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11. Every congregation is entitled to elect one, two, or three delegates, as they may see fit; but they are respectfully recommended to elect the full number of three delegates, as allowed by law.
12. It is also recommended that the election be made by Ballot.†
13. If differences of opinion arise at the meeting, they must be decided by the majority of votes present.
14. The Acts of Parliament under which the Synod will meet, and which regulate the elections, will be found printed at the end of the *Second edition* (1859) of the Address of the Association to the Laity of the Diocese.

GEO. HALL, *President.*  
R. POPE, *Secretary.*

Quebec, 5th April, 1859.

P. S.—A proposed constitution for the Synod having been drawn up in other quarters, and circulated, which differs in several important points from that which is appended to their Address, the Association consider it desirable to compare the two in a few particulars, in order that the differences between them may be perceived at a glance:—

1. The objectionable constitution proposes that all Lay delegates must be "communicants of at least one year's standing."—(Article 2nd.)

The Constitution recommended by the Association adheres to the law, which only requires the delegates to be members of the Church.—(Article IV.)

The *former*, therefore, would curtail the liberty of the people. The *latter* leaves them free in the choice of their representatives, as they now are by the law, which imposes no such restriction.—This subject is discussed at large at page 6 of the Address of the Association, and at page 10 of the *second edition* thereof.

2. The objectionable constitution proposes that "The Bishop shall appoint the time and place of meeting, and adjourn, pro-rogue, or dissolve the Synod, as may appear most for the welfare of the diocese, provided that a meeting of Synod be called, for the transaction of business, at least once in every three years."—(Art. 8th.)

The constitution recommended by the Association appoints the meeting of the Synod to take place once a year, on a fixed day; allows special meetings to be called, when judged advisable by the Bishop, or by the Standing Committee; and leaves the Synod at liberty to name the place for its next meeting.—(Arts. I. & II.)

The *former* would empower the Bishop to assemble the Synod when, and where, and for only as long a sitting as he pleases; to stop all business and debate at a moment's notice; and even to dissolve the Synod at his pleasure. The *latter* fixes the annual meeting, and leaves to the Synod the time of adjournment, and the place where it will hold its next session. This question is noticed at page 10 of the Address of the Association, and at page 13 of the *second edition* thereof.

† See use of Ballot at elections at the end of this Circular.