upon a proper choice—the laity, on the other hand, having none such advantages. He would refer to the exemplary selections heretofore made under the superior influence of the clergy, (hear, hear,) and particularly in the diocese of Toronto. (Applause.)

Dr. Lewis would withdraw his amendment, and substitute the following:—"That so soon as the endowment shall be completed for each of the two contemplated new dioceses, the clergy and lay delegates of each section, respectively, shall meet at such time and place as may be appointed by the Bishop to organise the new diocese; such meeting to be presided over by the Bishop."

The motion was seconded by the Rev. H. J. Grassett.

He (Dr. Lewis) felt convinced that the method he now proposed was not only proper, but highly desirable in view of the present aspect of this discussion. Either the original motion or the amendment moved by Mr. Baker, could be carried only by a bare majority. This result would leave upon the minority on either side a very undesirable impression, and rather than now determine the question by any other than a large majority, it would be far preferable to postpone the decision. He referred to certain written authorities, which the reporter could not fairly catch, in support of this mode of proceeding; and hoped the meeting would unamiously concur in the proposal. (Hear, hear.)

A voice (layman) inquired if the former amendment could be withdrawn without consent of the meeting?

His Lordship decided the motion in order.

Mr. Baker approved of the new amendment moved by Dr. Lewis, as being more practical than the preceding one, and as affording likewise, a means of solving the question so long under discussion. It suggests a mode of organization entirely omitted in the other amendment. He trusted the new motion would be passed by a unamious vote. He, without wishing to renew controversy on the point, must maintain that the position assumed by the lay delegates, partaking in this debate, was not in the least affected by any arguments brought forward by its opponents in course of the present discussion. He hoped, however, that the postponement would be cordially conceded, at least for the sake of peace and harmony. (Hear, hear.)

Hon J. H. Cameron was in favour of the amendment last proposed by Dr. Lewis. It offered a plan at once admitting application and promoting unanimity. The members of the church were, by the bill now about to be present to the Legislature, going to ask that body for leave to frame constitutions in each diocese, and during the framing of such constitutions the whole question would have to be gone over again. (Hear, hear.)

His Lordship would wish before putting this motion to the Assembly, to express his sorrow that a question exciting so much difference of opinion, and which had consumed so much of the time of the Synod, had been mooted at all. He desired most ardently that entire equality should pertain between both bodies, (applause) and he would much regret the existence of any disposition to exalt one body over another. (Much applause.) It was his wish that the resolution last moved by Dr. Lewis should receive the unanimous approbation of the Synod.—(Hear, hear.)

The motion, being audibly read by His Lordship, was then adopted by the Synod, *nem dis.*

FROM THE DAYTON GAZETTE—OHIO.

PRESENCE OF MIND.—A gentleman who reached Dayton by the Tuesday evening train over the Indiana Central and Dayton and Western Railroads, related to us a little incident of the night's trip, which showed extraordinary presence of mind on the part of the conductor, who was its hero. Both of the night trains (the Eastern and Western) were out of time, and were obliged to look out for each other, but the locomotive of the train bound east was unprovided with a lantern, and hence on the part of its officers, more than ordinary precautions were necessary. In this dilemma the conductor took his own lantern, and went on ahead, the train following slowly behind. The conductor was some distance in advance, when by an accident, his lantern went out, just as his ear was struck by the noise of the Western train rapidly approaching. In this dilemma, what was to be done? The night was so dark that he would not be seen, and he was certain that he should not be able to raise his voice above the howling of the wind and the noise of the passing train so as to attract the attention of the engineer. His first resort was a club. He seized one and threw it at the locomotive, now close upon him, but the wooden missile glanced off from the iron of the engine, without making a noise perceptible even to himself. The train was dashing past. Even while he drew his next breath, the lives of hundreds might be put in peril. But one thing could be done, and the thought of it occurred to him. Taking his own lantern he hurled it at the lantern of the passing locomotive, just as it came opposite to him. Fortunately he hit it. The crashing glass and the extinguishment of the light startled the engineer. A sharp whistle was heard—the breaks were shut down—the train stopped. Everybody was safe, when, but for the throwing of that lucky lantern, scores might have been killed or wounded.

ITEMS FROM THE N. Y. COM. ADVERTISER.

THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.—Comparing the magnitudes of the major planets, we find one, Venus, about equal to the earth; two, Mercury and Mars, considerably smaller; four, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, each much larger than the earth, the volume of the largest, Jupiter, being more than 14,000 times greater than that of our globe. The *surface* of the earth is to that of all the other planets, exclusive of the asteriods, satellites, and rings, as 1 to 258. The area of the solar surface is 48 times greater than that of all the known planetary bodies in the system, and more than twelve thousand times greater than that of the earth alone.

THE TRADE WINDS.—The origin of the trade winds at the surface of the earth is thus explained:—A number of natural agencies are at work to disturb the equilibrium of the atmosphere, and to give rise to aerial currents; among them the most important is the difference of temperature in different parts of the earth. The air within the tropics, constantly heated by the rays of our almost perpendicular sun, is rendered lighter, and is pushed upward by the heavier air north and south of this region. A current in this direction from each pole is thus produced at the surface of the earth, while an opposite current toward each pole is generated by the rarified air which rises above the heated belt, and flows backward like water seeking its equilibrium. These currents, on account of the rotation of the earth, are not along the meridian, but those at the surface take a westerly direction, while those above flow in an easterly course.