

on by a not contemptible majority of this House: that they will not allow their solemn proceedings to be converted into a farce and an absurdity; and that the question now to be put will not be carried without a lesson being given to the minority which the Government will find exceedingly inconvenient in carrying on the business of the country." Loud cheers and much confusion followed upon these observations. The House became highly excited. Lord Palmerston instantly rose and said—"If anything I said was deficient in solemnity, I certainly cannot retract the charge on the hon. gentleman (laughter), whose speech was as solemn as anything I remember to have heard. At the same time, he must allow me to say that I am not at all sensible that there is any impropriety in a member who is opposed to a certain measure expressing a hope that it will make no further progress. To that hope I, without meaning the slightest disrespect to the hon. member, must still adhere (cheers)."

The amendment for reporting progress having been negatived in the manner we have described, the House now proceeded to the third division, which was upon the main question "that leave be given to bring in the bill." Here, again, Mr. Spooner was successful, the motion being carried by a majority of 16.

Thus terminated a debate, which, from the circumstances under which it closed, must certainly be regarded as the most remarkable of the Session.

The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856.

THE TORONTO SYNOD.

By the *Church Journal*, published in New York, dated May 8, we have the first intelligence of the Convocation of the Diocesan Synod of Toronto, which met on the 30th April. It will be seen by the abstract of proceedings, that the meeting was one of great interest to the Church, and the circumstances attending it show that the gravity and importance of the occasion have commanded general attention. The Synod lost no time in seeking a ratification of its powers by the Canadian Legislature, according to the principles laid down in the despatches to the Governor General. The proceedings appear to have given general satisfaction, and we look to Toronto as a precedent for our own guidance, and that of other Provincial Dioceses in like circumstances, and the action of the Canadian Parliament as a precedent for our own Legislature, if the time should arrive when it will be necessary to make to it a similar application:—

TORONTO.

The Convocation met on the 30th of April, and opened with Divine service at the Cathedral, the Rev. T. B. Fuller, Rural Dean, preaching the sermon. At 2 o'clock, P. M., the venerable Bishop read his charge, which is a long and able document, touching on all questions of interest now pending in the Canadian Church. The present anomalous condition of the Colonial Church,—neither established nor wholly free—the Clergy reserves, the Rectories, the relative position of Protestantism and Romanism, Dissent and the Church, modern Infidelity, Education, the Bible, the observance of the Lord's day, and the progress of the Church—all these are handled by his manly and straightforward pen in a masterly manner.

The next day the Synod met in the St. Lawrence Hall, the number of Clergy and Lay Delegates being so large as entirely to fill the room. The Bishop took his seat on the platform, the Archdeacons of York and Kingston being seated beside him.

The Bishop read an address, giving an account of the completion of the Commutation scheme, and of his Missionary and Diocesan visitations. His last Summer's labors are thus condensed:—Confirmations held, 141; preached 113 times; addressed the Candidates 141 times; number confirmed, 4,299; miles travelled, about 2,670.

He also gave an interesting sketch of the action for the division of his large Diocese; and of the success which has thus far crowned their exertions in favor of Church freedom; as well as of that which includes all the others—the *Synodical movement*. The full and proper powers of a Bishop in his Diocesan Synod were strongly claimed by the Bishop, who supported his opinion by referring to that of Bishop Hobart. He recognized the great obligations he owed to the co-operation of the Archbishop of Canterbury in gaining the enjoyment of their right; adding that, on the whole, the Church had succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. He suggested that the names of the two now sees, "Kingston" and "London," be changed to the "Westminster" and "Portsmouth," or something else, there being already a see of "London" in England, and of "Kingston" in Jamaica.

The two prominent features of the Session were, the Petition to the Canadian Parliament for the removal of all disabilities supposed to exist, in the way of the full exercise of Synodical power. This was drawn up by a committee, on motion of the Hon. J. H. Cameron, a distinguished member of the Parliament, as well as of the Synod: and on the second day it was presented to both Houses by the Bishop, his Vicararies, Clergy, and Lay Delegates. The Bishop and Clergy were in full canonicals, and the appearance of so numerous, learned, and highly respectable a body in the Parliament House, produced a strong and

most marked sensation. In similar manner, the Synod then waited on the Governor, with a congratulatory address. Mr. Cameron's agency in all this, as well as throughout the whole settlement of the Clergy Reserves and commutation business, has been of the highest utility to the Church, and received the cordial recognition and unanimous thanks of the Synod.

The other matter of leading interest was the motion of the Rev. Mr. Deane, in regard to the election of Bishops: *Resolved*, That, whenever a meeting of Clergy and Lay representatives shall be held for the election of a Bishop, the nomination shall proceed from two-thirds of the Clergy, subject to the approval of two-thirds of the Laity, reckoned by parishes represented therein.

This resolution gave rise to a very animated and protracted debate, which began on the first day, and occupied a considerable portion of the second also. Mr. Baker offered an amendment which placed both Clergy and Laity on the same footing. For a long time it seemed as if it would hardly be possible to produce harmonious action. At length Dr. Lewis moved that, when the endowments of the new Dioceses were complete, "the Clergy and Lay Delegates of each section, respectively, shall meet at such time and place as may be appointed by the Bishop to organize the new Diocese; such meeting to be presided over by the Bishop." This was approved by Mr. Baker and Mr. Cameron; and the Bishop, expressing his most ardent desire that "entire equality should obtain between the Clergy and Laity," and stated his wish that Dr. Lewis' amendment should receive the unanimous vote of the Synod, it was at once adopted, *unanimously*.

After the return of the Synod from waiting on the Parliament and the Governor, a Committee on Rules and Canons was appointed to examine and report to the next Synod what part of the ecclesiastical law of England and Scotland, or of the laws in force in the United States, is applicable to the Canadian Church, with such additions as may be advisable.

A Committee on Indian Missions was appointed. And also an Executive Committee of 24, half Clergy and half Laymen, to prepare all business that was to come before the Synod.

A motion for a Committee to prepare a new selection of Psalms and Hymns, was lost.

In a conversation on Church Temporalities, on a motion afterwards withdrawn, Mr. Cameron said, referring to the Commutation Scheme:—

Members of the Assembly did not seem to think that the Clergy of the Church of England were men to whom many of them might bow down and learn what was good, honest and holy. But he was satisfied that there never was, in the history of the Church a nobler spectacle than when they were, with the possibility of penalty for themselves and their families before them, consenting to give up to the Church the miserable pittance left to them out of the magnificent endowment which they had previously had.

The Rev. Mr. Townley, the champion of Church Schools, moved for an application to the Canadian Parliament, claiming the right of *Separate Schools under the control of the Church*. It was strongly opposed by Mr. Palmer and Mr. Cameron, with others. On the suggestion of the Bishop, the motion was withdrawn.

The money derived from the Commutation of existing claims on the Clergy Reserves, has been thrown into a common Sustentation Fund for the support of the Clergy; but it is insufficient for that purpose, without encroaching on the principal, which is not desirable. A resolution was offered for the raising of an additional fund. The Bishop said that—

His plan was to call a public meeting, and put it to the inhabitants to make a collection for a fund for the purpose of applying the deficiencies of the commutation money, and he now proposed to carry out this plan at the close of a year: although an old man, he was rather sanguine as to the result, and was confident that in this way he would succeed in raising £50,000. [Cheers.]

He then put the motion, which was carried unanimously. And, after the usual complimentary resolutions, the Synod was declared to be at an end, until summoned again by the Bishop.

The *Church Journal* contains the Editorial notice we have quoted below, in addition to the foregoing abstract. We are glad to observe the unity and love subsisting between the Churches of the United States and Canada, and look forward with hope to the day when such brotherly feeling will have a much more extended exercise, and Diocesan and General Conventions in the U. States and in the Colonies, shall regularly invite to their meetings, as representatives of their respective Churches, the Bishops and Clergy of surrounding Dioceses. National distinctions may separate, and make strangers of a people whose common ancestry and language, and laws, prove them to be of one family; but these ought only to make them strive the more for the unity of the spirit; and to soften the separation by proving that if the ties which bind them to earthly governments are sundered, they can meet with heart and soul on the common ground of undivided allegiance to the King of kings:—

"The Toronto Synod met on Wednesday of last week, and its session has been one of extraordinary interest and importance. A condensed abstract will be found in another column. The petition presented, by the whole Synod in person, to the Houses of Parliament, must ensure the

granting of the modest request for the removal of all disabilities. And the vote providing for the organization of the two new Dioceses is one which commanded unanimous approval, after a long and lively debate.

"But one point we have reserved for mention here.—The Rev. M. Van Rensselaer, of the Diocese of Western New York, was present at the Synod. He was, on motion, admitted to a seat, as a special token of regard to the Church of the United States;—a motion which was carried with cheers, the whole Synod rising en masse. This is a pleasing proof of the unity and love subsisting between the two Churches. Well do we remember the glow of joyful anticipation with which the deputies from the Toronto Synod of 1855 were admitted to seats on the floor of our General Convention, in New York, at the same time when the Deputation from the S. P. G. were there, also from the Mother Country. And we trust that other Representatives from that Synod may likewise be present with us at the General Convention, next October, in the City of Brotherly Love."

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop will hold an Ordination to-morrow (Trinity Sunday) at Salem Chapel, when several candidates who have undergone the necessary examination will be admitted to the order of Deacons, and others properly qualified, will be ordained to be Priests.

Holloway's Pills a certain cure for Asthmatic Complaints.—The astonishing effect these wonderful Pills produce in the above class of diseases, would appear incredible if the truth were not confirmed by so many living witnesses. scarcely a day passes without some one making favorable mention of these extraordinary Pills, and their wonderful efficacy in all complaints. Indeed, there cannot be any doubt but that they will restore to health after every other means have failed, and will be found a certain antidote for most of the disorders affecting the human system.

THE LIVER PILLS.

The Liver Pills of Dr. M. Lane were first used by him exclusively in his own practice. So efficacious were they in all cases of Liver Complaint, that they became famous, and attracting the attention of the medical faculty, passed into general use. They act with great certainty and regularity; the patient almost immediately feels the dispersion of his disease, and is gradually restored to health. With some the effect is almost miraculous, frequently experiencing immediate relief, after having for months resorted to drugs and medicines of another description, in vain. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are often fruitful in character. Those who experience any of the premonitory symptoms of this dangerous and complicated disease, should at once procure a box of Dr. M. Lane's Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh and perhaps, thereby, be saved a world of misery.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M. LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, but before the public, Dr. M. Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

Birth.

At Kentville, on the 14th inst. the wife of the Rev. H. L. Yewens, of a daughter still born.

Died.

On Monday, 12th inst., after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mary the beloved wife of Mr. Thos. Neville, aged 32 years.

On Sunday night, 11th inst. SAVANNAH, wife of Mr. Wm. Leppert, North West Arm, in the 54th year of her age her end was peace.

At Sea on the 25th March, by being washed overboard from the barque Aurora, JAMES COLLINS, aged 14 years son of the late Capt. James of Liverpool, N. S.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Friday, May 6.—Barque Standard, Ritchie, 51 days. Liverpool, G. B.; Brig Velocity, Mann, 25 days, Cienfuegos. schr Belle, Atleek, 31 days; do; Brig Thompson, Britton, Liverpool, 45 days; schr Camelia, Young, Richmond, Va. 10 days.

Sunday, May 11.—Brig Sarah, Furney, Antigua.

Monday, May 12.—Ship Paxton, Mayo, Liverpool; bark John Barrow, Cary, London; brig Fawn, Pugh, Cienfuegos; brig Maude, Johnston, Ponce; Africa, Meagher, Boston. Ormat, Fenton, New York; schr Mary, Glasgow, do. Conservative, Myers, do; British Eagle, Philadelphia.

Tuesday, May 13.—Brig Iris, Duggan, St. John's N. F. 10 days; schr Highlander, Fraser, Baldeck, C. B.

Wednesday, May 14.—Stur Eastern State, Corning, Boston; Ship Lady Amherst, London, 33 days—with company of Artillery; Brig Falcon, Trinidad, 23 days; Plato, Boyle, St. John's P. R. 14 days; Queen of the West, Wilmington, 11 days; Ranger, Palmer, Cienfuegos; schr Bonita, Coffin, New York, 6 days; Napier, St. John, N. B. 4 days.

Thursday, May 15.—Brigs Harriet Ann, Philadelphia, 9 days; Harbinger Bld, Hopkin, Trinidad, 21 days. Orion Bradburg, Miller, Matanzas, 14 days; Golden Rule Edwards, Baltimore, 10 days; Albion, Parker, Philadelphia, 11 days. schrs Isabella Maria, Smith, St. John, P. R.; Genus, Caloon, Alexandria.

CLEARED.

May 10.—Brig Billow, Bathurst, Greenock.

May 12.—Barque Ellerslie, Cole, Quebec; brig Empire, Philadelphia; Mary, Baxter, New York; sch James Patrick, Baker, Bay St. George.

May 13.—Brig Velocity, Mann, Quebec; schs Renard, Snow, U. States; Mary Ann, Shufnut, Newfld. Martha, Pls. Labrador; Utherma, Sullivan, do.

May 14.—brigs Alpha, Curry, P. R. Co, Jessie, Anderson, do; schs Mars, Pitts, Labrador; Scavard, Ploughier, St. John's, N. F.

SPRING ARRIVALS.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

W. GOSSIP, 24, GRANVILLE STREET, has received per ships *Almac* and *T. & J.*, a large stock of SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY, the latter comprising—Footcup, Post, Letter, and Note Paper, ENVELOPES, &c. &c., which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. May 3, 1856.