

the Synod, and their final adoption postponed to a future time, when the subject could be fully considered. The amendment being seconded.

Rev. Mr. Arlagh said, they could all see the meaning of the passage, and that the creeds and thirty-nine articles, as contained in the Book of Common Prayer, contained the doctrines of the church, and that the Prayer Book supplied us with the form of worship.

Mr. Ermatinger said he could well understand why the clergy might see the full meaning of the passage, not so laymen. The principle was important, as it might be the basis on which their future action should be framed, and it was not clear to him, but they might be called on to discuss changes in the Book of Common Prayer, and in doing so, be fettered by this declaration. By adopting it therein, they would also be called to renew former pledges at baptism; they should be careful what they pledged themselves to in this declaration. It required some reflection before they adopted the doctrines which were embodied in a form of Prayer. Attention had already been drawn to proposed changes in this book, in the British House of Commons. As to subscribing to the supremacy of the Crown in Church matters, Her Majesty acts through her advisers, who may take very different views; and he would ask, independent of that, why must we subscribe to everything adopted in the sixteenth century?

Rev. Mr. Boswell proposed an amendment, introducing a recognition of the Book of Common Prayer.

Rev. Dr. Lett seconded the amendment. It contained two our ordination forms. He would like to see by its adoption, reference to the three-fold order of the Ministry, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; and we should not, in these Latitudinarian days, do anything to lower the Episcopacy.

Rev. Mr. Evans would add the Homilies.

Archdeacon Bothuno said, they are recognized in the thirty-nine articles.

Rev. Mr. Blessdell said Mr. Ermatinger spoke as if we were at liberty to adopt or reject what we pleased. As for himself, he thought if we wished to continue in complete union with the United Church of England and Ireland, we should be guided by the opinions of that great body of the Church at home, and not by such ideas.

His Lordship thought the introduction or mention of the Book of Common Prayer would be agreeable to all, and that they would be unanimous in adopting this amendment. As to Mr. Ermatinger's remarks, he would say, they were not called on here to discuss the doctrines of the Church, but merely to declare what they believed to contain the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland. Every Minister at his ordination subscribes to the thirty-nine articles, and the Book of Common Prayer, and therefore they were supposed to adhere to them with more tenacity than the laity.

Rev. Mr. Lewis pressed his amendment for printing the document.

Rev. Mr. Boswell said surely they did not require time to consider whether they should adopt the Book of Common Prayer.

Geo. W. Allan, Esq., would say one word on the amendment proposed. As an individual he would declare it to be his firm conviction that such delay would be most inadvisable. The declaration as framed contained nothing to which he could not give his assent. If they wanted to go into doctrinal points they might do it, but delay would be the consequence, and worse, for there was no one thing any man attached to the Church felt the importance of more than avoiding subjects of discussion, which if introduced would only be throwing a firebrand in among them, and all this would be avoided by their unanimous adoption of the declaration as submitted to them.

Dr. Bovell said the amendment of Rev. Mr. Lewis connects the declaration with the constitution, which might require more consideration, but he hoped they would not separate without accepting the Book of Common Prayer in all its force.

Mr. Ermatinger again pressed his views. He said in proposing delay he had no object but to have it considered fairly. It is said that there is nothing doctrinal contained in the declaration which they could not agree to. He would ask of the clergy themselves were they unanimous on the doctrine of Baptismal regeneration. (Loud marks of disapprobation, and cries of order and question.)

Honble. Mr. DeBlaquiere said they were there that day as members of the United Church of Great Britain and Ireland, assembled to assert the principles of their future Constitution as a Synod, and he did not believe they would consider it necessary that the whole diocese should be obliged to go back to their homes to consider on the propriety of adopting this Constitution.

Mr. Baker said they must either postpone the whole question for 12 months, or make their declaration on the broad principles which it contains now. He thought the Committee would at once adopt Rev. Mr. Boswell's amendments.

Rev. Mr. Lewis said, he would ask his Lordship's opinion on the proposed delay, and be guided by it. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop said in his opinion delay now would expose us to the ridicule of the world. He would suggest they should adopt it as a whole now, but leave its final adoption until after they had an opportunity of communicating with the other Dioceses in these Provinces, and obtaining their concurrence or opinion thereon.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis then withdrew his amendment and declaration, and the amendment of the Rev. Mr. Boswell was unanimously adopted.

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere said, as uniformity of action was important, he would move that his Lordship be requested to transmit a copy of the same to the several dioceses in these Provinces, with a view to elicit their opinion and co-operation. This motion was with some slight alteration agreed to.

Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere then moved that a copy of the declaration should be transmitted to England to be laid at the feet of the throne by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. D. E. Biako objected to this course until after its final adoption.

Rev. Mr. Parry said they were not recognized yet as a Synod, and had no legal existence.

The Bishop said that in any case he would have sent it to the Archbishop for his information. He was well pleased with the motion, which would have his sanction.

Rev. T. B. Fuller said in taking this step they properly declared their recognition of her Majesty's supremacy, and their desire to remain an integral part of the British Empire.

The Bishop said it was open to any body of men to lay their opinions respectfully before the throne.

The suggestion was then agreed to, and the Synod adjourned until three o'clock.

### News Department.

From Papers by Steamship America, Oct. 28.

#### ENGLAND.

The Observer announces that Miss Nightingale, a lady who has devoted herself to the education of the more humble and struggling of her sex, has been appointed to superintend a corps of female nurses for our military hospitals, an innovation upon our old practice which the Government deserves the greatest credit for having adopted. Miss Nightingale is a lady of family and fortune. She is the daughter of Mr. Nightingale, of Emlypark, near Southampton. She is described as a lady of most remarkable accomplishments, and of a loftiness of purpose little understood in general circles of society. She left London on Saturday night for Paris. Forty nurses, selected with the greatest care—some experienced in their calling—but all devoted to their holy work of charity—will leave on Monday morning for Marseilles, whence they will sail on the 26th for Constantinople, in the Vectis, the fast steamer of the Peninsular Company, employed usually in the carriage of the Indian Mail, and in all probability will reach the scene of their labours on the 4th proximo. The Daily News states that the staff of nurses "includes a number of recruits from Miss Sellon's establishment, and others from a society of Sisters of Charity attached to a Romanist Society in London."

We last week mentioned the extraordinary passage of the *Red Jacket*, one of the White Star line of Australian packets, to Melbourne and back in 69½ days out and 73½ days returning, as the fastest on record. She has now been surpassed by the ship *Lightning*, of the rival "Black Ball" line of packets, which has made the passage out in 78 days—which is not rapid, owing to bad weather—but has come back in 63 days, altogether beating the *Red Jacket* by two days. She brings letters back in answer to those taken out by the *Great Britain*, making the course of post to Australia and back only 132 days. Her captain is Forbes, recently of the *Marco Polo*.

Our obituary announces the death of the venerable Sir Thomas Byam Martin, Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom. "The gallant sailor has not fallen a victim to any specific disease, but has gradually sunk from exhausted nature, with his wishes all gratified, the last expressed of which was, that he might see his youngest son, Rear-Admiral Henry Byam Martin, who commanded the flying steam-squadron in the Baltic, before he died. This paternal desire (by the aid

of the Lords of the Admiralty, who had sent out intelligence of the declining state of the health of the Admiral of the Fleet to his son in the Gulf of Bonaire) was amply gratified by the arrival at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning last of the steam-frigate *Leopard*, with the young admiral on board, to hook out by whom, and hasten his arrival in port, the steam-tender *Sprightly* had been out all night. Thus, surrounded by all his family, the brave old sailor breathed his last at the age of 83, happy and contented in the bosom of his family, and conscious of all that was passing around him."

A child, aged three years, belonging to a woman named Henry, died near Toome, Ireland, a few days ago, from intoxication! The grandmother, mother and aunt of the child were all drunk at the same time.—*Northern Whig*.

There is one point on which some uneasiness is, I believe, felt by military authorities with regard to the siege; and that is with respect to the position of the allies after the town itself and the fortifications on the south side of the harbour have fallen into their possession. What is, then, to be the fate of the celebrated North Fort? The establishment of this separate command, together with the marches and counter-marches of Prince Menschikoff, and his reported visit to Perkop itself, would seem to indicate that the Russians are turning their attention somewhat from the immediate defence of the fortress to that of the Crimea in general, of which the Fort du Nord is to be made the pivot of operations. If such should be the case, the fall of Sebastopol may be but the prelude to a long and tedious winter campaign in the country beyond.

The allied armies are now supposed to number 120,000 men; and so great is the confidence felt by the generals that they are reported to have expressed their wishes that no further troops be despatched to the Crimea, but that reinforcements be henceforth landed at Varna, there to await further orders.

An official announcement in the *Weiner Zeitung* delicately intimates that the youthful Emperor is in a condition which gives the hope of an heir to the throne of Austria.

The *Moniteur* publishes the general list of French killed or wounded in the Battle of Alma. One hundred and thirty-six French were killed, of whom few were officers. The wounded numbered one thousand two hundred, including sixty-one officers.

The authorities of the Greek Church, we are told, have signified to the English Generals that they will be glad for any who do not depart this life in the "Lata schism" to rest among them.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Belgrade that since the Russian consuls left Turkey, toleration makes more progress; and gives, as an example, the fact of the Prussian Government having succeeded in obtaining permission for a protestant clergyman to perform divine service publicly in Belgrade, where the "orthodox" faith of the Czar has hitherto oppressed their forms of Christianity.

The Countess of Errol writes to the mother of her husband:—"Lord Raglan has been most kind to me ever since we have been with the army, and we must regret the imperative necessity of leaving him; and when I saw him after the battle, he said, 'Thank God it is no worse with your husband;' and he permitted us to accept the hospitality of our kind friend, Captain Derriman, and to remain on board the *Catalpa* for ten days after the battle. I am now able to attend to his wound myself. There was a medical board held here upon him yesterday, which decided that, as the wound could not be sufficiently healed to enable him to do duty for the next two months, it would be useless his remaining here; consequently they recommended his going home on sick leave."

"While the work of war goes on prosperously, those who look forward to the future will be glad to learn that the more lasting strength to be derived from internal reforms does not pass unnoticed by the advisers of the Ottoman Porte. When the Russians abandoned their forts on the Circassian coast, there was a cry from their partizans, that the slave-trade which the Czar had laboured to suppress, would now be carried on with renewed vigour and deeper iniquity. This apprehension was also felt even by the supporters of the Turkish cause, who dreaded to see any success in this just war result in misery and demoralization to even an obscure and barbarous race. The Russians from Anapa to Redout Kaleh had always declared that the exportation of women was prohibited by the Czar, and the export traffic was attended with difficulties which at least retarded the numbers of the victims. All these sentiments