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ATIONAL UNION OF
AND QUEBEC.

June 19
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H. Barnes of Fergus,
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report was also presented,
W. CLARKE read a paper on
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to exercise a ministry of the
ability among them, the more
educated.
C. CHAPMAN, M.D., read a paper
that the thanks of the Union
to Mr. Clarke for his able

a discussion somewhat spirited
ed, in which the Revs. Messrs.
Salmon, A. A. Sutherland,
and Dr. Wood took part.
Bisset, of Milton, W., and
Sheffield, N. B., Rev. Dr. Jenkins,
Rev. Dr. Wood, Orr, Dunbar,
Reid, Wm. Manchee, Joseph
Hamilton, Alex. Allan, Thos.
Ogle, Robert Hay, Forest-
ith, B.A., Bowmanville, Robert
Ingersoll, Rev. Messrs. Lathern
Daire, and all the students
egational College.
Bisset, of Forest, closed
the hour of adjournment pray-

(Continued on Third Page.)

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO
ment telegraph for office opening in
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The Weekly Mail.

VOL. III. NO. 117. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

PRINCE EDWARD OF SAXE-WEIMAR.

THE ATTEMPT AGAINST HIS LIFE.

(From the London Telegraph, June 2.)

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was about to leave his house in Portland place to attend the levee at St. James' Palace, and just as he had stepped on the pavement to enter his carriage, he was shot at by a man who had alighted from a cab that was standing on the opposite side of the road. The Prince was not aware of the man's presence till he heard the explosion; nor, indeed, does it appear that any one actually saw the shot fired or perceived that the man carried a pistol. Turning the Prince back into the house, the man forced his way nearly to the staircase before he found himself stopped from further intrusion. The servants, who probably had not heard the sound of a pistol shot, did not think of detaining him; he was allowed to re-enter the cab, in which was a little child, and the vehicle drove off without even the number having been taken by the bewildered domestics. The intruder is described as apparently a foreigner, of dark complexion, and so violent in his demeanour as to justify the belief that he is a madman. He was attired in lawn dress, with some fantastic additions and with a hat such as would not in ordinary circumstances be worn by a person going to Court.

On the arrival of Prince Edward at St. James' he called to Superintendent Dunlop, who was in attendance at Marlborough House, and stated the particulars, with an especial purpose to prevent any molestation of other distinguished persons, as it appeared that some threats had been received in the form of a wild and incoherent letter, which amused the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Disraeli. Inspector Harnet and Detective Chamberlain have the affair in hand, but up to a late hour last night no trace of whom they were in search had not been found.

(From the London Echo.)

The "attempt to shoot Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar," and the design to massacre the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Disraeli turn out to be absurdly unfounded, and Sir Thomas Henry, who always, in the language of the reporters, "sits specially" in aristocratic cases, placed himself yesterday, with his usual dignity, upon a mare's nest. The report originated in a well-meaning attempt to contribute to the defence of England by a refugee from Warsaw, who, to the mortification of the same Gustave Bernard Gordon, has been released from Wandsworth Prison, which, by the way, he entered by means of a forged order, which they were unable to pronounce or write down. This gentleman, Edward de Stackelberg, who, when he was robbed of his money on the spot and died not many days after in a neighbouring hospital, Gaul Oil Charley was tried at Corinth, and properly acquitted of participation in the crime of murder and robbery. Some months after his liberation at Corinth, Charley was sitting in the middle of a family in the modest little home in Macon, Miss. His wife, stepdaughter, a sensible, attractive, and handsome girl of sixteen, and other children were sitting about the friends. Charley was very near an open window, for it was cool, the evening winds of that delightful climate, burdened with perfumes of roses and pomegranates, fanned his face. A candle had lighted on the table beside him. There was a sudden flash and flame from a musket ball into the room. Charley never spoke or lifted up his face, or opened his eyes. Ten minutes later he died.

There was much excitement, and Macon was thoroughly aroused. Charley's wife, step-daughter and two little children survived him. Not many days ago, as our correspondent writes, the Macon Journal came very sick. Two of the best physicians of the village were in frequent attendance, at his bedside. Medicine had scarcely attention on the part of the neighbouring families were unavailing, and the happiness woman was dying. In any event, she knew that her end was approaching, and said to three ladies and her daughter that Charley had promised and was coming to see her. He was then, and had been all the time, perfectly sane. At half past three o'clock in the bright, sunny afternoon one of the attendant physicians went to the cottage. He had been hastily summoned. When he reached the doorway there were three ladies and a pretty step-child at the gate crying, and all very pale, and in a state of wild excitement. The doctor asked what had happened. He was answered in broken accents, and all speaking at the same time, "He is there! He is there! He saw him! He spoke to her! He walked straight to her bedside, out of the corner of the room where there was nothing."

It seems that the three visiting women and the step-daughter were seated near the bedside of the sick woman. The affectionate daughter held the mother's hand. They all under opened her eyes and said, "Charley is coming; I knew he would. He promised me, and never violated a promise." And then the poor dying woman suddenly sat up in bed, and pointing to the most distant corner of the room, her eyes shone and face white, exclaimed, "There he is!"

And sure enough, Charley, perfectly well known by every one in the apartment, was slowly walking toward the bedside, his eyes cast down, the expression of his countenance tenderness upon the face of his dying wife. The visitors fled. They dared not re-enter the house till the doctor came. When they went in again, the doctor leading the way, Charley's wife had gone away with him. Her body rested in dreamless sleep, and a soft, sweet smile still played about her lips. Charley's wife had gone, beyond, no doubt, by her beloved Charley. There was death and the stillness of death in the house of life, too, had deserted its marble tenement, and Charley's widow did not hear even the wailing of her heart-broken child.

The Stevens Man-of-War

(From the New York Tribune.)

The famous iron war vessel, which has been in the course of construction since 1843, and which was designed originally by Messrs. R. L. and E. A. Stevens, and left by the will of the latter to the State of New Jersey, is to be sold at auction on November 2. As she is now, the vessel resembles only slightly the original design of her builders. Dimensions have been changed by General George S. McClellan. Her measurements, etc., now are as follows: Length, 400 feet; beam, 45 feet; depth, 24½ feet; boilers, 10 feet; engines, 4 feet; maximum horse-power, 6,000.

The armament in 1843 was to have been six guns, from 18 to 64 pounds, and was changed in 1856 to five 15-inch guns, weighing 25 tons each, and capable of throwing a round shot of 400 pounds, and two 8-inch rifle guns. Under her present construction she has facilities for carrying two 20-inch smooth bore guns, throwing a solid shot weighing 1,040 each, or two wrought-iron 12-inch rifle guns, throwing shot weighing 600 pounds each and capable of penetrating 15 inches of solid iron. This vessel, if she could be completed at the government now call for, would be, it is said, the most formidable iron-clad afloat. If converted into a merchant vessel, she would be, with some minor alterations, a fast and safe passenger vessel; Having a battery place in most places treble riveted—and water-tight compartments, the danger of foundering would be slight, and her calculated speed as a merchant vessel would be fifteen knots per hour. At this rate she would cross the Atlantic with nine days. About $2,500,000 has been expended upon the vessel, and it is estimated that about $300,000 more will be necessary to complete her as a war vessel, or $200,000 for a merchant vessel. One of the remarkable features in her construction is her facility in manœuvring. She has two screws, which are so arranged that they are under the control of separate engines, thus allowing her to turn on her "heels," which is not only a great saving of time, but makes her available for narrow channels, as she can turn in any direction within the space of her own length. The battery was nearly rebuilt by General McClellan and was also greatly strengthened, having added an inner shell of iron one inch in thickness. It is intended that she shall have a side armour 36 inches thick, deck armour 1½ inches, and a turret 18 inches thick. It is said that the square of several foreign powers have been endeavouring to purchase her, but have been deterred by the fact that the sale must be with the State of New Jersey, which has been only recently authorised to offer her at public sale.

The citizens of Allahabad, India, have prepared a petition that no lady shall be allowed to drive either carriage or dog-cart, lest offence to be included in the list of such conveyances, and visited by a fine. They allege that ladies have not nerve enough to control horses.

And now Geneva, the metropolis of Switzerland, is quarrelling over the Duke of Brunswick's jewels. The city is made so rich by the bequest, that everybody is running mad. The municipal and canton authorities each want to control the fund created by the sale, and are sadly at loggerheads; hungry architects want to pull down whole quarters of the city, and rebuild them in elaborate style; some citizens demand parks, others concert halls; other quays, bridges and museums; and numerous "rings" for the manipulation of the funds are already in existence.

Fashions for July

(From the Young Ladies' Journal.)

Grisaille taffetas are very much in fashion this summer, and few yards of such silk and an old black silk dress may be combined into a very nice and elegant toilette, with very little expense. The skirt is made of the black silk, and trimmed with alternate black and grisaille narrow flounces, the black ones nearly pleated, the grisaille only gathered. The tunic is made of grisaille taffetas, and trimmed with black chicoree ruches, black bows all down the front. The sleeves are black, like the skirt, with grisaille revers.

Another combination is this:—A flounced skirt entirely black; over this a tablier of taffetas, striped black and white or black and gray in rather broad stripes. This tablier ends behind into two voluminous pouf, puffing over the black scarf which confines them; the whole edged with slightly-beaded black lace, headed with curled white fringe. The bodice is black, with plain, round basques, rather short, and buttons all down the front. The stripped sleeves have black revers, trimmed with black lace and white fringe. This dress is extremely stylish and distinguée.

There are light summer materials, striped white and blue, white and, pink, pink and gray, or blue and gray, which have the appearance of batiste; but are in reality made of wool and cotton. They are very nice for unpretending morning-costumes for the country. The skirt is trimmed with pleated or gathered flounces, edged with narrow imitation Valenciennes lace or cotton passementerie. The Polonaise or tunic and jupelets are trimmed to correspond.

There are also real batistes imitating exactly the checked handkerchiefs of our peasants. The material is very fine and light, and some pretty dresses have been made of them, trimmed with broderie Anglaise. But they are only a caprice de la mode, and could be easily be made to look extremely vulgar, if deficient in stylish coup de ciseaux.

This is a very pretty travelling-dress:—Skirt of bronze-green cashmere, trimmed with gathered flounces. Short tunic of iron-gray summer cloth, gathered up on the sides by loops of broad bronze tulle ribbon and a buckle of green mother-of-pearl. Close vest of bronze cloth, with revers, and wide bronze revers and cuffs, and buttons matching the tunic. Gray straw hat, with bronze ribbon and a bronze-green cock's-pearl buckle.

A walking-dress of two shades of noisette satins. The front of the dress is of the darker shade. It is trimmed with three deep pointed flounces, bordered with a ruche of the lighter shade. The back of the skirt is covered with flounces of the dark shade, and disposed so as to show them both alternately. The bodice is pink, with gray sleeves trimmed with pink revers. Over this dress is worn a long paletot of a pale colored faille, trimmed with rows of whitebead lace hanging quite plain, without fixed and silly" on the suspicious event.

The Journal de Nice speaks of the discovery of a gold mine in the district of Tende, from his confinement on the island of Sainte Marguerite, in 1840. The Journal gives details of the surveillance that has been lately remarked on the island. The ex-marshal has been confined to his house.

A game of chess on a very extensive scale will shortly be played between English and French players for 10,000 francs a side, and every move will be conveyed between London and Paris by telegram, and three days will be allowed for each move.

The Emperor of Russia, on hearing of the disappointment felt by the people of Portsmouth at the non-appearance of the Czarewitch, informed Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy that he was his successor in the Czar's affections, and has given him, when one of his first visits would be to Portsmouth.

Two more bodies of girls last year in the Manchester and Liverpool hospitals from fear of hydrophobia. "Perhaps," says a writer in the Lancet, "there may be some of the only instances of the unintentional but most unintended good done by panic among persons have loss of life and the anxiety of thousands to answer for."

M. Gréloch recently sold for $24,000 Mulville's "Infant Shepherd," which he had received as a present from the Queen of Spain in the marriage of the Duke of Montpensier. The venerable ex-minister disposed of the picture in question to benefit the fund to the ex-Empress Eugenie the $10,000 so soon accepted without his knowledge from the Spanish Court.

An importation into England of horses has just been made from the Argentine Republic. The number is not specified in the report. They have been chiefly used for the saddle, but are expected to be serviceable for a variety of harness purposes. "They show," it is stated, some Arab breed, and have generally speaking, been improved rapidly the effects of a long voyage."

The Cremation Society in Zurich, finding its name inconvenient, offered a prize for a word as a prize for the best process of cremation, which, however, requires a sex—an idea that has been unfortunately tested before competition. A committee of seven, for most part elderly men, has been appointed to make the award.

A Manchester paper says "there passed through Manchester on Monday last a distinguished Americans, who were on their way to reinforce what is called 'the American line of battle' in Egypt, the colony which was first established in Belgium shortly after the first publication of the company trade in New York, and which has since received many accessions.

Mr. Gladstone must suffer acutely from the knowledge of the fact that he has incurred the displeasure of Arthur Orton, who has written a letter to the Times by the quondam claimant to Mr. Guilford Onslow, which has the true Wapping ring. "I don't think you ought to blame my case for losing your seat. Better say because you commanded the military force, and when the public can be gulled by promises never meant to be kept."

Mr. Mulhern, of a Buffalo paper, has cordially invited all her bridesmaids to visit her at her home in England, and there is a well-founded rumor that Mr. Mulhern opposite the beautiful Isle of Wight. Her husband has a fine steam yacht now building at the Clyde, in which he, the bride, a party of American friends will make a cruise in August.

A wealthy negger, in the Madras presidency, claims "the oldest inhabitant." In March last a venerable Mahommedan died there at the age of one hundred and forty-three years. He had lived a very religious life, was a priest of the sacred tomb of Mahomed, and is now naturally considered a saint by the Mahommedans. His funeral was attended by hundreds of persons of all castes, and his bier was loaded with flowers.

A committee has been formed at Berlin for the erection of a monument to perpetuate the commemoration of the last war. The monument is to consist of a colossal figure of Germania, resting upon Bavaria, and Alsatia, the imperial crown aloft in her right hand, the work of the sculptor, Professor Schilling, at Dresden. It will be placed upon the summit of the Niederwald, the well-known commanding plateau on the Rhine between Assmanshausen and Rudersheim.

A curious sale of autograph love-letters took place lately in Paris in the line des Rosa-Enfants. There were letters from Mme. de Parabere, Mme. de Chateaubriand, Mme. de Pompadour, Mme. de la Popelinière and others. Not a few of these amatory effusions were addressed to the old conquering Duc de Richelieu, and there was hardly one free from the most astonishing fanfaronnade and vanity. The prices the authors apparently having as lofty a contempt for the laws of orthography as for the ladies' hearts.

The *Journal Officiel* of the 20th ult. states that a proclamation has been issued by the Turkish Administration of taxes, subjecting any tradesman found guilty of adulterating coffee with barley, beans, or any other foreign matter, to imprisonment for one day or seven, according to the character of the offence; or a fine of from $5 to $15. In like manner, any tradesman found guilty of using false weights or measures will be subject to imprisonment, or to a fine of from 25 to 125 piastres.

A letter from St. Petersburg in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* says that great excitement prevails in Russian financial circles, owing to the discovery of defalcations, amounting to 2,000,000 roubles, in the administration of the Moscow Railway. The railway company is largely in debt to the State Treasury, the amount due on account of the Warsaw-Nidgorod line alone being 107,300,000 roubles, or a fifth of the total state debt, so that the matter not only affects the interest of the shareholders but of the country generally.

Galignani's Messenger notes that a somewhat singular incident had just occurred at a farm belonging to the Chevalier Bonchen-de Rhone, in the Camargue, Bonchen-de Rhone. A flock of 684 sheep were feeding, when they were suddenly surprised by a violent storm of wind and rain descending in their faces. They instantly turned and ran away to escape the inclemency of the weather, unfortunately the path they selected led them straight to a deep pond, into which they plunged one after the other, and were all drowned. A poor dog, which was in charge of the flock, endeavoured to stop them, but the pressure of the frightened animals was so great that he was borne down, and shared their fate. These bodies were extricated the next day, and buried in deep ditches dug close by. The loss was estimated at nearly 20,000.

CANADIAN.

The Quebec Gate Barracks, lately acquired by the Corporation, have been offered by the Mayor to the Immigration Agent as a temporary home for immigrants.

The Middlesex County Council at their last meeting adopted a sensible course in agreeing to abolish the vexatious tollgate nuisance throughout their county on and after January, 1875.

The Halifax *Reporter* tells of a capture by a crew of Mr. George Seeler, at Portuguese Cove, which beats anything yet produced. It is nothing less than a *perfectly fine lobster*, of average size, the body, tentacles, and other appurtenances being all of a delicate and varied shade of blue, as distinct as the cover of a blue book.

The Rev. Canon Osler on resigning the pastoral charge of Port Dover's village was presented by the churchwardens of St. Mary Magdalene Church on behalf of the congregation and other friends in the vicinity with an address accompanied by a handsome present of plate, consisting of a large and small silver, coffee urn, cruet-stand, and marmalade glass stand.

The Reverend George Townshend, Rector of Christ Church, and Rural Dean, Amherst, has been appointed Canon of the Cathedral Church of St. Luke's, Halifax. The new Canon was duly installed by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia a few days ago. Mr. Townshend's duties as Canon are not such as to compel his leaving Amherst.

The *New Westminster* Wanderer, says that most of the fur traders between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains are now in, and it is quite manifest that the catch of fifth year in prairie furs has not equalled that of last, and in consequence there has been fewer robes—wolves, red and kitt foxes, and badger,—than before. The wood furs will be about an average yield, with a larger yield of lynx, otter and fisher, than last year.

The *Elora Observer* says:—"There appears to be considerable deficiency of workmen in this part of Canada, more especially of farm hands, and yet there are thousands coming into the Province. Would it not be well on the part of those requiring men to make a report of the number they require in this section of country, and have some one appointed to receive such reports and forward them to some one in Toronto who would be all the better for a trip to the Land Office?"

Three young men, named Arthur, Cross, and Waddington, went boating in the neighbourhood of New Lisbon lately, and in trying to change places the boat was upset, throwing the three into the water. They managed to cling to the boat for a while, but Cross and Waddington becoming exhausted, they left it and attempted to reach Arthur hold on until the boat drifted nearly close to St. Helen's Island, when he was rescued by some Norwegian sailors after being nearly four hours immersed. Cross leaves a wife and child.

Says the Goderich *Star*:—The family of Mr. Clarke, Goderich Township, have the sympathy of their neighbours on the untimely death of their son James, who was accidentally killed in the State of Michigan. He was employed in a lumber yard in that State, and while assisting to raise a large log, one of the beams fell, killing young Clarke instantly and badly injuring six others. The body was brought home and interred on Sunday last, a large concourse of neighbours and friends attending the funeral.

Says the London *Advertiser*:—"The village of Aylmer, at a public meeting on Friday evening last, we add to have come to the conclusion that disaster has been in great things, and, accordingly, that fire protection, on a large scale, and water-supply, are a nuisance. One more good conflagration, and Aylmer will be known only by the dot on the map." On which the Stratford *Beacon* remarks:—"The remarks of the *Advertiser* are applicable to a town not a mile nearer from Stratford, the people of which at a public meeting acted in something the same way as have the people of Aylmer, England.

Mr. Emanuel Gankel, says the Berlin *Telegraph*, who lately removed from West Montrose to Port Elgin, met with a very severe accident last week, from which it is believed it will be a month or longer before he was hauling timber from his new saw mill above Southampton, when, in loading a log on the skids, the log rolled over, nearly all one side of his chest and breakfast. Mr. Gankel by his old neighbours in Woolwich, by whom he was much esteemed, will be sorry to learn that he is convalescing for votes. This he thought should not be allowed to interfere with his attendance at the ballot box, and in order to obviate the recurrence of these scenes he begged to move that in future the voting papers should be scrutineers appointed by this Synod so make such arrangements as will effectually prevent the electors for which they are scrutineers. He made this motion in order to prevent the ill feeling that might be engendered by the Executive Committee. After some discussion Mr. Boddy consented to withdraw the latter portion of his motion with regard to canvassing, and the first part was carried.

The Clerical Secretary read the report of the Synod Committee on Temperance, and the last meeting of the Synod the District of Algoma and the Muskoka territory had been separated from the Diocese of Huron and Algoma," taking from the Board ten Ministerial Aids. A Mission had been opened at Allandale, and a Mission at Bracebridge, and Huntsville made.

The Clerical Secretary moved the adoption of the report. Carried.

Rev. Rural Dean COOPER moved the following report which was seconded by the Orphans' Fund and, Theological Students' Committee:

Rev. Dr. RIND regretted to see that there was a deficiency in the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, and hoped that some other means should be adopted by which this deficiency could be made up and the Fund placed on a more permanent position. He thought this object would be attained by the strict and regular collections instead of one. He would therefore move that in order to make the necessary provision for the deficiency in the Widows' Fund two collections be made—one in the month of April and the other on Thanksgiving Day. He considered the day of the Harvest Thanksgiving would be the most suitable one for the second collection.

Vice-Chancellor BLAKE did not think the collection should be made a matter of rule and regulation. It was a debt which they owed to the clergymen of the Church to provide for their wives and children, and he considered it was a stigma upon the laymen of the Church that they had neglected to provide for the fund and that the allowances to the recipients might be paid. He suggested they should take the basis of a means for raising this fund the assessment for the maintenance of the Church, would only require a small amount from each parish to make up the deficiency.

After some discussion Mr. Ried withdrew his motion, and the report was adopted.

The Secretary read the report on behalf of the Committee on Distribution of the Communion Trust Fund, and the following proposed resolution:

1. That so much of the by-law of the Mission Board of 1869, as enacts that the Lord Bishop shall form the annual surplus of the Communion Fund be repealed, and that the surplus of the Fund be invested and administered as heretofore by the Clergy Trust Committee.

2. That before there shall be any surplus declared by the Clergy Trust Committee, there shall be always held by said Trust Committee acting out of annual surplus, means over and above the amount required to fulfil the covenants into which the Society has entered in the management of income; and whatever excess otherwise upon the fund.

3. That said surplus shall be appropriated to the maintenance of Clergy of the Diocese being in priest's orders, according to the scale of the Clergy Fund.

4. That such service shall consist of the time during which the clergyman has been employed in some parochial or missionary cavity in the Diocese, and shall be reckoned from the commencement of the last such service, the length of such service to be ascertained by the Clergy Trust Committee, and the Clergy Trust Committee shall have power to fix the amount of such allowance for which the clergyman is entitled.

5. That when two or more persons are ordained in the Diocese, and shall have commenced their work at one time, he shall be considered senior who is first upon the Bishop's episcopal list, and the Bishop shall have been ordained out of the Diocese, their seniority shall be determined by the date of their ordination from the Bishop of this Diocese. And if there shall be any question of seniority not settled by the by-law, it shall be decided by the Bishop of the Diocese.

6. That as soon as the Trust Committee shall report a surplus, as above provided, it shall be paid to the senior eligible Clergyman of the Diocese (as above defined) not being on the communication list, and so on in respect of each successive surplus as it shall arise; and it is hereby distinctly specified that this provision shall not interfere with any existing arrangement, in a Clergyman shall receive from this fund more than $400 per annum.

7. That any Clergyman once placed on the list, shall be continued as long as he remains eligible in accordance with this canon, continues to be duly in the Diocese, or is on the supernumerary list thereof, but he shall not be entitled to claim by removing from it, not being supernumerary, or for any time he may be under legal ecclesiastical censure. Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the Synod from at any time altering or repealing this or any other section of this canon, and upon repeal of any section, or part of a section, all rights and claims created thereby, or arising therefrom, shall for ever cease and determine.

8. That no clergyman shall be entitled to more than one, or two, or three, or four, or more, or other source whatsoever (private fortune and house rent) when paid, only excepted), of $1,200 per annum, shall be placed or retained upon the list of annuitants on the Communion Fund; but any clergyman eligible under this canon, who has income from any other source than the Communion Fund, to the amount of $600 for the purpose of carrying out the recommendation in the report of the Printing Committee.

The motion was carried.

Rev. A. H. CAMPBELL read the Report of the Committee on Distribution of Communion Trust Surplus. The report recommended:

1. That the duty of deciding upon applicants for annuities chargeable on the fund be taken from the Bishop to the Synod, and the recommended certain changes in the amount of salary in order to entitle clergymen to be placed on the Fund.

The report was adopted, after which the Synod adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874.

Upon the Synod meeting this morning prayer was engaged in by the Lord Bishop, the minutes of the previous day's proceedings were read and confirmed.

Rev. Rural Dean STEWART submitted the report of the scrutineers of the ballot of the Synod for clerical members of the Executive Committee. The report that the following gentlemen had been elected on the Executive Committee:—Clerical: Rev. Rural Dean Geddes, Provost Whitaker, Revs. A. Z. Thompson, A. J. Fidler, and Dr. Lett. Lay: Messrs. J. Ham Perry, Alex. Marling, Alex. Cameron, A. McLean Howard, and Dr. Snelling.

The report was received.

Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL then moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on distribution of the Communion Trust Surplus.

The report was adopted.

Mr. CAMPBELL then read the following proposed Canon:

1. Assembling, ordaining, and entering the profession as to the connection between temperance and the undue facilities and temptations of the present licensing system. 2. The progressive diminution of the number of public drinking houses. 3. The desirability of more high and dancing rooms from drinking houses. 5. The promotion of innocent amusements conducive of the attractions of drinking houses. 6. The discouragement of the present system of treating and social drinking. 7. The effect of overly and trustworthy information by temperance literature, tracts, and other publications; to serm-ons, lectures and readings; and also by missionaries, and the formation of societies where the Bishop of the Diocese may deem it expedient. 8. The establishment of Parochial Temperance Societies, Guards and Bands of Hope, based on the above principles, under the superintendence, or with the sanction of the Parochial Clergy. 9. Total abstinence, or the use of all intoxicating liquors by the young, and influencing them to become members of this Union. 10. In furtherance of these aims, the members of this Union are to recognize the need of God's blessing on their work, and invoke His aid in their daily efforts to promote the cause of temperance.

The Committee appointed were, Rev. Rural Dean Allen, Rev. Rural Dean, Rev. Canon Brent, M.A., Rev. W. M. Jones, M. A., Mr. Isaac McNeely, Dr. Ryerson.

A HALIFAX PETITION.—Venerable Archdeacon of Niagara, Rev. Rural Dean Smithett, Rev. P. Burt, Rev. W. H. Clark, Mr. S. S. Peck, Captain Wastell.

The report was carried.

Ven. Archdeacon PALMER moved "That, in consequence of the many great changes effected in the country during the last thirty years, whereby the time when farmers dispose of the greater part of the produce of their farms has greatly changed, it is expedient to change the period at which the financial year shall close; and that that part of the Constitution of the Synod which fixes the close of the financial year on the 30th April, be amended by substituting the 31st December for the 30th April." Lost.

His Lordship the BISHOP announced that he had appointed the Rural Dean Stewart Chairman of the Committee on Temperance: Chief Justice Draper, Dean Boomer, Provost of Trinity College, Hon. G. W. Allan, Rural Dean Allan, Dr. Wilson, Rev. W. Bell, Rev. D. O'Meara, and Captain Boxer.

The Lord Bishop took the chair at 7.50 p. m.

Archdeacon FULLER moved that the Bylaw under which the Mission Funds of the Diocese are administered shall be amended as follows, viz.:

Section 11, by adding after the words "the Synod of 1871," the words "and section the following words:—"Except the Lord Bishop of the Diocese and three-fourths of the members present of the Mission Board agree to accept a smaller sum in lieu thereof."

Section 14, by repealing so much of said section as is comprised in the words "Provided always that no grant of money shall be made to any mission, which shall not be maintaining therefor the sum of $400 per annum," and substituting therefor the words "Provided that no grant of money shall be made to any mission, which shall not be maintaining therefor the sum of $400 per annum, or such smaller amount as the Lord Bishop and three-fourths of the members of the Mission Board agree to accept, and that any grant of money shall be made to any mission, which shall not be maintaining therefor the sum of $400 per annum, or such smaller amount as the Lord Bishop and three-fourths of the members of the Mission Board agree to accept."

Section 34, by repealing so much of said section as is comprised in the words "Provided always that no grant of money shall be made to any mission, which shall not be maintaining therefor the sum of $400 per annum," and substituting therefor the words "Provided that no grant of money shall be made to any mission, which shall not be maintaining therefor the sum of $400 per annum, or such smaller amount as the Lord Bishop and three-fourths of the members of the Mission Board agree to accept a smaller sum in lieu thereof