

The Church Chronicle

No. 18.

SYDNEY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

"The Australian Churchman."

PROPOSED NEW PAPER,

In place of "The Church Chronicle."

To be published on SATURDAY, 12TH OCTOBER next.

This proposal has been submitted to a meeting of Members of Synod and other gentlemen who have expressed their confidence in the Committee of Management, and their opinion that a request should be sent to the Clergy and Laity to ascertain the extent of support that may be obtained.

Your co-operation is hereby solicited.

PROSPECTUS.

The proposal has been made to establish a WEEKLY NEWSPAPER designed chiefly to circulate amongst Members of the Church of England in the Colony of New South Wales, and not intended to advocate the views of any particular party, either in politics or religion,—but to be conducted in a spirit of loyal deference to liberal and approved Church principles.

Original articles and letters will be contributed by several gentlemen, and authentic information will be given on subjects relating to the social, educational, and religious progress of each of the Australian Colonies.

Articles on various interesting subjects will be selected from the issues of the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Press, and it is intended to exercise a free eclecticism over the general literature of the day.

Such a Newspaper it is hoped may meet a want generally felt and expressed in the Colony,—and be of great service to the Ministers of the Church,—to those who are engaged in the work of tuition, and to many families throughout the Colony.

Arrangements have been made to publish the proposed Newspaper in Demy folio—the size of the Supplement to the English *Guardian*,—and it is resolved that *no debt shall be incurred* either by the editors or publishers, in order to achieve this object essential to the success of the undertaking—it will be necessary to obtain a considerable list of subscribers—say about One thousand, and also to have a pre-payment of the subscription. The terms have been made as low as possible in the hope of securing a large circulation; One copy One Pound per annum.

To every person obtaining *six* subscribers one copy will be sent gratis, payment to be made to MESSRS. JOSEPH COOK AND Co., 370, George-street, Sydney.

Advertisements will be charged at the rate of Three-pence per line—or standing advertisements according to agreement.

The first number of the Newspaper will be issued on the 12th of October, and be followed by a weekly issue on Saturday.

Counsel and aid have been promised by many of the Clergy and Laity, and a long list of names could be given if it were deemed desirable, but it is hoped that the Newspaper will secure for itself a circulation in each of the Dioceses in the colony.

THE CHURCH CHRONICLE.

Notice of Removal.

W. C. RENWICK

(Late of 273, Pitt-street),

Having purchased the stock and lease of the premises formerly occupied by Coutin and Griffiths, 86, King-street, at a very large discount, is now offering

£2000

worth of SEASONABLE DRAPERY, at prices to clear, FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES.

Black glace silk, from 2s 6½d to 4s 11d
Coloured stripe and checks 2s 11½d, very cheap
Really good shawls, 4s 11d to 21s.

DRESS MATERIALS.

12 yards, 4s 11d; 12 yards 6s 11d; 12 yards 8s 11d.

REAL FRENCH MERINO.

1s 6d, 1s 11½d, 2s 6½d, all the new colours
Alpaca, 6½d, 10½d, coburgs, 6½d, 10½d
Wide width double twilled Thibet cloths, 13s.

HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.

Really good calico, 6½d, yard wide, no dress
White Croydon sheeting, 16½d; twilled ditto,
1s 11½d
Crimean flannels, 12½d; Welsh flannels, 9½d,
1s 4½d
Damask, linens, towellings, toilet covers
Blanket, 6s 11d, 8s 11d; Toilet terry quilts.

MILLINERY, UNDERCLOTHING, STEEL SKIRTS.

A lot of untrimmed bonnets, 1s 11d, worth 8s 6d
A lot of really good hats, 12½d, 1s 11d.
£2000 worth of Fancy Goods, consisting of 90 dozen stays, clasp and lace, coloured and white. This enormous quantity range from 1s 11d to 6s 11d. They are marked remarkably cheap.
Sun umbrellas, from 4s 11d to 6s 11d, very cheap
Parachutes, lined and unlined, 1s 11d to 6s 11d
Hosiery, gloves, lace falls, trimmings, and all other requisites for a large fancy trade.

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W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street,
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And an Annual Revenue from all sources exceeding

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THE ONLY MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE COLONIES.

LIFE ASSURANCES of every kind, ANNUITIES Present, Deferred, and Reversionary, and ENDOWMENTS, Educational or otherwise, for Children, and as a provision for old age, are granted on the principle of

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And the Society being constituted without Shareholders, no encroachment upon its surplus accumulations is needed for the payment of DIVIDENDS as in the case of a Proprietary Office, but, on the contrary,

THE WHOLE PROFITS

BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO THE MEMBERS, and are divided among them rateably at intervals of Five Years.

BONUS PERIOD.

Policies issued by the Society during the current year will be entitled to participate in PROFITS at the declaration of February, 1899.

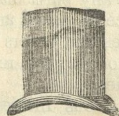
By order of the Board,

ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, *Secretary.*

Sydney, 1st August, 1897.

G. H. SMITH,

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THREE DOORS SOUTH OF HUNTER STREET.

Every description of Hats and Caps made to order. The trade supplied.

"THE AUSTRALIAN CHURCHMAN."

No. 1

Will be published on Saturday, 12th October.

Terms of Subscription:—£1 per annum, payable in advance.

The Church Chronicle.

"Speaking the Truth in Love."

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1867.

THE AUSTRALIAN CHURCHMAN.

It has for some time past been in contemplation to establish a Church paper differing in some respects from the present publication. During the late session of the Synod the suggestion was brought before many of the members, and a Committee of gentlemen associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying the project, if it should be found practicable, into effect. We have now to announce to our Readers, that, in consequence of the encouragement which the publishers have received, it has been determined to commence the new paper under the title of "THE AUSTRALIAN CHURCHMAN" on the 12th of October next. *The Church Chronicle* will from that date be merged in the *Churchman*. For particulars we refer our readers to the prospectus, which will be found on another page.

It is hoped that all the subscribers of the *Chronicle* will become subscribers to the *Australian Churchman*, and we would further solicit their interest and influence in promising additions to the number.

In taking leave of our readers, we may say that, conscious as we have ever been of many defects, we trust that we have filled a not altogether useless place in connection with the Church in this Diocese during the last eleven years.

What we have aspired to, has been to be a chronicle of the principal events which have marked the progress of the Church of England in this Diocese, and to convey some general idea of important events in the mother country affecting the Colonial Church; and we believe we may say without presumption that much will be found in our columns which, in after years, will tend to illustrate the history of our Church during the period of our existence, while we have ever striven to fulfil our motto,—"SPEAKING THE TRUTH IN LOVE," and to act with

fairness and impartiality towards those from whom we differed.

We wish our successors may do far better, and may succeed to their satisfaction.

Church Intelligence.

THE BISHOP OF SYDNEY.—We regret to say that the Bishop met with an accident on Friday the 20th instant, which has prevented him from pursuing his tour to the Westward. On his way from Mudgee to Rylstone after leaving Mr. Bayley's at Havelah, he was remounting his horse, when owing to the saddle slipping the animal became frightened, and plunged violently before the Bishop was in the saddle. He was thrown with considerable violence to the ground on his knee, which was much bruised, but happily no bone was broken. His Lordship expected to be able to return to Sydney on Friday or Saturday, in this week, which we hope he will be able to do.

SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.

SIXTH DAY.

The Synod, pursuant to adjournment, re-assembled in the Church Society's Room. Minutes of preceding meeting read and confirmed.

QUESTIONS.

SYNOD ASSESSMENT.—The Rev. H. A. PALMER asked "What measures can or will be taken by the Synod to procure the payment of assessments from those parishes or districts which are at present defaulters?"—The Bishop said he thought it was the intention of Mr. Metcalfe to bring forward a resolution on this subject.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Rev. G. VIDAL asked "Whether, in the proposed ordinance for the constitution of the Church Society, clause 4 applies only to auxiliary associations of the Church Society or to all parochial associations which have been established for local objects?"—The Bishop said (presuming the rev. gentleman meant No. 4 in the regulations for parochial associations) that it applied only to auxiliaries in connexion with the Church Society.

HOLY COMMUNION.—Mr. GEORGE HIRST asked,—"Is it true that in some of the churches in Sydney the Holy Communion is administered to a large number of communicants collectively, and, if such is the case, has the practice the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese?" The Bishop said it was a fact that the Holy Communion was administered in the manner spoken of in the question, and it was also a fact that the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese had not been asked.

MARRIAGE QUESTION.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Synod resolved itself into Committee for the further consideration of the report of the Committee on the Marriage Question.

The section under discussion was No. 2, "That persons be allowed to have their marriage solemnised in any church or parish which they may prefer, without respect to residence in that parish."

Mr. A. STUART hoped some means would be suggested of getting out of the difficulty

raised in respect of the canon quoted last evening, a difficulty which stood in the way of a change all would consider a desirable one. The objection appeared chiefly to be founded on some old canon, which might to some extent be binding upon the clergy. But many of these canons were now obsolete, and in the whole body there were some which, if strictly carried out, would lead to very great inconvenience. He believed that in England there did exist some means of getting over the difficulty of marriages being solemnised in Churches other than parish Churches. If by the bishops' license banns could be dispensed with, he could not see why such license could not be extended to the solemnisation of marriages in any Churches not parish Churches. From those learned in ecclesiastical law, he heard such a dispensing power remained with the Bishop. If so, it was quite competent for the Synod to pass this resolution. As to the desirability of the change, that matter having been clearly demonstrated last evening, it would be superfluous to say any more on the subject. He begged to move, as an amendment, that after the first word the following words be inserted,—"by license from the Bishop."

The Rev. H. KING suggested that it be by "special" license, the ordinary license not seeming to cover the powers sought to be obtained.

Mr. A. STUART adopted this suggestion.

The Rev. J. VAUGHAN offered some general observations in support of the resolution.

Mr. C. STEPHEN pointed out that if the canons were binding at all the Synod could, under its 27th constitution, pass an ordinance abrogating any that stood in its way.

Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON thought it desirable to pass this resolution if we could do so. But he should be sorry to pass a resolution abrogating any canon unless it was absolutely necessary. There must be some power in the Church to grant licenses for the solemnisation of marriages in other than parish Churches. That power was deputed to the Metropolitan, and he thought there could be no difficulty in passing the amendment.

The Rev. G. VIDAL signified his assent to much that fell from Mr. C. Stephen, and took much the same view. Accordingly it was his intention to vote for the motion as it now stood.

Mr. ROLLESTON recommended this resolution as the only means of getting rid of a very great evil.

Mr. R. JOHNSON did not consider the committee would be breaking any canon by passing the resolution.

The Rev. G. N. WOODD referred to the Governor's instructions to prove that the Church of England in this colony was not a voluntary association.

Mr. W. FOSTER intended to support the original motion.

The Rev. H. S. KING drew attention to the eighth clause of the constitutions, which, certainly, he thought, recognised parishes and cures of souls.

Mr. M. H. STEPHEN hoped that the Synod would affirm that the canons were not obligatory and not binding in this colony.

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH said he supposed the Bishop acted in conformity with law and by the advice of the highest legal authority in the diocese, when he altered the canon having reference to the hours in which marriages should take place. He should vote for the question as it stood.

Mr. A. GORDON said it was impossible for him to take up and answer the many different views which had been put forward. The question to be determined was, whether or not

the canons of 1603 were binding in this colony. The Church Temporalities Act of this colony was passed for a particular purpose, and had very little to do with what might be called the general parochial arrangements of the Church. But because that Church Act did not recognise the parochial system, was the parochial system to be set aside entirely? It had been rightly stated by one learned gentleman, that parishes did not exist in this colony in the same legal sense in which they existed in England. The word parish had two significations. It had a legal signification, and it had also a distinct ecclesiastical signification. In the colony it was used in its ecclesiastical signification, and in that respect was the same as in the ecclesiastical law of England. The canons of 1603 had no more force in England over the laity than they had in this colony. He affirmed most solemnly, that the clergy of this colony, taking their license as they did, from the Bishop—who had taken the oath of canonical obedience to the Archbishop of Canterbury—could not throw off their obedience to the canons of the Church of England. But the question whether the Bishop had power to alter the canon with reference to place—as contemplated by the motion before the Synod—was to him a question of more doubt. His opinion was strongly in favour of the power of the Bishop to grant such license. He thought they would be correct in passing it in its modified form, as proposed by Mr. Stuart.

Mr. R. JONES said he hoped that the Synod would make every effort so to modify existing arrangements that the people of their communion might be permitted to get married wherever they should think best.

The DEAN had listened attentively to all the arguments which had been brought forward by his rev. brethren and other members of the Synod that day and on the previous evening, and deemed it right to say that he proposed to vote for the amendment, although he had (as being in charge of the resolutions submitted in the report of the Standing Committee) moved the resolution as printed. He had himself always carefully observed the provisions of the canon in regard of the celebration of marriages in his parish, and had always been careful to respect the ecclesiastical boundaries of the parishes under the cure of his rev. brethren. At the same time, he was very strongly impressed with the grave necessity that there was for affording such facilities for the solemnisation of matrimony between members of their Church as might tend to prevent them from resorting to the clergy of other Churches to be married. He hoped that there would be a unanimous vote, believing that what was so decided upon would have much greater weight.

The Rev. A. H. STEPHEN desired to know what the Dean meant by a "special" license? If it was meant by that the license was to be one that the clergymen render available at once, he should vote for the amendment; but if it was meant that a special license was a license, to get which the surrogate would have to refer to the Bishop, then he should vote for the original motion.

The DEAN explained that a special license meant a license for certain parties to be married by a clergyman at some particular time and place.

A Voice: By whom is the license to be issued?

The DEAN: It must be obtained from the Bishop.

Mr. METCALFE said it appeared to him that the effect of the amendment would be to forge anew the old chains under the grievance of which they all complained.

Mr. ALEXANDER STUART asked leave to withdraw the word "special," which he had rather hastily agreed to adopt, at the suggestion of some of the members of the Synod.

The Rev. GEORGE VIDAL objected to the withdrawal of the word "special" from the amendment before the Synod.

The BISHOP hoped that the Rev. Mr. Vidal would not insist on his objection to the withdrawal of that word. He had understood that the word "special" only referred to a certain speciality, and that it was not contemplated to make a direct reference to him in every case. It would be practically of no particular importance which was carried, the original motion or the amendment.

The Rev. G. VIDAL regretted to say that he could not agree to withdraw his objection to the withdrawal of the word "special."

The question was then put—to insert the words "By special license" in the amendment, and that question was negatived.

Mr. ALEXANDER STUART then moved that the words inserted be "By license from the Bishop of the Diocese."

Mr. M. H. STEPHEN could not see what was the use of the amendment, if it was indifferent whether that or the original motion was carried.

The amendment was put and negatived, and the original motion was thereupon put and carried.

The DEAN next moved,—“That it is expedient that the hours within which marriage may be celebrated be extended to 8 o'clock in the evening.”

The resolution was agreed to.

The next resolution was—“That it is expedient that by license from the Bishop of the diocese, marriages may be solemnised in private houses in cases where one or both of the parties to be married resides at least five miles from the nearest church.”

The DEAN explained that this was intended to meet the case of persons in the country who might be placed in the circumstances stated.

The Rev. H. A. PALMER moved that the words "by license from the Bishop of the diocese" be omitted, for the purpose of putting the resolution on the same footing as those that had preceded it, and to place those in the country who could not conveniently or within a reasonable time get such license in the same position as parties in town.

The Rev. C. F. FRIDDLE seconded the amendment.

Mr. M. METCALFE inquired what the practice was at present.

Mr. BARKER understood that it did not require special licenses to marry in private houses.

The words were struck out, and the resolution, as amended, agreed to.

The DEAN moved,—“That the Bishop of the diocese be requested to give effect to the foregoing (four) resolutions as early as practicable.”

Mr. METCALFE seconded the resolution, which was put and agreed to.

The DEAN then moved—“That it is desirable that application be made to the Legislature for the amendment of the Marriage Act in two particulars—firstly, that twenty-four hours' notice should be required to be given by the parties who may be desirous to be married, before the ceremony is performed; and further that a declaration should be required to be made to include the fact that the parties are both of the full age of twenty-one years, or in the event of either of them being under that age, that the consent produced is the consent of and signed by the parent or guardian duly qualified to grant such consent.”

The DEAN explained that as the law now stood marriages might be celebrated without previous notice, either by ministers of religion or by registrars. This practice had been found to be pregnant with very serious evils and liable to great abuses—to hasty, inconsiderate, and even illegal marriages, as was shown in evidence. It was thought that such an amendment of the Act as was here proposed would operate as a security against these improprieties, and he hoped the Legislature would accede to the alteration, so as to prevent improper and unlawful marriages, which commonly led to much social mischief and unhappiness. He thought it would also be desirable to prevent hasty marriages before registrars. The requirement of a declaration as to age would prevent the calamity of young people being beguiled into marriage before they were able to form a sound judgment on the important responsibilities they were about to undertake.

Mr. W. RUSSELL moved, as an amendment, that the notice be forty-eight hours.

The omission of the words "twenty-four hours" having been assented to.

The Rev. P. SMITH moved that the notice be "three days."

The committee agreed to the insertion of "forty-eight hours," and the resolution as so amended was agreed to.

The Rev. A. H. STEPHEN moved,—“That inasmuch as the Secretary and Registrar is charged with duties which, in a greater or less degree, relate to every parish in the diocese, and whereas by resolution of this committee the fees heretofore received by that officer are to be abolished, it is the opinion of this committee that a contribution from each parish should be made towards the support of the office in question.”

Mr. A. STUART seconded the motion.

Mr. S. SMITH thought it desirable that the committee should be informed as to what the duties of the Secretary and Registrar of the diocese were, what the income had been during the last two years, and how far the abolition of the marriage fees would interfere with the emoluments of the office.

Mr. R. JONES did not think they should embarrass the proceedings at this stage with this matter, which did not form part of the recommendations of the committee. The preferable course would be to give notice of the motion for some other day.

The motion was withdrawn, with a view to bringing it forward in another shape.

The five resolutions passed were reported to, and adopted by the Synod.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. ROLLESTON moved,—“That the reports of sub-committees appointed by the Synod, and all reports and draft ordinances presented by the standing committee in pursuance of resolutions of the Synod, shall take precedence of all other matters?”

The Rev. R. S. WILLIS supported the resolution on the ground that it would effect a saving of time.

The Rev. G. VIDAL thought all practical business ought to take precedence of abstract questions.

Mr. R. JONES saw considerable objections to the course proposed. That all really important business should be disposed of before business of less importance, was no doubt very desirable, but members of the Synod would act properly in exercising jealousy of their individual rights, and in not surrendering to any committee to prescribe what should be dealt with by the Synod and what cast aside. There was a danger of their drifting into the power of the

Standing Committee. On these grounds he felt unable to give his support to the resolution. The resolution was negatived.

CATHEDRAL CONSTITUTION.

MR. A. GORDON, as chairman of the committee appointed last session to take into consideration the subject of the present condition and prospects of St. Andrew's Cathedral, including the best mode of constituting the Cathedral body, and generally of rendering the Cathedral available to the completeness of the ecclesiastical arrangement of the Diocese, and to report thereon to the Synod at its next session, moved the adoption of the report agreed to by the committee. The report stated first, with regard to the present condition of the Cathedral, "1. So far as the fabric is concerned, the cathedral will, speaking generally, be in a condition to be opened for public worship so soon as the flooring now on its way from England shall arrive and be laid down, and the eastern window, also on its way from England, shall arrive and be put in. The cathedral when thus opened will, however, be far from complete, and a large sum of money in addition to what has been already expended will be necessary to finish the work. 2. The site of the cathedral is vested in the Bishop of Sydney and his successors as sole trustee by grant from the Crown, dated the 15th day of January, 1856." Second, in reference to the prospects of the cathedral, "1. A piece of land in George-street, Sydney, together with certain buildings thereon, was, by deed dated the 2nd January, 1839, vested in the late Bishop of Sydney and his successors as trustee upon trust to apply and expend the rents in and towards the building and erecting of the cathedral then erecting until the same should be finished and completed for the due celebration of public worship therein, and when and so soon as the cathedral should be so finished and completed for the celebration of public worship, then upon further trust as the Bishop might think fit, proper, or necessary to dispose of, apply, and expend the rents in and towards the support, maintenance, upholding, and repairs of the building, decorations, ornaments, and furniture of the Cathedral for the purpose of public worship. Your committee have been informed by the Bishop that this property has been leased at an annual rent of £300 (the net rental being about £230); that the rents have been hitherto partially expended in the erection of the Cathedral, in repayments to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel on account of a loan of £3000 made by them to the Cathedral building-fund, in supplying a sum of £1000 towards the expense of the flooring of the Cathedral, and a sum of £25 towards the cost of the east window of the Cathedral, being the memorial window to the late Bishop; and that the balance amounts at present to the sum of £900 or thereabouts. This balance is, according to the trusts of the deed, applicable to the completion of the building, and so soon as the Cathedral shall be opened for the celebration of public worship the annual rents will be available towards the support and repairs of the fabric and the decoration, ornaments, and furniture of the Cathedral. 2. The rents just mentioned, together with the offertory, which will be a natural consequence of the Cathedral being opened for public worship, form the only funds which can at present be reckoned upon for the future support of the Cathedral." Third, with regard to the best mode of constituting the Cathedral body, the committee, having devoted to the subject much care and attention, submitted for the consideration of the Synod a constitution, which would be found attached to the report. Fourth. The

committee had also considered in what manner the constitution drawn up by them might be practically carried into effect, and on this subject the following suggestions were submitted for the consideration of the Synod:—"1. That an annual sum be raised towards defraying the expenses of the celebration of public worship in the Cathedral by a contribution from the several parishes of the diocese. 2. That a special effort be immediately made to create an endowment of not less than £300 a year, with a residence for the Dean, and an endowment of not less than £400 a year for the Precentor, and, pending the creation of these endowments, to make an annual provision to the like extent. 3. That an endowment of not less than £100 per annum be created for each of the clerical Canons." Fifth. With regard to the manner in which the Cathedral might be made to promote the completeness of the ecclesiastical arrangement of the diocese, the committee were not in a position to offer any practical recommendation, and considered it premature to enter upon the subject until the Cathedral should have taken its place as an actually existing institution in the diocese. Should the Synod deem further consideration of this report necessary, it might be deferred till another session, or referred to the Standing Committee. The consequences of such delay, however, in determining the constitution of the cathedral, would of course be a delay in opening it. Until they had the constitution formed, the Cathedral was not in a state to be opened for the purposes of such an institution. He now moved the adoption of the report, and then he should move that the Synod go into committee to consider the constitution.

Motion put and agreed to.

MR. A. GORDON moved that the president leave the chair, and the Synod resolve itself into committee, for the consideration and adoption of the report on the Cathedral constitution.

MR. M. H. STEPHEN moved as an amendment, that the consideration of the matter stand over until the next session of the Synod. The amendment was seconded by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH, and, on its being put to the Synod, was carried.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

MR. ALEXANDER STUART laid before the Synod statistical returns of the Church of England in the diocese, and moved that they be published with the proceedings of the Synod for distribution throughout the diocese. It had, he said, been stated in the report which was laid before the Synod last week that the returns were somewhat incomplete. But he was happy to state that during the time the Synod had been sitting, many of the returns had been amended; but still the returns remained incomplete. The statistics contained a return of the number of licensed clergymen, number of catechists or lay readers, number of consecrated or licensed buildings, amount of pew rents, amount of offertory and other collections in the Church, amounts raised from other sources in parish or districts, ordinary attendances at Divine Services, number of communicants, attendance at day and Sunday schools, number of baptisms, marriages, burials, and confirmations. Seventeen parishes had not sent in returns. The total amount of pew rents received was £7164 19s. 3d. The offertory and other collections amounted to £11,823 11s.; the total amount raised from other sources was £16,634 7s. 7d. The total amount thus raised was £35,122 17s. 10d. The sum of £8418 18s. 4d., was not included in the above returns, owing to the information respecting the money not being complete. There was also a

sum of £3151 2s. 7d., raised as a Cathedral fund not included. So far as they have been able to ascertain, the amount of money from all sources raised in the diocese was about £39,200. In this amount the Glebe funds were not included, nor does the money raised for house rent in lieu of parsonage appear; so that the approximate sum raised was about £50,000. A special collection of £2000 for the Cathedral Organ, £370 for the Cathedral font, and other valuable gifts to the Cathedral, would swell the total amount raised in the diocese to about £53,000. The amount the Church received from the State was but a small portion of its revenue, and every year the amount was diminishing. Year by year, however, the Church was better able to support itself. The number of attendants at Churches was not very correct as it appeared in the returns. This was owing to a misapprehension which had existed on the part of the clergymen with reference to what was required of them. The committee hoped in future, more correct returns would be obtained. To that end the committee had prepared a certain blank form, which the Bishop would circulate to every clergyman in the parish to be filled up.

The Rev. A. H. STEPHEN said that when asking for the returns last session, he had merely wished to get the information in the gross; but has it had been prepared in detail, much valuable and interesting information had been laid before the Synod. Speaking approximately, the Church in this colony would, in his opinion, bear favourable comparison with the Church in England and elsewhere.

The Rev. H. S. KING suggested the desirability of having a column in the forms for recording the debts and liabilities of parishes, as well as their income.

The Rev. T. SMITH thought it was very necessary there should be a column for recording the amounts collected for repairs and alterations of churches and schools.

The Rev. G. H. MORETON considered that as the returns were somewhat imperfect, it would be advisable not to print them for circulation. The printing of them would probably cause dissatisfaction to those Churches who had not sent in the full information.

The motion of Mr. STUART was then put and passed.

ADHERENCE TO CONSTITUTIONS.

MR. M. CONSETT STEPHEN, pursuant to notice, moved,—“1. That it is expedient that members of the Synod should sign a form of declaration of their adherence to the fundamental constitutions, and of submission to the ordinances and rules of the Synod. That it be referred to the Standing Committee to settle such form of declaration, and submit the same to the approval of the Synod.”

MR. MACDOUGALL seconded the motion.

MR. A. GORDON opposed the motion, and in support of his opinion quoted the last proviso of the fifth constitution for the management and good government of the church in this colony.

MR. M. E. MURNIN hoped the Right Rev. President would put the question; if he should further delay to do so they would only have more speeches made.

MR. M. CONSETT STEPHEN did not know why the matter should not be discussed.

MR. MURNIN: Because the Chancellor says that the thing is sufficiently secure as the case now stands; that the law is sufficient without such additional signature.

MR. M. CONSETT STEPHEN: Who says so?

MR. MURNIN: The Chancellor.

MR. M. CONSETT STEPHEN had every respect

for that gentleman's opinion, but differed altogether from him on this point.

The question was put and negatived without a division.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

MR. ROLLESTON rose to move the adoption of the report of the Standing Committee of the Synod of the diocese of Sydney on the establishment of a "Clergy Widows and Orphans' Fund," and after explaining the general principles of the measure, moved,—
 "(1st) That as it was a subject in which all the clergy of the colony were interested, it was desirable that one general society, embracing all the dioceses in the colony, should be established; and (2nd) That the constitution of such society should be considered and determined by the representatives of the several dioceses assembled in Provincial Synod."

The motion having been seconded,

The Rev. PERCY SMITH rose to move an amendment, but was received with cries of "adjourn, adjourn." He was quite willing to agree to an adjournment, if such should be the pleasure of the Synod. With a view to test that, he begged to move an adjournment of the debate.

MR. SHEPHERD SMITH seconded the motion, which being put to the vote, was carried.

Several notices of motion were given, and then the Synod stood adjourned (at a quarter past 10 o'clock, until Wednesday at half-past 3 p.m.

SEVENTH DAY.

THE Synod met at half-past 3 o'clock, in the Church Synod's Rooms, in Philip-street.

The proceedings of the Synod were opened by the Bishop of Sydney with the appointed prayers.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

EXPLANATION.

THE BISHOP asked the indulgence of the Synod to have the question of Mr. Hirst, which had been answered on Tuesday, again read. The Clerical Secretary read the question, as follows:—"Is it true that in some of the churches in Sydney, the Holy Communion is administered to a large number of communicants collectively, and, if such is the case, has the practice the sanction of the Bishop of the diocese?"

THE BISHOP then explained that in answering the question on Tuesday he had used the word "sanction" in a somewhat technical manner. He regarded the question as asking whether the practice in question had formally received the sanction of the Bishop of the diocese. He had been since given to understand that Mr. Hirst desired to know whether he (the Bishop) approved of it, and also, that if he did approve of it, he should state the reasons for such approval. He therefore begged leave to correct the answer he gave to the question on Tuesday, not only out of courtesy to the inquirer, but also to put the Synod in full possession of his opinion upon the subject. He did approve of the practice, and in that respect it received his sanction. He had himself administered the Holy Communion in various churches in the city of Sydney, where he found it to be the practice. He might also add that for twenty-one years of his life he never employed any other method than what is termed the collective method of administering the Sacrament. He did not consider it a violation of the Rubric, otherwise he should neither practice it himself nor give his sanction to the practice in any way. He thought it was in exact conformity with the letter of the Rubric. If any gentleman thought such a practice on

the part of any clergyman was not in conformity with the Rubric, the matter might be made the subject of reference to that tribunal which the Synod had failed in establishing, and it might there be discussed. He would suggest to the Synod the propriety of allowing such practices, which were sanctioned by high authority. The late Archbishop of Canterbury had, in the most formal manner possible, sanctioned the administration of the Holy Communion in the manner complained of in the question. The matter had been referred to the Archbishop by a clergyman whose congregation was so large that it would have been getting towards evening before every one of the congregation had partaken of the Communion, unless the collective method had been adopted, and Archbishop Sumner gave his sanction to such a method. In the dioceses of Chester and Litchfield, with both of which he had been connected, the collective method of administering the Holy Communion was the rule. It was from no want of courtesy to Mr. Hirst that he (the Bishop) answered him in the manner he had done on Tuesday. He felt that he ought to be careful not to make any statement which could be regarded as prejudicing the proper consideration of any matter that might be brought forward; and under those circumstances he had endeavoured to answer the question as briefly as possible.

MR. HIRST, after the explanation of the Bishop, obtained leave of the Synod to withdraw the motion standing in his name on the business paper.

QUESTION.

MR. CONSETT STEPHEN asked,—
 "1. Does the incumbent of the parish of Holdsworth, who resides in Liverpool, the parish of another incumbent, hold Divine service therein open to the public without the assent of such last-named incumbent thereof?
 2. What are the emoluments attached to the parish of Holdsworth, and whence derived?
 and does the incumbent thereof, with the Bishop's sanction, hold any other and what appointment, or receive any other and what emoluments from Church funds, or otherwise?"

THE BISHOP stated that, with reference to the first question the matter had been the subject of a long correspondence between the incumbent of the parish and himself, and it involved many other matters besides the assent of the incumbent to the holding of the service referred to. He was ready to lay the correspondence before the Synod whenever it was the pleasure of the Synod to call for it. But in the meantime he deemed it unadvisable to give a more precise answer to the question. It was a matter which involved the administration of the affairs of the diocese by the Bishop in a very important particular. He did not think it was a matter to be disposed of either by a question such as had been given, by Mr. Consett Stephen. There were two ways in which the information could be laid before the Synod. One was by laying the whole of the correspondence which had taken place between the incumbent and himself before the Synod—and he was perfectly prepared to do that at any time. In such cases, however, it would be necessary for the Synod to bear the expense of printing the correspondence. There was another plan which could be adopted in laying the matter before the Synod, and that was by the appointment by the Synod of four or five gentlemen to inspect the correspondence, and report to the Synod such information as they might deem expedient or advisable under the circumstances. But he could not consent to the terms of the question, and he deprecated any public discussion in the Synod of matters of

this nature. He was quite willing to give the Synod all the information that might be desired in the best possible way. If gentlemen should be nominated, and they desired more information than was contained in the correspondence, he should be ready to give it. In any way, and in all ways he was prepared that the manner in which he endeavoured to govern the diocese—that was, using the word "govern" in a qualified sense, as presiding over the affairs—should be subject to the fullest discussion. But he wished, first of all, that the information should be placed before the Synod in such a manner as to enable them to come to a clear and satisfactory judgment upon it. He had nothing to conceal from the members of the Church of England in this diocese. He could say to them as Colonel Ward had stated to some gentlemen who were desirous of inspecting his office: "Gentlemen, my office is open; you may walk in at one end, examine anything you please, and then walk out at the other."

With regard to Mr. Stephen's second question, he might state that the incumbent of Holdsworth receives £100 a year from the Church and School Estates; the incumbent was expected to take charge of a very extensive parish, and in addition was expected to take part in what might be considered extra-parochial work in connection with the Asylum. The incumbent was also in charge of an outlying bush district, which was under the pastoral superintendence of the incumbent of Parramatta; he had also to take charge of Bankstown, which was seven or eight miles from Liverpool, and all this the incumbent did for the moderate sum of £100. For his other services, as principal of Moore College, he received £300 per annum additional. A portion of that sum was paid by the trustees of Moore College according to the terms of the will of the late Thomas Moore. The remainder was paid from a private source, concerning which he (the Bishop) declined to give any further information. It did not come from any clergy fund, or from any funds belonging to the Church in the colony. It came from one individual.

PROTEST.

THE Rev. G. N. WOODS desired permission to read a protest against the regulations of the Church Synod relative to the appointment of catechists and lay readers.

THE BISHOP suggested the propriety of Mr. Woods writing the protest in the form of a petition.

The suggestion of the Bishop was adopted by Mr. Woods.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND.

ON the Order of the Day being called on for considering the following motion of Mr. C. Rolleston,—
 "(1st) That as it was a subject in which all the clergy of the colony were interested, it was desirable that one general society, embracing all the dioceses in the colony, should be established; and (2nd,) That the constitution of such society should be considered and determined by the representatives of the several dioceses assembled in Provincial Synod."

THE Rev. PERCY SMITH moved, as an amendment, "That this Synod having considered the report of the Standing Committee on the establishment of a Clergy Widows and Orphans Fund, resolves that the fund in the first instance shall be for the diocese of Sydney alone."

MR. SHEPHERD SMITH was opposed to both the original motion and the amendment.

MR. M. METCALFE thought the principles laid down by the Rev. Percy Smith were very simple, and such as it was desirable that the

Synod should stamp with its approval. He should support the amendment moved by the Rev. Percy Smith.

Mr. M. E. MURFIN also thought it desirable that they should make the proposed arrangements for this diocese, leaving it to the option of the other dioceses to come into the scheme or not, just as they thought proper.

The Rev. HULTON S. KING earnestly deprecated the leaving of this matter to be dealt with by a Provincial Synod.

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH trusted therefore that the Synod would immediately devise some scheme which would satisfactorily dispose of this question. He should not propose that the nominal sum contributed should be £5 a year, but thought that it would be well to make it £10 at the very least.

Mr. ALEXANDER STUART was opposed to putting off this matter till the assembling of the Provincial Synod. It was impossible for them to say when the Provincial Synod would meet, and it was only a mockery to propose to refer it thereto.

Mr. ROLLESTON said that as it was the wish of the Synod to divide, he would waive the right of reply. He was quite willing to withdraw his motion.

Mr. R. JONES, as a matter of order, submitted that the motion must be dealt with by a direct vote. An amendment had been moved thereupon.

The amendment moved by the Rev. Percy Smith was carried.

On the motion of Mr. ROLLESTON, the President left the chair and the Synod resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the main provisions upon which the fund should be established.

Mr. ROLLESTON moved the following resolution:—"That the fund shall be under the management of a Board of trustees to be appointed by the Synod."

The Rev. PERCY SMITH moved, as an amendment, that the words "Committee of five" be substituted for the words "Board of trustees."

Mr. SHEPHERD SMITH feared that this amendment would hardly serve the purpose it was desired to secure. He thought it would be better for the Synod to adjourn till 7 o'clock, in order to allow the Rev. PERCY SMITH time to consider the now necessary modifications of the eight rules submitted by the Standing Committee.

After some discussion of a rather desultory character, on the motion of Mr. RICHARD JONES, the Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again tomorrow; it being understood that in the meantime the eight rules would be considered by a sub-committee. It was ordered that the matter, when brought on again, should take precedence of all other business.

SYMPATHY WITH THE METROPOLITAN OF THE CHURCH OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Rev. GEORGE VIDAL moved,—"That considering the published doctrines of the Bishop of Natal to be subversive of the faith of the Church, this Synod deems it right to place on record its protest against them, and further to express its sympathy with, and thanks to the Metropolitan of the Church of South Africa for maintaining the truth in a time of unexampled difficulty and trial."

Mr. E. B. DOCKER moved the previous question.

Mr. R. JONES seconded the motion of the previous question.

The Rev. G. N. WOOD said Dr. Colenso denied the Divine inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and he thought this was a sufficient ground on which to condemn him.

Mr. W. FOSTER said that it had been his intention to vote for the previous question, but he was led to a different conclusion owing to the manner in which the resolution had been treated.

Mr. M. H. STEPHEN suggested that Dr. Colenso's book should be read before any decision was taken upon its merits. He was not ashamed to confess that he had not read it.

The DEAN supported the motion for the previous question.

The Rev. R. S. WILLIS supported the resolution, as it was enough for him to know that Dr. Colenso denied the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures.

The Rev. E. M. SALLINIERE gave his support to the resolution.

The Rev. J. ELDER, for reasons stated by Mr. Jones, intended to vote for the previous question.

The Rev. W. LUMSDAINE supported the previous question.

The Rev. G. VIDAL, in reply, expressed his disappointment as to the reception the resolution had met with. Mr. Jones spoke of its interfering with the practical business of the session.

The BISHOP regretted that it had been introduced, and whilst he could not approve of the sentiments that had fallen from the mover of the previous question, he cordially approved of the reasons stated by Mr. Jones. It did not accord with the objects with which they had met that they should entertain these questions. It was impossible to say to what extent they would be carried.

The Synod divided on the question that this question be now put—Ayes, 35; noes, 32.

The announcement of the result being followed with loud cheers from the majority.

The Rev. G. E. TURNER said, having voted with the minority, he begged to protest against any idea that, because he did so, he in any measure identified himself with the opinions of Dr. Colenso.

The Rev. W. HODGSON also desired to utter his protest against the opinions of Dr. Colenso, as in former times he would have done against the writings of Tom Paine, or other infidels. He moved, as an amendment, "That the first section of the resolution (that relating to Dr. Colenso) be taken separately, leaving the expression of sympathy with the Bishop of Cape Town to be dealt with afterwards."

Mr. BARKER seconded the motion.

The BISHOP suggested that the amendment be altered for the omission of the latter section of the resolution.

The Rev. G. VIDAL then asked leave to withdraw the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. JONES doubted whether, after the Synod had voted that the question be now put, it was competent to give leave for its withdrawal. If, however, all consented, the difficulty might be got over.

The Rev. T. SMITH thought it would be discourteous to refuse permission to withdraw the motion.

The Rev. G. VIDAL said he was very unwilling to submit a subject that seemed so very plain to indignity, and he again asked leave to withdraw it.

Amendment and motion by leave withdrawn.

DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.

The DEAN of SYDNEY rose to move the following resolution,—"1. That this Synod adopts the Sydney Diocesan Committee as its agent for the promotion of those objects which that committee is designed to accomplish, and especially in reference to increasing its means of supplying religious educational works for the use of the Church of England Denomi-

national Schools in this diocese. 2. That it be referred to the Standing Committee to carry this resolution into effect." He trusted that the resolution would receive the unanimous assent of the Synod.

The Rev. W. HODGSON seconded the resolution.

Mr. E. M. STEPHEN supported the resolution. He believed that the Denominational schools had not had that attention at the hands of the Church that they deserved. He thought that the young men who were trained in those schools had gone forth into the world bearing evident marks of the training they had received; and that the teachers deserved all the support and encouragement possible.

Mr. C. ROLLESTON recognised the value of Church schools, and would exert all his local influence, as church-warden, to see if a due support could not be given to the Diocesan Committee.

The Rev. PERCY SMITH drew the attention of the Synod to the fact that no religious instruction had been yet provided for the children belonging to their Church who were on board the industrial ship *Vernon*.

The Rev. R. W. YOUNG had communicated with the Government on this subject, and had been informed by competent authority that the Government purposed to employ a lay reader or catechist on board the *Vernon*. He (Mr. Young) had searched the Act having reference to that industrial ship, and had found that the Government had no such power to appoint any lay reader thereto.

The Rev. G. N. WOOD said that it had just been suggested to him by a reverend friend, that all the lay readers and catechists should be sent on board the *Vernon*.

The Rev. R. L. KING said that if the Diocesan Committee could be made available for supporting lay readers and catechists it would be doing something that would make it well worthy of support. He only hoped that at the last great day, to which, they were all hastening, his services as a clergyman might bear any approximation to those of the lay readers and catechists whom the reverend gentleman so much despised.

The BISHOP hoped that the Synod would not be content with passing the resolution. It was a great consideration how the Church schools should be supplied with religious books under the altered state of the law. Clergymen who had to give religious instruction at the Public schools would require to have books found for them by the Church. He was reluctant to press heavily on the laity, who were so liberal on all occasions, but he felt it incumbent upon him to say that if we did not provide religious books for the use of the clergy who would have to teach in the Public schools very serious results would follow upon such a neglect.

The DEAN moved that the resolution be referred to the Standing Committee.

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH seconded the motion, and in so doing took occasion to endorse the sentiments so chastely and beautifully expressed by the Rev. R. L. KING, on the subject of the ministrations of lay readers and catechists. He had been a lay reader himself and was not ashamed to own it. It had been the first step by which he had entered on a course of labour which had terminated in his being an ordained clergyman. He had a lay reader who was employed in his parish, and who was paid by a lady living in the parish of the Rev. — and he highly estimated the services which were so rendered to those to whom he was appointed to minister.

The Rev. H. TINGCOMBE said he took some blame to himself for not having answered a

remark which had been made about the ministration of a lay reader at Camden church. Mr. Hough, now a student of Moore College, in his capacity as catechist, had, when he (Mr. Tingcombe) was ill, read prayers in the church of Camden, and had also read a sermon. He could not see that there had been anything wrong in that.

The BISHOP said he had been credibly informed by a gentleman that a layman had read prayers even at the Church of St. Mary, Denham Court.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CUSTODY OF REGISTERS.

Mr. RUSSELL, pursuant to notice, moved the following resolution:—"That the report relating to the custody of the register of baptisms, marriages, and burials, now in the hands of the Registrar of the diocese, be adopted."

Mr. C. STEPHEN seconded the adoption of the report.

Mr. W. PARKER thought the report as it stood could not be adopted. He begged to move, as an amendment, "That all the words after the word 'that' in the first line of the 10th clause be omitted with a view to the insertion of the following words:—That in the opinion of this Synod it is highly expedient for the interests of the public that the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials, with the indices, in the custody of the Registrar shall be deposited under legal sanction in the office of the Registrar General of the colony, and the Synod respectfully requests that the Lord Bishop of the diocese will, as early as practicable, bring under the notice of the Government the necessity for steps being immediately taking to cause the transfer of the said registers."

Mr. C. ROLLESTON seconded the amendment.

Mr. E. O. SMITH supported the amendment, and contended that the books could not be wrested from Mr. James.

The Rev. H. A. PALMER was clearly of opinion that Mr. James was entitled to compensation. Mr. James's demand was not an extravagant one, and it was to be regretted that the Government had not complied with that demand years ago.

Mr. C. STEPHEN reviewed the whole question, and contended that Mr. James had no claim to the registers. He, however, hoped the amendment would be carried.

Mr. A. GORDON supported the amendment, which it seemed to him would deal with the matter in the most practicable way.

Mr. RUSSELL replied.

The question that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question, was then carried.

The amendment was also carried.

The Synod, at a quarter to 11 o'clock, adjourned until half-past 3 o'clock on Thursday.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Synod met at half-past 3 o'clock, in the Church Society Rooms, in Philip street.

The proceedings of the Synod were opened by the Bishop with the appointed prayers. The minutes of the previous meeting were read.

In the minutes was the following protest of the Rev. GEORGE N. WOODD:—

PROTEST.

against the regulation of the Church Society relative to the appointment of catechists or lay readers.

Dissentient:

Because 1stly, the appointment of lay readers in the terms of the Bishop's license, is contrary to the express words of the Holy Scriptures, which declare in the Epistle of St. Paul

the Apostle to the Hebrews, "that no man taketh this honour unto himself but he that is called of God, as was Aaron."

Because, 2ndly, the appointment is contrary to the twenty-third article of religion, which declares that it is not lawful for any man to take upon him the office of public preaching before he be lawfully called and sent to execute the same.

Because, 3rdly, the appointment is contrary to the preface to the form and manner of making, ordaining, and consecrating of bishops, priests, and deacons, which directs that no man be suffered to execute any of the said functions of bishop, priest, or deacon, except he hath had episcopal ordination.

Because, 4thly, when a minister allows any man who has not had episcopal ordination to preach publicly in a congregation, he acts in contravention of the solemn promise which he made when he was admitted to the holy order of priesthood, when he promised, by the help of the Lord, to give his faithful diligence always to administer the doctrine and Sacraments and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church and realm hath received the same.

GEORGE N. WOODD.

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH submitted that the protest ought not to be entered on the minutes. He begged leave to move the erasure of the protest on the minutes. The motion was seconded by the Rev. WILLIAM HODGSON.

After some discussion in which the Chancellor Mr. W. Owen, the Bishop, Mr. Woodd, Mr. R. Jones, took part Mr. T. Smith, withdrew by leave, his motion.

The BISHOP said that before he signed the minutes he begged leave to enter his protest against Mr. Woodd's protest in the most emphatic manner possible. The protest was respectfully worded, it was true, but it was not pertinent to the matter in hand.

The minutes were then confirmed by the Synod, and signed by the President.

ORDER OF VOTING.

Mr. FOSTER, pursuant to notice, asked the Chancellor in which order a clergyman—not having a separate cure of souls, but sitting as a representative member—is required to vote.

The CHANCELLOR, replied as follows:—The clergyman, so being a member of the Synod, is required to vote with the laity—as a representative member.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BURIAL GROUND.

Rev. GEORGE TURNER, pursuant to notice, asked the following question:—"Have the members of other religious denominations an equal right with the members of the Church of England, or any right at all, to the use of the Church of England burial ground and to the ministrations of the clergyman in the interment of their dead at Ryde, or any other part of the diocese? And if not, what is the nature of the powers vested in the trustees or churchwardens to refuse such interments?"

Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON (the Chancellor) replied as follows:—The answer to this question depends entirely upon the terms of the grant, or other instrument, under which the burial ground at Ryde, or any other place in the diocese, is held. I am certain that in some cases the members of other religious denominations have not any right to share with the members of the Church of England in the use of a burial ground, and in such cases it is the duty of the trustees, as legal owners of the ground, to protect the exclusive right of the members of the Church of England to the use of the ground. I think it impossible that there can be any case in which the members of any other denomination can have a right to

the ministrations of a clergyman of the Church of England in the interment of there dead.

EXPLANATION.

The BISHOP then addressed the Synod as follows: "Having been informed that the meaning of the answer given by me, yesterday, to the question of Mr. Consett Stephen, relative to the incumbent of the parish of Holdsworthly holding Divine service within the parish of Liverpool, may not have been completely understood, I think it right, by way of further explanation, to state that, having reference to the terms of the question, it was out of my power to give a categorical answer, to it. The matter involved in the question having been the subject of a long correspondence between the incumbents of Liverpool and Holdsworthly and myself, I could not give a short answer, of a particular kind, to the question, which might not be as unfair towards one of the parties to the correspondence as a like answer, of another kind, would be towards the Synod. I am, however, quite willing (with the concurrence of the incumbents of Liverpool and Holdsworthly) to lay the whole of the correspondence before the Synod for the perusal of every member. Or, with the like concurrence, I will lay it before any four or five members of the Synod, leaving it to them to say whether it will be desirable, and for the interests of the Church, that I should give to the Synod a full and detailed explanation of the whole matter. I have, as I stated yesterday, nothing to conceal; but it is a matter of grave consideration in which I am not unwilling to avail myself of the advice of the Synod, whether the interests of the Church will be promoted by making public the correspondence in question. I, however, in this respect, place myself in the hands of the Synod. But I must, at the same time, take leave to remind the Synod that the matter may be found to involve the Episcopal administration of the diocese, and in whatever degree it shall be found to do so, the duty which I owe to the clergy of my diocese, and in the position in which I stand as Bishop towards them, and the members of the Church generally—will preclude my delegating to the Synod, or to any other body, any responsibility which, by virtue of my office, I am bound to take upon myself. I may also state that with reference to the resolution on the subject of the registers, that I have complied with the request of the Synod, and sent a copy of the resolutions to the Colonial Secretary in an official form, with a request that it might be brought before the Executive Council with as little delay as possible, in order that the inconvenience under which the public were at present suffering might be removed. And I wish also to state, with reference to the report which was brought up by Mr. Russell,—and which was dealt with by the Synod according to its peculiar fashion in the present session,—that I purpose, as far as I have the power, and having respect to Mr. James's asserted right to the registers, to use my best endeavour, that the public shall have the right and privilege of access to these registers in the same manner that they have access to other registers, and upon reasonable terms.

DENHAM COURT.

The Rev. G. N. WOODD said that on the previous day of meeting, the Bishop stated that a layman had, in the Church at Denham Court, performed Divine service. He (Mr. Woodd) had been minister of that church for eight years, and he had no recollection of the circumstance, nor could he form any idea as to the name of the person. He should be

glad if the Bishop would inform him as to the name of the culprit.

The Bishop objected to answer the question as he might, by so doing, be exposing the gentleman in question to censure.

RIGHT OF INCUMBENTS.

Mr. CONSETT STEPHEN obtained permission of the Synod to withdraw the motion standing in his name, *c.*, the business paper, which was as follows,—“That this Synod is of opinion that the incumbent alone of each parish should have the exclusive right of the cure of souls within such parish, and that the licensing or permitting any other clergymen, without the assent of such incumbent, to perform any ministerial duty or act within such parish—whether in the parish church, or other church chapel, or place—is undesirable, as not being within the spirit of the laws or policy of our Church.”

The Bishop might be permitted to state, with reference to the motion, that when a clergyman accepted a cure with the understanding that any arrangement with respect to services should be carried out, he could not afterwards complain of the arrangement, or require to be relieved from it. Should that particular arrangement be changed for another, the clergyman who was the incumbent might, at the time such change was proposed, object to it. But if the clergyman should then acquiesce, and make no objection, he would be precluded from objecting at some time, perhaps for years, after the change had been made and acquiesced in without objection from him.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The DEAN moved,—“That the following members of Synod be appointed members of the committee of the Church Society:—Messrs. Alexander Gordon, M. E. Murnin, M. Metcalfe, C. Rolleston, T. W. Smart, Alexander Stuart, George Thorne, G. F. Wise, J. P. Mackenzie, Shepherd Smith, Edward Knox, and George King, who, together with the representatives of parochial or district associations, and all clergymen licensed in the diocese being members of the society, with the Bishop of the diocese as president, and his Excellency Sir John Young as patron, shall form a committee for managing the affairs of the society; that the Rev. Canon Allwood and Mr. J. G. Ewer be the secretaries of the society.” The passing of such a motion, he said, was rendered necessary, in order to meet one of the regulations of the society which had been agreed to by the Synod a few evenings ago.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. W. B. CLARKE, put to the Synod, and carried.

VACANCIES IN STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. STUART moved,—“That the vacancies in the Standing Committee caused by the lamented death of the Hon. James Macarthur, and by the resignation of Mr. M. H. Stephen, be filled up by Messrs. William Foster and George Foster Wise.”

The DEAN seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. A. H. PALMER, in the absence through illness of the Rev. A. H. Stephen, moved,—“That, inasmuch as the Secretary and Registrar is charged with duties which, in a greater or less degree, relate to every parish in the diocese, and whereas by resolution of the Synod the fees heretofore received by that officer are recommended to be abolished, it is the opinion of this Synod that provision be made by the Church for the support of a registrar of the diocese.” Such an office, he contended, was necessary, and it could not be denied that it was an office in connection with

the Church. They were, therefore, all of them, more or less, interested in the matter. The office should be maintained, and the salary to the officer should be commensurate with the duties that were necessary to be performed.

Mr. A. GORDON seconded the motion.

Mr. R. JOHNSON said it appeared to him they would be doing great injustice to the Registrar of the diocese if they did not pass the motion. The Synod ought to have taken care that provision was made for the Registrar, before they passed the resolution interfering with his rights.

Mr. METCALFE thought no one doubted the right of Mr. James to compensation; but the question for the Synod to determine was the manner in which that compensation was to be raised.

The motion was then put and carried.

The Rev. A. H. PALMER then moved,—“That in the opinion of this Synod, the provision for the office of Registrar should be made by contributions from the several parishes of the diocese, in the proportion to be determined by the Standing Committee.”

Mr. A. GORDON seconded the motion.

Mr. RUSSELL thought the matter might be postponed for a while.

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH trusted the question would not be postponed. The Synod would be nullifying what it had already done if they postponed the consideration of the question.

Mr. W. BARKER thought the motion was incomplete. It ought to be divided into two parts. The first part ought to have stated what provision should be made, and the second part should have stated how that provision was to be raised. He moved, as an amendment the omission of all the words after the word “that,” and that the following words be inserted,—“the sum of £500 per annum be provided for the registrar.”

Mr. R. JONES could not concur in the amendment which had been moved by Mr. Barker. The question was—what was a fair salary for them to give to their secretary? It was not, in his opinion, incumbent upon the Church to give to their registrar and secretary such a rate of salary, which would actually be higher than what they paid their clergy. Besides this salary of £500, the registrar would have additional emoluments. The present registrar was, as he understood, also registrar for the other dioceses in the colony, and would continue to derive emoluments from that.

The Bishop said that Mr. Jones was mistaken. Perhaps the Synod would hear the Bishop of Newcastle.

The Bishop of NEWCASTLE said that Mr. Kerrison James had hitherto been continued by him as the deputy registrar of his diocese, but that he had given that gentleman notice that his services as such would not be required after the close of the present year.

Mr. R. JONES: Then it appeared to him to be quite clear that Mr. James would have all the less to do. It was quite right that the Church in this diocese should adequately pay the Secretary of the Diocese for what he had to do, but he thought for them to guarantee £500 a-year was altogether too much. He was under the impression that the same officer (the Registrar) would derive emoluments from fees or some other sources, but if that was not the case to the extent supposed, it would of course affect the settlement of the question. If Mr. Barker's amendment, that the words be omitted after the word “That,” were agreed to, he should be prepared to move an amendment on the amendment which had been brought forward by that gentleman. He thought that they

were bound to see that some definite arrangement should be made relative to the secretary and registrar in connection with the Synod. It was very unsatisfactory that they should have to impose so great a tax as they did now upon the services of their clerical and lay secretaries, and upon the members of the Standing Committee. He felt that they were under very particular obligations to all of those gentlemen who had, at a great sacrifice of time and labour, actively sustained the burden to which they were subjected by the business of the Synod. But for these gentlemen he thought that the business must have broken down. It was very desirable, he thought, that they should have a paid officer of the description referred to—one who would at once be registrar of the diocese and secretary to the Synod.

The Bishop explained to the Synod that the officer who should discharge the duties of secretary and registrar would be required to know how to conduct official correspondence with the Government—to be thoroughly acquainted with the history of the Church property in the different parishes, and to know how such properties were to be managed, as were specially vested in the Bishop, as trustee for the church. The person would have to be a man of ability and experience, and be sufficiently remunerated to obviate the necessity of his having to engage in any other occupation. There was a clerk, too, whose services would be required—the clerk at present engaged being paid, as he believed, as much, or nearly as much, as was now proposed to be paid to the registrar. There was also a boy retained at the office, to go on messages. As the Synod had in its wisdom, expressed itself in favour of the abolition of the fees from which the registrar was now paid, it certainly behoved the Synod to say how they proposed to pay that officer, and what. He thought that the difficulty in obtaining the proportionate contributions from the various parishes of the diocese would be very great. He was favourable to the putting by £1 out of all the voluntary “offerings” which should be made to the clergy for the marriage solemnised by them during the year.

The Rev. W. B. CLARKE had understood that the marriage fees had been already abolished, and did not think that the required amount could reasonably be expected to be made up out of such voluntary payments.

Mr. W. FOSTER objected to the principle of having any purely voluntary taxation by the Synod for what sums the Church of England might require to be raised. There ought, in his opinion, to be some quasi compulsory system of taxation adopted. Every churchwarden when elected might be required—before being admitted to be a churchwarden of the Church of England in connexion with the Synod—to pay a certain sum down as a sort of entrance fee; the money thus raised going to form a fund for this and such like purposes of general character. He objected to the amendment proposed by Mr. Barker, and was rather inclined to the tax proposed by Mr. R. Jones if the sum were to be raised to £500. They must create some fund that could be relied upon if they were to carry on the business of the Church in a satisfactory manner. A fixed provision was absolutely necessary. He should vote against the original motion, but he did not think that Mr. Barker's amendment would meet the requirements of the case.

Mr. BARKER said it was quite certain, after what the Bishop had stated, that the person, to be secretary and registrar must be a person of considerable attainments; not every person who might offer himself would be found fitted

for the office. He was quite willing to modify his amendment so that the salary of the registrar—with the fees and other emoluments which he might receive—should at least be £500 per annum.

The Rev. E. M. SALINIERE said that they had already made great concessions to people who wanted to get married; they might however go too far. He thought it would not be too much for persons wishing to be married out of their parishes to have to pay one pound for it. He suggested that they would do well to tax the parishes rateably, according to the number of marriages celebrated during the year. (No.)

Mr. PINNEY thought it seemed to be admitted by all that there ought to be a fund. The difficulty was, how the money was to be raised. As to the sum that should be awarded for the registrar's salary, there was only an approximation of opinion about that. He would suggest that the salary of this officer should be treated as an annual charge upon some fixed fund. If this officer was to be looked upon as a necessary officer of the Church at large, the payment of his salary ought to be charge upon one general fund. He hoped the Synod would come to some definite understanding on the subject.

Mr. J. P. MACKENZIE addressed the Synod on the question.

The BISHOP explained that the only fees which the registrar now had, according to the practice, was that which he might derive from the issue of faculties for repairing and consecrating a Church, and a license fee at the appointment of a churchwarden in such cases as those wherein there had been an irregular appointment of such an officer. The present registrar received 5 per cent. on the incomes of the Moore and the Bishopthorpe Estates.

Mr. OWEN suggested that steps should be taken to establish this fund at once. The parishes, if rateably charged, could at least contribute to form a sufficient sum for the payment of the registrar during the first year.

Mr. ROLLESTON protested against the determination of the salary of the registrar being thrown upon the Standing Committee.

The Rev. HULTON S. KING addressed the Synod, and insisted strongly on the various difficulties which surrounded the subject.

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH should vote for the amendment moved by Mr. Barker. He believed that the parishes would cheerfully pay the sum demanded of them.

Mr. E. O. SMITH suggested that the matter be referred to a select committee.

The Rev. G. H. MORETON suggested that certain payments should be sent in to a common fund for the first year, such payments to be proportionate to the amount voluntarily paid for the solemnisation of marriages.

On the motion of the DEAN, the Synod adjourned at 6 o'clock until 7 o'clock.

CLERGY WIDOWS' AND ORPHAN FUND.

On the motion of the Rev. PERCY SMITH, the Synod, resolved itself into committee for the consideration of the "Rules for the management of the Clergy Widows and Orphan Fund for the Diocese of Sydney."

Rule 1. That the fund be called "The Clergy Widows and Orphan's Fund" was carried without discussion.

Rule 2. That the fund shall be under the management of a board of trustees, consisting of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, who shall be chairman, and seven others, three of whom shall be clergymen and four laymen, appointed by the Synod.

Mr. A. GORDON drew the attention of the

committee to Rule 2 as being one which involves the legal basis of the society.

Mr. R. JONES pointed out that by rule 3 one laymen and one clergyman were to retire annually; therefore, if they had a greater number of laymen than clergymen, the laymen would have four years' tenure of office, and the clergymen three years. He thought it would be desirable to have the same number of laymen as clergymen.

Mr. SHEPHERD SMITH said the rule had been drawn up in exact accordance with the wording of the rules of the society in Victoria and South Australia, where the rule had been found to work well.

Mr. M. METCALFE thought it was the wish of the Synod that the number of clergymen and laymen should be equal.

On the motion of Mr. RICHARD JONES, the word "seven" in the second line was omitted, and the word "eight" inserted. The word "three" in the last line was also omitted, and the word "four" was inserted.

The question that the rule, as amended, stand one of the rules of the society, was then put and carried.

Rule 3. "That one clergyman and one layman shall retire annually, but be eligible for re-election."

The Rev. R. W. YOUNG moved that the word "but" be omitted, and that the words "and not" be inserted.

The motion was put and negatived.

On the motion of the Rev. PERCY SMITH, rules 4 and 5 were adopted.

The Rev. PERCY SMITH then moved the adoption of rule 6 as follows:—"That an annual subscription of five pounds be required from each clergyman licensed to a cure of souls in the Diocese, such subscription to commence within six months after the fund shall have been established; or, in case of clergymen newly entering the Diocese, within six months from date of license; and the widows and orphans of subscribing clergymen, and they only, under any circumstances, shall participate in the benefits of the fund." He stated that some clergymen were in favour of compulsory subscription from all clergymen, and others were in favour of voluntary subscription. He was in favour of the former, and he begged to move the clause as read.

The BISHOP took exception to the word "required" in the clause, and expressed his doubts whether the clause could be carried out in the terms in which it was now drawn.

Mr. A. STUART stated that the point referred to by the Bishop was the point of difference among the members of the sub-committee, and he proceeded to explain the steps taken by the sub-committee, before arriving at the decision as expressed in this clause. He strongly supported the clause as read, and warned the committee against adopting words less stringent.

Mr. SHEPHERD SMITH objected to the compulsory subscription, and stated that if some amendment were not moved he should move the insertion of the following words:—"Who may desire to participate in the benefits of the fund."

The BISHOP thought it would be better to use some more definite phraseology at the beginning of the 6th rule.

The Rev. R. W. YOUNG moved the omission of the words "to a cure of souls," in the second line of the clause.

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH opposed the amendment, and urged that the words should be retained.

Mr. A. GORDON suggested that there should be two classes of subscription—one compulsory and the other voluntary.

The Rev. PERCY SMITH, in accordance with

the suggestion of Mr. Gordon, moved the omission of the words "required from" in the first line, with a view to the insertion of the words "paid by."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Rev. R. W. YOUNG then moved his amendment, namely, the omission of the words "to a cure of souls."

The BISHOP thought that any clergyman who was licensed by the Bishop should be allowed to participate in the benefits of this fund.

The Rev. PERCY SMITH contended that it should be confined to clergymen licensed to the cure of souls, otherwise it would open the door to professors of the University and others.

Mr. R. JONES suggested to the Rev. Mr. Young that he should insert the word "licensed" in his amendment.

The Rev. W. SCOTT thought this fund should be available to the working clergymen of the diocese—clergymen who are licensed to the cure of souls,—and not to those clergymen who had incomes from other sources than the Church.

Mr. JONES pointed out that if this were carried out it would exclude all curates.

Mr. W. FOSTER suggested that the difficulty should be met by inserting a proviso in these words—"provided that the trustees may reject the subscriptions of any clergyman not licensed to the cure of souls."

The amendment moved by the Rev. R. W. YOUNG was then put and carried.

Mr. SHEPHERD SMITH then moved an amendment in the terms "who shall desire to become a subscriber," after the word "diocese" in the second line.

Mr. M. METCALFE opposed the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Rev. A. H. PALMER desired to know what steps would be taken in the case of those clergymen who neglected to subscribe for six months, but who desired afterwards to subscribe to the fund.

Mr. SHEPHERD SMITH explained that this difficulty was provided for in the 8th rule.

Mr. R. JONES pointed out that the 8th rule did not meet the case suggested by Mr. Palmer, because that clause only provided for the cases of those clergymen who had commenced to subscribe but who had afterwards ceased to subscribe.

Mr. A. STUART maintained that the 8th rule did provide for the case of a clergyman newly arriving in the colony, and who had failed to subscribe to the fund for some time after arrival.

The BISHOP thought the 6th rule a very wise one, and he thought it would be better to meet the difficulty raised by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, and mentioned by Mr. Jones, by making a new clause.

The Rev. Mr. PALMER again insisted on the necessity for making some rule to provide for the case of a clergyman who, after arrival in the colony, failed to subscribe for a term of six months.

Mr. A. GORDON thought a discretionary power should be left in the hands of the trustees to deal with isolated cases. He also moved that the insertion in the 6th rule of the words "save us hereinafter provided" after the word "circumstances" in the last line.

After some discussion as to the necessity or otherwise for this amendment, Mr. GORDON withdrew his amendment, and the clause was then put and agreed to.

The Rev. PERCY SMITH moved the adoption of rule 7, as follows:—"That every parish or ecclesiastical district shall be required to raise in aid of the fund, annually, in such manner

as the parishoners may elect, a sum not less than five pounds for each clergyman employed in the parish or district, and that in addition thereto, subscriptions and donations be invited from the laity."

Mr. A. GORDON objected to the words, "shall be required," in the first line.

The Rev. PERCY SMITH contended for the retention of the words proposed to be omitted.

Mr. M. METCALFE moved the omission of the words, "shall be required," and that the words "be requested" be inserted in their stead.

The amendment was put and agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was put and passed.

The Rev. P. SMITH moved the adoption of the 8th rule:—"After the year 1867 all subscriptions payable by the clergy to this fund shall be due on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and must be paid on or before the 28th day of February and 31st day of August respectively ensuing; and any clergyman omitting to make such payment of subscription shall forfeit his claim upon the fund, but such claim shall be revived upon his payment of arrears, with interest at ten per centum *pro annuo*, and a fine of two shillings and sixpence per month for every month during which such subscription has been in arrear; but should any clergyman's subscription remain unpaid for two years, such clergyman shall finally and absolutely forfeit all claim upon the fund and the payments he may have made thereto."

Mr. W. FOSTER called attention to the words "such claim shall be revived on payment of arrears." He thought that the word "shall" was too strong. He moved the omission of the word with a view to the insertion of the word "may."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Rev. T. SMITH thought that a clergyman should participate in the funds in proportion to the amount of his payment. If he paid double, he ought to be entitled to a double allowance.

The rule as amended was agreed to.

Mr. A. STUART moved the following additional rule:—"That the trustees shall be at liberty to permit the admission to the fund of any clergyman, whether newly entering the diocese or not, who shall have failed to subscribe or pay in accordance with the provisions hereinbefore mentioned, upon such terms as shall include all arrears, both in respect of his own and the parochial subscription, with such additional sum, by way of fine, as to them may seem fit. And all clergyman admitted to the benefit of the fund under the terms of this clause, shall be subject to the conditions prescribed by clause 8."

Mr. FOSTER thought that the new rule was directly contrary to the concluding portion of a previous clause.

Mr. A. STUART considered that the rule, although it might appear somewhat stringent, was absolutely necessary for the protection of the fund. It was extremely desirable that the trustees should have it in their power to impose such a fine, in order that the fund might be placed in as good a position as if the clergyman had subscribed from the commencement.

Mr. G. F. WISE suggested that instead of a fine of an amount not stated, the rule should enact that the amount of back subscriptions, with interest from the commencement, should be paid.

Mr. OWEN considered that, as the rules at present stood, this clause and a preceding clause were inconsistent with each other, and were calculated to produce great hardship. A clergyman who had subscribed for a certain

period, but who, from some cause, had failed to subscribe for two years, would be irrevocably excluded; whereas a clergyman who might have been resident in the diocese for a number of years, would be admitted to the advantages of the fund.

The BISHOP considered that there was great force in the objection stated by Mr. Owen, and suggested the withdrawal of the clause.

After some remarks from Mr. R. JONES,

Mr. A. STUART withdrew the clause until the remaining clauses on the paper should have been disposed of.

Mr. KNOX suggested that an amendment in clause 8 would meet the difficulty. That clause might be made to read: "But should the subscription of any clergyman, whether newly arrived in the diocese or otherwise remain unpaid for two years," &c.

Rule 9 was postponed.

Rev. P. SMITH moved the next clause,— "That two-thirds of the entire income of the fund to be thus formed shall be funded at interest for a period not less than ten years, and that under no circumstances whatever shall the trustees permit any demands to be made upon such 'Reserve Fund' until the expiration of that period."

Mr. S. SMITH moved that the words "two-thirds" be omitted after the first word of the clause, and that the words "one-half" be substituted. He thought that it was objectionable that the fund should be tied up for a number of years. The fund could bear the death of two or three aged clergymen, whose widows, being advanced in years, would not long be a drag upon it. The death of the younger clergy was more to be apprehended, as their widows would, in all probability, survive for a period of twenty or thirty years.

Mr. M. METCALFE seconded the amendment. He considered that if one-half of the fund was placed at interest, it would be amply sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case.

The amendment was agreed to. The clause, as amended, was agreed to.

The Rev. PERCY SMITH moved the next clause as follows:—"That the remaining moiety shall be set apart to satisfy claims of widows and orphans that may arise after the establishment of the fund, and all expenses which may be incurred in its management, any surplus to be invested at interest, but both principal and interest to be available for payment of claims." Agreed to.

The Rev. PERCY SMITH moved the adoption of the 13th clause,— "That, after ten years the interest from the 'reserve fund' together with the whole of the annual contributions, shall be available as required to meet current claims."

Mr. R. JONES moved the insertion of the words "but not the principal," after the words "reserve fund."

Mr. T. J. JACQUES suggested that the word "only" should be inserted instead of "but not the principal."

Mr. FORSTER said that taken in conjunction with the 10th clause, the present rule left it doubtful whether or not the reserve fund should continue as a reserve fund.

The BISHOP considered that the obvious meaning of the clause was that after the expiration of ten years the interest might be touched but not the principal.

Mr. W. OWEN thought that the difficulty would be best obviated by the insertion of a proviso at the end of the clause.

Mr. R. JONES's amendment not having been seconded, was not put. The clause as read was agreed to.

The Rev. P. SMITH moved the adoption of Rule Fourteen,— "That, subject to the consent

of the present trustees, any sums now set apart or devised, or dedicated for the maintenance of the widows of the clergy, shall, as soon as the present claim falls in, be administered under these rules."

The BISHOP of SYDNEY did not know the meaning of the clause, and should be glad of some information upon the subject.

Rev. P. SMITH said that if, on the extinction of existing claims on the Broughton and Moore funds, the trustees considered it desirable to place them under the management of the trustees of this fund, the trustees might be empowered to accept the control.

Mr. A. GORDON thought that the clause was very good as a recommendation, but it was legally inoperative.

Mr. FOSTER considered that it was just possible the trustees of the present funds might get an Act passed to enable them to hand over the funds in the way suggested; and if so, the clause might prove useful.

The clause was, by leave, withdrawn.

The Rev. P. SMITH moved the next clause: "Every claimant on this fund shall forward particulars of such claim in a prescribed form, to the trustees, who shall examine into and determine its validity within three months of its being presented." Agreed to.

The Rev. P. SMITH moved the adoption of the 15th rule: "A clergyman, upon ceasing to hold the Bishop's license, shall have one-half of his subscriptions to the fund repaid within three months of that event being notified to the trustees." Agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER moved the insertion of the words "and in such case shall have no further claim upon the funds" at the end of the clause.

The amendment was agreed to.

The clause, as amended, was agreed to.

Rev. P. SMITH moved the next clause, and it was agreed to as follows: "In the event of a clergyman dying, leaving subscriptions in arrear, provided that such do not extend over a period of two years, his widow or children, upon payment of the amount overdue and interest thereon at the rate of ten per centum *pro annuo*, shall be entitled to receive the same pension or allowances as if the subscriptions had been regularly paid." Agreed to.

Rev. P. SMITH next moved the adoption of the 17th clause: "That until the ability of the fund be more definitely ascertained, the widow of a subscribing clergyman shall receive at least twenty-five pounds per annum, payable half-yearly."

After some remarks respecting the reading of the clause,

Mr. A. STUART said that it was hoped that the ability of the fund would be such as would secure to a widow at least £25 a year until investigation should show that the fund would bear no more. Much would depend upon the manner in which the fund was supported by the Church.

Mr. DOCKER moved the insertion of the following words, after the first words of the clause: "so long as the funds be sufficient," in place of the words "until the ability of the fund be more definitely ascertained."

After some discussion, the amendment was withdrawn, and the clause agreed to.

The Rev. P. SMITH moved the next clause:—"That until the ability of the fund be more definitely ascertained, the mother or person acting as guardian of children of a deceased clergyman shall receive an annual allowance of £5 for each child till such child shall have attained the age of sixteen years."

The Rev. H. A. PALMER pointed out that a widower might pay £5 a year for nine years, and yet under this clause his child would not receive any benefit.

Mr. E. G. WARD moved the omission of the word "sixteen," with a view to the insertion of the word "eighteen."

Mr. S. SMITH pointed out that lads at the age of sixteen could provide for themselves.

The Rev. S. MITCHELL thought that the clause would operate very harshly in the case of girls.

Mr. E. O. SMITH was willing to extend the ten to "twenty-one" years in the case of girls.

The Rev. P. SMITH said that all would be willing to extend the term from sixteen to eighteen if the fund would bear it, but it would not.

Mr. WARD withdrew his amendment.

The Rev. Mr. YOUNG moved the addition of the following words to the end of the clause:—"If a boy, and if a girl until she attain the age of eighteen years."

The Rev. P. SMITH thought that, having regard to the capabilities of the fund, it would be better to allow the rule to stand unaltered.

The amendment was then put and negatived; and the clause as submitted was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. ALEXANDER STUART, it was agreed by the committee that a new clause should be here inserted to stand a clause 19.

Clause 20. "A widow of a clergyman shall cease to have any claim whatever upon the fund if she marry."

This clause was amended by striking out the word "whatever," and, so amended, the clause was agreed to.

Clause 21. "A yearly statement of the receipts and expenditure of the fund up to the 31st day of December in each year, duly audited by two auditors appointed by the Synod, shall be laid before the Synod at its first ensuing sittings, and every third year there shall be a special report by the trustees for presentation to the Synod and circulation amongst subscribers."

On the motion of the Rev. PERCY SMITH, this clause was agreed to without amendment.

Clause 22. "The revenue of the fund only shall be responsible for the claims that may be made upon it, and the directors and trustees are and shall be free from any personal liability as to the investment of moneys or the administration of the fund."

On the clause being moved by the Rev. P. SMITH.

Mr. E. M. STEPHEN moved the omission of the words "directors and." The words were struck out, and the clause so amended was agreed to.

Clause 23. "Each trustee who shall be elected by the Synod shall thereupon execute a deed or declaration of trust."

Mr. W. POSTER said that the clause would be more intelligible if it were explained as providing that the trustees by executing the deed, or declaration of trust, became trustees in law as well as in name.

Mr. BARKER said the execution of the deed would be a means of proof, if there should be any subsequent breach of trust.

The clause was put and agreed to.

Clause 24.—"A trustee shall be disqualified, and his office be vacated, by absence from the colony for twelve months, by any act of insolvency, or by incapacity."

On this clause a discussion arose as to the possible vacation of office trustee by the absence of the Bishop. The clause was amended by the insertion of the words "other than the Bishop," after the word trustee.

The BISHOP inquired what was the precise meaning of the word "incapacity?"

Mr. OWEN explained that the term was always used in the requisite legal provisions as to trustees.

Mr. E. O. SMITH said that the term might refer to possible cases of mental derangement.

The clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 25. "The Synod shall have power to remove trustees by vote, and to appoint others in their stead."

Mr. POSTER moved that the word "others" be omitted, with a view to the insertion of the word "another." Agreed to.

The word "their" was also altered to "his." Mr. E. KNOX moved that the words "and to fill up any vacancy that may occur, occasioned by death or resignation," be added at the end of the clause.

The motion was seconded and passed, and the clause agreed to.

Clause 26. "It shall be the duty of the trustees to order and see that all subscriptions, donations, collections, or revenue from every source, shall be paid in as soon as received to the credit of the fund, at such bank as the trustees may determine upon." Agreed to.

Clause 27. "No payments shall be made out of the fund except by cheque upon the bank, to be signed by two of the trustees, and countersigned by the secretary."

The clause was amended by striking out all the words after trustees. The clause as amended was agreed to.

Clause 28. "That the clergy of the other dioceses in the colony may be admitted to this fund, provided the same regulations be adopted by the Synod of such dioceses respectively."

The Rev. PERCY SMITH, in moving this clause, expressed a hope that the scheme would include the other dioceses of the colony.

Mr. DOCKER hoped that these rules, when adopted by the other dioceses, would be submitted to the Provincial Synod.

Mr. OWEN moved that the words "the same," in the second line of the clause, be altered to "that similar."

The BISHOP thought this rule unnecessary. It would be quite time to consider the clergy of the other dioceses in this matter when they should express a desire to come.

The Rev. PERCY SMITH withdrew the resolution.

Mr. BARKER suggested that these rules should be re-committed.

The Rev. P. SMITH withdrew the resolution.

Mr. ALEXANDER STUART moved that the bill be re-committed for the purpose of adding to the clause 8, as printed, the following words, "unless again admitted under the provisions hereinafter contained."

The amendment was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. STUART, a new clause was inserted (as clause 9), that the trustees have power to re-admit a clergyman who had failed in his payments for two years, on terms which shall include the payment of all arrears with interest.

Mr. ALEXANDER STUART moved a new clause—to stand as clause 19—making provision for the children where there was no widow, and that for girls, if unmarried, the provision should be continued until they attained the age of twenty-one years.

The BISHOP thought it would be a serious charge upon the fund.

Mr. S. SMITH suggested that the clause should be withdrawn for further consideration.

After some further discussion in which Mr. E. O. SMITH, the Rev. Thomas Smith, and the Rev. H. A. Palmer took part,

The clause was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. ALEXANDER STUART proposed, as a new clause, "That these clauses cannot be repealed, altered, or added to, without the sanction of the Synod."

This was to stand as rule 28.

This clause was ordered for consideration on the following day.

The Synod then resumed, the Chairman reported the rules with amendments, and

obtained leave to sit again to-morrow—to take precedence of all other business.

DIOCESAN REGISTRAR AND SECRETARY.

On the motion of the DEAN, the Synod resolved itself into committee for the consideration of the question respecting the Registrar of the diocese.

The DEAN then moved,—“That the Registrar of the diocese shall discharge the duties of secretary to the Bishop of the diocese, and also of secretary to the Synod, and that the salary be at the rate of £500 per annum.”

Mr. ALEXANDER GORDON seconded the motion. He pointed out that the Synod had done two things; they had strongly recommended the abolition of the marriage fees, and they had also recommended that provision should be made for the officer called the Registrar. Those two recommendations could not be carried out unless some such provision as had been proposed by the Dean were adopted by the Synod. He thought £500 a year would not be too great a salary for the Registrar, considering the duties that gentleman would have to perform.

Mr. RICHARD JONES moved that all the words after the word "that" be omitted from the motion, and that the following words be inserted in lieu thereof:—"that the Standing Committee be accordingly instructed to increase the contributions now made from the several dioceses, so as to enable them to provide as an annual salary for the secretary and registrar a sum not exceeding £300 per annum." He thought £300 would be quite a sufficient salary for such an officer. He would rather see the matter referred to the Standing Committee, for them to report as to whether it was practicable or expedient to combine the two offices of registrar and secretary to the Synod before the Synod decided upon it.

Mr. E. O. SMITH seconded Mr. Jones's amendment.

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH hoped the Synod would testify its approval of the remarks made by the Chancellor.

Mr. FORSTER supported the original motion.

The BISHOP felt perfectly satisfied with the Chancellor's proposition. It seemed a feasible one; and he would be happy to use his best endeavours to assist the Standing Committee in bringing the question to a successful issue. He was glad to find that the Synod had agreed that there should be a salary provided for the registrar and secretary. A heavy responsibility devolved upon him, and he should not feel justified in endeavouring to discharge his episcopal functions without some assistance from a secretary. He thought the combination of the two offices—secretary of the Synod and registrar—was an easy one, and one that would be very properly managed. He was more confirmed in his opinion by knowing that the Bishop of Newcastle contemplated making a similar arrangement in his diocese. With regard to the raising of the salary, he thought it would be disgraceful in a diocese like that of Sydney, if adequate funds were not raised. And considering the immense advantages which would be conferred upon the parishes and the clergy, and the members of the Church of England, by abolition of the marriage fees, no difficulty ought to be experienced in obtaining the money.

The amendment was put and lost. The original motion was carried by a considerable majority.

The DEAN then moved—"That it be referred to the Standing Committee to make the necessary arrangements to carry out the foregoing resolution."

The motion was seconded by Mr. A. Gordon, and carried unanimously.

The Synod resumed, and the Chairman reported progress.

The resolutions were adopted by the Synod. The Synod, at a quarter past 11, adjourned until half-past 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

NINTH DAY.

The Synod met at half-past 3 o'clock, in the Church Society's Rooms, in Philip street.

The proceedings of the Synod were opened by the Bishop with the appointed prayers.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and with a verbal amendment—made on the motion of the Chairman of Committees—were confirmed by the Synod, and signed by the President.

QUESTION : CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY.

The Rev. R. W. YOUNG gave notice of his intention to ask the following question:—"Whether it is true that the trustees of the Camperdown Cemetery permit other than deceased members of the Church of England to be buried in that ground?"

On the motion of the Rev. PERCY SMITH, the Synod resolved itself into committee for the considering the rules for the management of the Clergy Widows and Orphans Fund.

The rules were severally gone through by the committee.

In clause 2, the word "President" was substituted for *Chairman*; and in clause 4, the word "trustees" was substituted for *Board*.

The following words, on the motion of Mr. ALEXANDER STUART, were inserted at the end of clause 8:—"Unless again admitted under the provisions hereinafter named."

Clause 19, (one of the two new clauses proposed to be inserted) was moved by Mr. ALEXANDER STUART, in the following terms:—"That in the case of a clergyman dying and leaving a child or children, but no widow, or in the case of a widow dying before the child or children shall have respectively attained the age of sixteen years, the trustees shall have power to make such addition to the allowance of any such child as they shall deem fit: Provided that such addition shall in no case exceed a sum equal to the prescribed allowance to each child, nor in the whole exceed the amount which would have otherwise been payable to a widow."

The BISHOP had objected to the proposed clause as brought forward yesterday evening, but was perfectly satisfied with what was now proposed.

The clause was adopted by the committee.

A verbal alteration was also made (of no great importance) in the 22nd clause as printed.

Clause 28 (the second of the two new clauses) was moved by Mr. ALEXANDER STUART, in the following terms:—"The foregoing rules may be amended, repealed, or added to by the Synod. Provided that any proposal for such alteration shall be lodged with the Standing Committee at least three months prior to the meeting of Synod, and that the Standing committee shall thereupon give notice to members of the Synod by circular or advertisement three times in a Sydney daily paper at least one month prior to such meeting of Synod." Mr. Stuart briefly stated to the committee the grounds on which this clause had been framed, to be submitted to the Synod.

Mr. E. B. DOCKER asked whether there was any provision to be made for the admission of the clergy of other dioceses to the benefits of this fund.

The Rev. G. H. MORETON wished to know whether, if a clergyman connected with the diocese assured under the rules were to leave the country, such a clergyman would, if he

continued his payments, be in a position to claim the benefits of the fund? He wished also to know whether, in the event of an assured clergyman dying without either wife or children, he might will any benefit accruing under the fund to a mother, sister, or other relative?

Both of these questions were answered by the Chairman in the negative.

The Synod resumed, and the rules were reported by the chairman with amendments.

On the motion of the Rev. PERCY SMITH, the rules for the Clergy Widows and Orphans Fund were adopted.

NOMINATION OF TRUSTEES.

The Rev. PERCY SMITH moved, pursuant to notice, the following resolution,—"That the following gentlemen be the Board of trustees of Clergy Widows and Orphans Fund:—Lord Bishop of Sydney, Rev. Canon Allwood, Rev. Thomas Kemmis, Rev. Percy Smith, Rev. Hulton King, Mr. Shepherd Smith, Mr. M. E. Murnin, Mr. Edward Knox, Mr. Richard Johnson."

Mr. RICHARD JONES moved, as an amendment,—"That, under the rules now adopted by the Synod, a Clergy Widows and Orphans Fund for the diocese of Sydney be and is hereby established."

This motion, moved by Mr. R. JONES, was agreed to, and then the Rev. P. Smith's motion (as above set forth), was put and passed.

Mr. R. JONES moved that the following words be added to the Rev. P. Smith's motion:—"That the said trustees be requested to keep to the rules now adopted for the management of the Clergy Widows and Orphans Fund during the recess, and to submit to the consideration of the Synod at its next session such an alteration of them as to them may seem expedient." The rules had been prepared very hurriedly, and, although every credit was, of course, due to the sub-committee for the care and trouble they had taken in the preparation of these rules, it was desirable that there should be every room for amendments.

Mr. ALEXANDER STUART seconded the motion, which was agreed to without discussion.

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE FOR AMENDMENTS IN THE MARRIAGE ACT.

The DEAN moved,—"That petitions from this Synod be presented to the two Houses of Legislature, praying for amendments to be made in the Marriage Act of the colony, in accordance with the resolution passed by the Synod yesterday evening, and that the Lord Bishop be requested to sign the petition on behalf of the Synod."

The motion was seconded and adopted.

INCAPACITATED CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. THOMAS HAYDEN moved,—"That in the opinion of this Synod, it is expedient that some pecuniary provision be made for clergymen who, by reason of age, lengthened illness, or other adequate causes, are incapacitated from discharging the duties of their sacred office, and that this matter be referred to the Standing Committee for their report next session."

The Rev. PERCY SMITH seconded the motion. Mr. A. GORDON suggested to the Synod the advisability of referring the matter to a select committee, instead of to the Standing Committee.

The Rev. THOMAS HAYDEN then, by leave, amended the latter portion of his motion, by the substitution of the following words:—"and that this matter be referred to a select committee, consisting of the following members: The Rev. Percy Smith, the Rev. William Lumsdaine, the Rev. Thomas Smith, Mr. M. H. Stephen, Mr. M. E. Murnin, Mr. George King, and the mover."

The motion, as amended, was then put to the Synod and carried.

ADDRESS TO PRINCE ALFRED.

Mr. ALFRED COOK, pursuant to notice, moved,—"That so soon after the arrival of the Prince as may be found convenient, an address be presented to him from this Synod, signed, by its President. That a draft of such address be at once prepared by—committees and presented at its sittings on Friday next for approval. That such address be illuminated on vellum, and presented by the Metropolitan in the presence of the members of the Synod, who shall be called together by circular for that purpose. That the committee have charge of the arrangement for carrying the same into effect."

The BISHOP questioned whether the motion was quite in order; the name of the proposed committee ought to have been stated.

After some short discussion of a conversational character, Mr. Cook, by leave of the Synod, withdrew his motion.

TRIBUNAL.

Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER, pursuant to notice, moved,—"That the Standing Committee be requested further to consider the matter of the establishment of a tribunal pursuant to the provisions of the 18th Constitution, and to report to the Synod at its next session."

Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL seconded the motion which was carried.

CONSECRATION OF BURIAL GROUNDS.

The Rev. G. TURNER moved, pursuant to notice,—"That it is the opinion of this Synod that all burial grounds which are now attached to the various churches throughout the diocese, should be duly consecrated by the Bishop, and specially dedicated to the use of the members of the Church of England, and that other religious denominations have no legal right to the use of the same." Since he had entered the Synod that evening, he had learned, with some surprise, that the motion of which he had given notice had been regarded by members of other denominations as an evidence of hostility on his part towards other religious bodies. Once for all, he begged most distinctly to disclaim any such feeling. He desired to live peaceably with all men. In his parish a necessity had arisen for some clear decision upon the question hereby raised.

Mr. RUSSELL seconded the motion.

The BISHOP thought the Bishop was quite as competent as the Synod to entertain such a question as this. It involved considerations which came peculiarly within the office of the Bishop. If the burial ground at Ryde had not been duly consecrated, application to the Bishop should have been made to the Bishop on the subject.

The Rev. Mr. TURNER, by leave, withdrew his motion in deference to the suggestion of the Bishop.

REGISTRAR'S FEES.

Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL, by leave, withdrew the following resolution standing in his name on the business paper:—"That Mr. Henry Kerrison James, the Bishop's Secretary and Registrar, be required, with all reasonable dispatch, to make out and deliver to the Synod, or to the Lord Bishop, an account, as specifically as he can, of fees received by him for searches and certificates of, for, or relating to, the registration of baptisms, marriages, and burials, from 1st January, 1836, to the present time."

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Mr. HENRY LUMSDAINE moved (pursuant to notice), the following resolutions:—"1. That, in the opinion of the Synod, the value of any educational system is to be chiefly measured by its success in training children brought under its influence in principles of

religion and morality. 2. That, in accordance with the sentiment of the foregoing proposition, the Synod desires to echo the opinion of the Right Rev. the President, in his opening address, "That it is the duty of the clergy to visit, as far as possible, all Public schools to which they have the right of admission." 3. That the cost of supplying any deficiencies in the government aid for maintaining the efficiency of Denominational schools, should be considered by Churchwardens as a primary charge on the funds of the parish."

The Rev. THOMAS SMITH objected *in toto* to the whole of these propositions moved by Mr. Henry Lumsdaine. He begged to move the previous question.

Mr. W. FOSTER seconded the motion for the previous question.

The Rev. HULTON S. KING supported the original motion as containing some germs of truth. He thought that the terms of the resolution had been far too severely criticised.

The resolution, by leave of the Synod, was then withdrawn.

ADJOURNMENT.

The BISHOP said it had been to him a matter of great thankfulness that the proceedings of the Synod had been conducted with so much propriety, order, and good feeling, and, as he thought, with such happy success. He thought they had accomplished much more than appeared upon the minutes of their proceedings. They had gained experience, and the debating powers of the members—especially some of the younger members—had been exercised. He believed they had done some things which, under the blessing of God, would tend very materially to promote the well-being of the Church, and, ultimately, the good of the people of this colony. They had placed their valuable society—the Church Society—on its proper footing. He was glad to find the Diocesan Synod had not superseded the Church Society, but that that Society had become, what it ought to be, the handmaid of the Church. And he trusted that handmaid would never suffer from want of a proper supply of the means of dispensing the blessings which she would fain scatter throughout the land with a very large and liberal hand. He trusted the society would not be lost sight of in the pressing business of the Synod, and that those kind friends who had undertaken the circulation of a statement which had been prepared on the subject would, as soon as opportunity allowed them, again take up the matter. The Society was still very far behind—there was still a heavy debt of £800 pressing upon it. Fresh applications for assistance from the society were being continually brought forward; and unless a vigorous effort was made by the members of the Church at large, the society, at the very moment when its greatest success seemed to have been achieved by its being adopted by the Synod, would be found to be comparatively helpless—only able to carry on its present operations, and not to carry on that aggressive warfare which was essential to success. It was impossible for the society to retain its ground unless it advanced. There might, perhaps, be some evils, attending that desire to advance, if they were not regulated by prudence; but he was happy to say, they had the very ideal of prudence in the secretary to the society, the Rev. Canon Allwood. He trusted the officers of the society were all so harmoniously adjusted and beautifully balanced that in carrying forward their designs they would act with all the decision with which they ought to be endowed, and be guided with all the prudence with which their affairs had hitherto been conducted. That very excellent society, the Diocesan Committee, had now assumed a very important aspect. It had

taken its proper place, and would, he hoped, be sustained in its operation by contributions from every member of the Synod. The members of the Synod would be doing a great kindness if they were to inspect the list of subscribers to the Diocesan Committee, and, if they did not find their names placed on the list, they would place them there, together with the amount of their contribution to the society. He thought it was the business of the local boards to get money for that society. The churchwardens and the offertory ought not to be called upon to find money for school furniture, &c. The local boards might open a fresh lead, as the miners would say, and obtain subscriptions for school furniture, Bibles, and Prayer Books. The subject of the Haslem Creek cemetery was also one upon which the members of the Synod might congratulate themselves—perhaps it might be a little too soon. At any rate, they had done all that was possible under the circumstances, and they had been assured that their desires in the matter would be granted. He had reason to believe a bill had already been drafted, and if it became the law of the land, he thought the position of the Church in respect to burials at Haslem Creek would be as good as, under the circumstances could be looked for. He did not approve of Haslem's Creek himself; but the Cemetery had been formed there, and they must make the best of it. The abolition of the marriage fees was a great triumph which the Synod had, he hoped achieved. There was, however, one of the four resolutions on that question which had been passed by the Synod, with which he could not concur. He thought the permission to marry in any parish or church the parties pleased was not one which could properly be granted. The object of the prohibition was to prevent marriages being solemnised in a hasty or inconsiderate manner. The utmost that could be done, as far as he was at present advised, was to allow persons to be married in a different parish to that in which they resided, if they attended a church in that other parish. Suppose, for instance, one of the parties resided in the parish of Waverley, and the other in the parish of Newtown; and that one of them attended St. James's Church, and the other St. Philip's Church. What he proposed was to allow those parties to marry either at St. Philip's or St. James's, as they might think proper. The matter of the registers had been settled entirely to his satisfaction. The statistical return was another important matter which had been brought under the notice of the Synod. The compilation of the table returns which he had sent in had involved a considerable amount of labour on the members of the Standing Committee—and the thanks of the Synod were especially due to Mr. Alexander Stuart for the care and time he had bestowed in the compilation of the table. There was also a terrier, as it was called, of the Church property, which had been placed in the possession of the Standing Committee, and which he proposed should be put into some form, so as to enable any person who might desire to do so, to inspect it, and obtain any information he required with respect to Church property. It was unpleasant to be always dunning people. But there were certain parishes who had not paid their contributions towards the synodical expenses. There were several defaulting parishes—namely, Kelso, Paddington, Mudgee, Dapto, Dubbo, Jamberoo, Orange, Carcoar, Manly, and Pyrmont. The first three parishes had paid one-half their respective assessments. He thought the best plan they could adopt in reference to those parishes was to get the Standing Committee to apply personally to the

representatives of them, and get those representatives to represent to their districts that they could not be subjected to the discredit of representing parishes which appeared to be in a state of insolvency. (Laughter.) The sum each parish had to contribute was not very large, and he trusted that some effort would be made to get the money paid. He should take the advice of the Standing Committee as to the time when the Synod should be again convened. The Bishop of Newcastle had informed him that in the beginning of the month of May, next year, he proposed to assemble the clerical and lay members of the Synod in his diocese. About that time the Synod of the Diocese of Goulburn would probably also meet, and when the Synods of those two dioceses and the diocese of Sydney should have met, the effect of their action might be that they would be able to summon into existence that now rather mythical body, the "Provincial Synod." He hoped that that body would be found to prove useful—that, if not as a court of appeal, it might yet be found to be a great relief and safeguard if there ever should, unhappily, be a time when a clergyman might have to be tried for false doctrine, heresy, or schism. The utility of the proposed Provincial Synod in such a contingency he looked upon as being of neither dim nor shadowy character. He desired to say that it had been a matter of great satisfaction to him to have had the presence of the Bishop of Newcastle at the deliberations in Synod, and that he had derived great benefit from his right rev. brother, and had been cheered by the kindly interest he had pleased to manifest in their proceedings. He cordially thanked his Lordship for having come to be with them, and for having patiently sat, night after night, at their meetings. He trusted that the clergy would return to their pastoral charges cheered and encouraged by the goodly array of lay gentlemen whom they had seen deeply interested in the affairs of the Church, and that they would feel that their joint deliberations had been productive of good to the Church. Such a union as had been manifested by that assemblage of clergy and laity was a proof of strength,—one that gave an earnest that the work of the Church would go forward in this land. He very heartily thanked the gentlemen of the Synod who had formed a sort of ministerial body for him; who had not only assisted him and the Synod, but who, when defeated, had been good enough not to resign. He believed that the session of the Synod was now brought to a termination.

Mr. E. MURNIN moved a vote of thanks to the secretaries for the very efficient manner in which they had discharged their onerous duties.

Mr. T. J. JACQUES seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. METCALFE moved a vote of thanks to the Bishop for the admirable impartiality, ability and dignity with which he had presided over that session of the Synod.

The Rev. GEORGE VIDAL seconded the motion which was put and unanimously carried, all the members of the Synod standing up.

The BISHOP said he sincerely thanked the members of the Synod for the compliment they had paid him. He felt very deeply and warmly towards all of them upon that occasion. He could not, he thought, convey to them his feelings better than by saying he thanked God for their behalf as well as upon his own, for the success which had attended their labours.

The "Te Deum" was then said by the Bishop and the members of the Synod, the benediction was pronounced, and the Synod adjourned *sine die*.

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ST. SILAS' NEW CHURCH, WATERLOO.—At a Public Meeting held in St. Silas' School-room, Waterloo, on Monday Evening, the 12th August, it was decided to take steps for the erection of a Church, on the site adjoining the Parsonage, and a Committee was formed for that purpose.

It is scarcely necessary to speak of the need of a new Church in this locality, where there is such a large and ever increasing population, a very considerable number of whom are members of the Church of England.

The building of a Church at the present time in Waterloo, is a matter so much affecting the best welfare of the inhabitants, and is of such urgent necessity, that all members and friends of the Church of England, must feel the importance of obtaining at once, the combined aid and efforts of all persons interested, and that earnest and prompt measures should be used so as to ensure success.

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