary business, several handsome donations were presented as Easter offerings. John Hibbert, Esq., a most indefatigable church warden, made a gift of one hundred pounds towards the fund which has been established for the payment of the clergymen's stipend; and Mrs. Low, an old friend of the Church, presented two massive and elegant chairs for the altar, worth fifteen pounds. Fleetwood and Frederick Cubitt, Esqs., relinquished certain claims upon pews for the benefit of the parish.

This Rectory having been taxed to the amount of £300, in accordance with the scheme of our venerated diocesan for the establishment of the Episcopal Endowment Fund, that important subject engaged the serious consideration of the Vestry, when, after full discussion, it was unanimously resolved that that sum should be secured to the authorities of the Church for the purpose aforesaid,—three gentlemen (Dr. Low, and Robert Armour and John Hibbert, Esqs.) pledging themselves to pay, should it be found necessary, £50 each.

On the occasion in question the writer embraced an opportunity of mentioning an instance of great liberality towards himself on the part of two devoted parishioners. A beautiful lot of land of two acres, situated in the most delightful part of the village, and valued at £200, had been presented to him by his noble friend Dr. Low for the erection of a family residence.—Robert Armour, Esq., church-warden, having most generously contributed one-fourth of that amount for the purpose.

Such are a few instances amongst the many in which the beloved people of my charge have shown the kindest feeling towards their pastor, and the most earnest zeal for the general interests of the Church.

The ladies of the congregation have for years past done much in various ways to promote the prosperity of the same blessed cause.

With such a membership I doubt not but you will agree with me in saying, that this parish must, by the blessing of God, soon take its place among the first in the diocese.

I am, Rev and dear Sir,  
Yours obediently.

A. MacNAB.

PRESENT TO THE REV. ALEXANDER SANSON.

To the Rev. Alexander Sanson, Incumbent of Trinity Church, King Street, Toronto.

REV. SIR:—The ladies of your congregation beg your acceptance, through the medium of the Churchwardens, of a Tea Service, which they present to you as a token of their respect and esteem for the faithful discharge of your ministerial duties to the numerous congregation attending your church.

Toronto, 24th May, 1851.

To the Ladies of Trinity Church, King Street, Toronto.

MY DEAR FRIENDS:—Allow me to return my very cordial thanks for your exceedingly chaste and elegant gift, which has just been presented to me by our kind and respected churchwardens.

Words cannot express my appreciation of your present, not only on its own account, although costly and valuable, but also and especially on account of the very friendly feelings by which it must have been prompted, and of which it is at once a useful and graceful memorial. Highly as I value your respect and esteem, and much as I have been concerned for the faithful discharge of my ministerial duties, yet, being conscious of manifold deficiencies, I

am deeply sensible that I am more indebted for your regard and its handsome token to your kindness than to my own doings or deserts. Not, however, to prolong this attempt to give expression to what is more easily felt than spoken, permit me to add, that although I have had uninterrupted experience of your friendliness, and need no outward proof of its existence, yet I feel much encouraged by this mark of your regard, accompanied as it is by your brief but gratifying note, and presented so cheerfully and heartily by our worthy churchwardens. May our Heavenly Father accept your good will towards his ministering servant; make it the spring of many blessings and much happiness to your several families, and enable me, in the performance of my important duties, to render to you and yours some substantial and abiding return for all the kindness which I have received at your hands from the first day that I came among you to the present hour. With much respect and regard, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Your affectionate friend and Minister,  
ALEXANDER SANSON.

#### MEETING OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SYNOD.

TORONTO, June 8th, 1851.

The Committee for general purposes appointed by the Synod of this Diocese at the close of its Session in October last, met this day at the request of the Bishop in the Parochial School House, at ten o'clock. The Bishop having taken the Chair, requested the names of the Clerical and Lay Members composing the Committee to be called over, and finding them almost all present addressed them as follows:

*Reverend Gentlemen and Gentlemen:*

Towards the close of the proceedings of the Synod on the 14th of October last, it was

Resolved, "That a Committee for General Purposes be appointed by this Synod consisting of 12 Clerical and 12 Lay delegates, of which his Lordship the Bishop be *ex officio* Chairman, who shall sit and act from time to time until the next Meeting of this Synod, to consult and advise upon matters connected with the Church in this Diocese—to frame and report rules and regulations for the future guidance of this Synod, touching the future election of delegates to the Synod—the mode of procedure at meetings thereof, and all things necessary to insure order and despatch therein; to report from time to time upon such matters as they may have considered, and from such reports to cause a condensed statement to be printed and forwarded to the Members of the Synod, at least one month previous to its next meeting."

During the winter I found no valid reasons for summoning the Committee. The Government appeared fully pledged to bring forward early in the Session a measure in favour of the Colonial Church, which should make ample amends for the hasty and perhaps uncourteous rejection last year of the Archbishop's Colonial Church Regulation Bill.

Accordingly a Bill was introduced by Her Majesty's Solicitor General towards the end of February, on the principle, that the Church of England in the Colonies ought to have similar privileges to those possessed by other religious bodies. This Bill was nearly the same in substance as the amended Bill introduced by the Honorable the Chancellor of the Exchequer in June, 1852, and consisted of a preamble and one clause. The Solicitor General in moving for leave to bring in this measure, said it was to relieve the Colonial Clergy from certain disabilities, which arose from the fact that it was illegal for them to meet together for the purpose of

agreeing either among themselves or with their Lay brethren, upon any regulations which might be necessary for conducting their Ecclesiastical affairs. By a Statute of Henry VIII., the Clergy were prohibited from meeting together to make any ordinances, canons or statutes, without being summoned for that purpose by the Crown; and, as by a Statute of Elizabeth the supremacy of the Crown was declared to extend to all its dominions, new, as well as old, any meeting of the Clergy in the Colonies for the purposes mentioned would be clearly illegal. It was to remove this disability that this Bill was introduced, but he had been extremely careful in drawing it up not to give the Clergy any power to invest the arrangements which might be made in these Meetings with any binding force or authority. The Bill would simply relieve the Clergy from the disadvantages under which they at present laboured, without giving them any additional power whatever. The Bill I refer to reads thus: "Bill to relieve the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident in the Colonies, from any disability as to the holding of Meetings in such Colonies for the regulation of Ecclesiastical affairs therein.

"Whereas, by reason of the Laws, Statutes and Ordinances, which affect or bind the Bishops and Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, doubts may exist whether the Bishop and Clergy of the said Church, resident and performing spiritual duties in the colonial possessions of Her Majesty, can lawfully hold or be present at meetings of the Bishops, Clergy and Lay persons, professing to be Members of the said Church in any Colony, for the purpose of agreeing on rules and regulations touching Ecclesiastical affairs; and it is expedient that such Bishops and Clergy should be relieved from any such disability—Be it declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows—

"1. No Statute, Law, Rule, Usage, or other Authority of the United Kingdom, shall extend or be construed to prevent the Metropolitan of any Province, or the Bishop of any Diocese in the Colonies of Her Majesty, together with his Clergy and the Lay persons of such Province or Diocese, being Members of the United Church of England and Ireland, from meeting together from time to time, for the purpose at such meetings of making or entering into any such regulations, agreements or arrangements, as local circumstances shall in their judgment render necessary for the management or conduct of Ecclesiastical affairs within such Province or Diocese: Provided always, that such Meetings, or the regulations, agreements and arrangements that may be made thereat, shall not obtain any force or authority from the enactments hereby made."

It will be seen that this Bill merely consists of an enabling clause, and confers on the Colonial Church no positive power whatever, but simply relieves it from any disability as to the holding of meetings in such Colonies for the regulation of Ecclesiastical affairs therein. The enacting clause appears so very reasonable, that it was impossible to anticipate any objections, but ignorance and presumption have, it appears, called up so many fears and difficulties, that the friends of the measure, not perhaps at any time particularly zealous, are getting so disgusted at the opposition, or so indifferent to its success, that from the last accounts it is thought that it will not pass; indeed, an opinion seems to be gaining ground that it is impossible to clear away the terrors and suspicions so pertinaciously urged by the enemies of the Church, and that

no Bill can be drawn up in such a way as to avoid giving them offence. Nor is this to be wondered at, when the bitterness and ignorance of those who led the opposition against the Colonial Church are taken into consideration. The Bill consists of one solitary clause, and because they could not attack sentences they fell upon words, and consumed five hours in discussing four lines. One Member considered Metropolitan of any Province, or Bishop of any Diocese, insidious and dangerous. Another, that the Bill was most mischievous and unnecessary, and carried with it all the State functions of the Church of England. A third was filled with horror at the title given to Colonial Bishops by usage and courtesy. In fact, the debate in Committee on the Bill is one of the most melancholy exhibitions of Parliamentary proceedings ever recorded, and from the absurdity of the assertions and their innocence of all truth, would rather be a source of ridicule and merriment, were it not for the grave importance of the subject and the profound hatred of the Church which is displayed, and the very few friends who came heartily forward in her defence. It is true the Honorable Mr. Walpole gave a clear view of the practical grievances which the measure sought to remove, and of the beneficial results which might be expected from its enactment; but the House seemed to get only the more confused and dissatisfied, till wearied out, the Solicitor General consented to take the Bill home, with the view of so wording it as to obviate all objections.

Among other things, the debate evinces the inability of the opponents of the Bill to comprehend or to acknowledge any other connection between the Mother and Colonial Church than an establishment; they seem to have a conception of such a thing as a spiritual connection between the Mother Church and her branches in the Colonies. As to unity of faith and doctrine—full and entire communion in belief and profession—the freest interchange of sentiments and counsels—mutual arrangements on jurisdiction and missions, which constitute the essence of Catholic Unity—they despise, or cannot comprehend such things.

As to the brevity of the measure, which its friends consider its chief recommendation, I must be allowed to differ, and to prefer the measure brought in by the Archbishop last summer as in every respect superior. The present Bill settles nothing—it does not even indicate the direction in which on any point we ought to proceed. Doubtless our attachment to the Parent Church, and our intimate knowledge of her workings, will preserve us from any serious deviations—yet some landmarks laid down and hallowed by the Fathers of the Church as the Archbishop's Bill presents, are precious, and though laid aside as an enactment, they may still be used to good purpose. Indeed, a short reference to its provisions will amply shew this. It was introduced into the House of Lords in July, 1853, for the purpose of giving liberty of Synodical action to the Colonial Churches, and carried through all its stages without a division. In drawing up this Act the Primate was assisted by the Bishop of Sydney and several Colonial Bishops at that time in London, and also by the Bishops of London and Oxford and several other Prelates who take an interest in the Colonies; it is framed with great care, and was minutely revised before it received the approval of the Government. The Bill appears fairly to embody all those enactments which are required to form the Charter of the Colonial Church if she is ever to have one, and will become the era from which she will count, not her establishment, but her power of establishing herself throughout all our Colonies—past, present and future.

The effect of the Bill is simply to enable every Diocese and every Province to hold from time to time a Synod or Assembly, consisting of the Bishop, Clergy and Representatives of the Laity, by which regulations are to be framed for the management of the affairs of the United Church of England and Ireland within such Diocese or Province, as the case may be, and for the conduct of spiritual discipline, and generally for the guidance and government of the Ministers and Members of the said Church within such Diocese or Province. These regulations to be binding on none but members of the Church, and upon them only so far as concerns their position, rights, duties and liabilities, in respect of their Ministry or Church Membership; nor is any regulation to be valid where it clashes with the Law of the Colony, or is at variance with the Prayer Book or Articles. The Lay Members to be communicants of twelve months' standing, and the same qualifications for an Elector. The Bill is simply enabling—it implies protection as opposed to direct interference—the Church is to govern herself—and the result will, we trust, prove the justice and wisdom of the measure, and make it what it promises to be, the very Charter and Foundation of the Colonial Church.

In reference to the measure now before Parliament, weak and incomplete as it is, we cannot with propriety proceed so long as it is not disposed of, but when that time arrives, as it will to all appearance soon, we may infer without presumption, that owing to the mixed Constitution of the House of Commons, the great questions regarding the Colonial Church, will, in all probability, be found insoluble by any prior legislation, and that it remains for us to proceed in the most wise and honest path that we can find, to give them solution by experiment and experience. Should, therefore, this Session of Parliament close without any measure for the relief of the Colonial Church, it seems to be our duty to proceed with our Synods, adopting for our guidance the Archbishop's Bill. In taking this course we shall run no great risk; on the contrary, if we act wisely, and adopt such practical measures as shall give efficiency and extension to our Church, our opponents may be disarmed when they see that all our objects are for good, and thus leave the Imperial Legislature to give us that support which it is endeavouring now to do in vain. Unless some course of this kind is pursued, how is Parliament to see what is wanted, and the things to be remedied?—all at present appears to a large portion of that body, visionary or dangerous. In fine, I would suggest that waiting for the action of Parliament, no proceedings be taken by the Committee at this time, but that it adjourn to the 18th day of October next, and then to meet with power to add to its number. If a measure shall have passed the Imperial Legislature, it will become of course the foundation of our proceedings in carrying out the Resolution of October last; if not, I would advise the adoption of the Archbishop's Bill as our basis or Constitution, till a better is provided by Parliament for the direction and guidance of the Synod in its deliberations and management of our Ecclesiastical affairs. Thus, in either case, the Committee will have work to perform and duties to discharge.

After some conversation amongst the members of the Committee,

It was moved by the Honorable P. B. De Blaquier and seconded by Hugh C. Baker, Esq., and

*Resolved*, That the unexpected difficulty which has arisen in the British House of Commons in passing a Bill to enable the Colonial Churches to make provision for their self-government, induces this Committee of the Synod of the United

