

them. Indeed, I regret that I have been under the necessity of noticing this want of duty and respect for the Synod; but the movement has made itself too public to be silently passed over. I trust, however, that those who have been its promoters will return to their duty and heartily co-operate for the future in promoting the objects which the Bishop and Synod are so anxious to accomplish. For the slightest breach of unity among us in the present crisis of our affairs must be attended with much evil.

The proceedings of our last Synod, held in October, 1854, and more especially the declaration, have attracted much notice and been generally commended. In transmitting them to many Bishops and Clergymen I invited criticism as suggested, especially on the articles of the constitution, being anxious to make it as perfect as possible. Two articles only have called forth observation and been recommended to slight alteration. It is suggested that the fourth article, which provides that the number of representatives from any cure shall be one or more, not exceeding three, should hereafter be confined to one only.

1st. Because the rule as it stands and is acted upon infringes upon that perfect equality which ought to belong to each of the three branches which constitute the Synod.

2nd. Because a moral influence always accompanies superior numbers, and several Clergymen from the United States have told me that they often felt such influence bearing upon them and giving the Lay element undue preponderance.

3rd. Because timid clergymen, when they find two or three of their prominent parishioners of a different opinion from themselves, have been known to decline voting and even to pass over to the other side. Hence the true rule would seem to be, that one representative only be elected within any one cure.

Again. In the fourteenth article, all after the word "meeting" is judged an excrescence and offensive to good