

Our Home Letter.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

How any church living in the full blaze of nineteenth century civilisation can permit its members to be deluded by such absurdities as the "Holy Coat of Treves" passes the wit of man to conceive. Yet Rome allows any good Catholic to believe that either the coat of Treves or that of Argenteuil, or both, to be the seamless garment for which the soldiers cast lots at the foot of the cross. In 1844, 600,000 pilgrims visited Treves to see the Holy Coat, to the great profit of the church and town. In 1891, the coat meanwhile having been encased in three several boxes and walled up in the high altar, is once more to be shown. Three new railway stations are being built, and huge barracks erected to accommodate the expected crowds. Will not some new Johannes Rooge, braving the perils of excommunication come forth, and from within the church denounce this huge inquiry. Out of evil some good may come, and the old Catholics of Germany ought to be largely recruited by disgusted papists who cannot swallow a palpable absurdity. How strange to find that Newman could admit a potency of miracle, dormant or energetic, in the thousands of relics which Rome exhibits to her adherents.

From Treves to Berne is no very great journey, and every lover of liberty must feel an interest in the 700th anniversary of the free city of Berne. Originally, like most free cities, it was an aristocratic corporation, but as it formed a nucleus round which gathered a group of free states, it has become the capital of the most democratic country in the world. A curious feature in the celebration was the opening ceremony, which was held in the cathedral familiar to thousands of tourists, but in which no clergyman took any part. The organ performance took the first place, and a splendid choir of Swiss singers discoursed national music; but the pulpit was occupied by a Berne statesman, who delivered an historical oration. It is to be observed that he exhorted religion to recover the ground she has undoubtedly lost in Berne; and most readers will agree that his own presence in the pulpit was a mark of the decline of national religion. There were no prayers or other religious service, and indeed Swiss Protestantism is at a low ebb, a fact which may explain the success of the Salvation Army there. When at Chillon lately, I heard many interesting particulars of the female captain who was interred in the famous Chateau for several months. General Booth himself has been enthusiastically received at Cape Town, and will doubtless extend his tour to the antipodes. He is to prospect for a dumping ground for the London slums in South Africa; but very little has been heard lately of the social Salvation Scheme beyond the issue of salvation matchboxes, bearing the motto, "Blood and fire!"

The death of the Dean of Bristol, at the age of 91, removes one of the oldest upholders of evangelical truth. Dr. Elliot was best known and best abused for his sturdy refusal to allow certain statues to be erected in Bristol Cathedral; but he was also an able scholar and minister of the Gospel. No appointment has yet been made, nor has Dean Forrest's place been supplied at St. Jude, though rumour has it that Bishop Barry has been approached on the subject, as well as the Rev. E. A. Stuart, son of the late Sir Alexander Stuart. By some accident it has come out that Mr. Joynt, of Sheffield, has been asked by the C.M.S. to undertake episcopal duties in one of the localities in Uganda, where Bishop Tucker desires to found a separate see, the Niger, should Bishop Growther adhere to the native church, which may be formed, on the upper Niger, of which Lokerja is at present the centre. The most remarkable fact about this is that as soon as it became known that Mr. Joynt might go out to Africa several neighbouring clergy expressed their desire to accompany him. Bishop Tucker has now over 70 offers of service in response to his appeal for 40 men.

Chester was somewhat surprised to see its bishop riding about to visit its diocese, but the Bishop of Salisbury is now to be seen on a walking tour at the head of a number of lads who belong to his school in Salisbury. "Bus bishops are common enough, but this is, I fancy, quite a new departure in England."

Another episcopal new departure has aroused a storm of High Church criticism. Most people are aware that Lord Plunket, Archbishop of Dublin, has taken the Reformed Episcopal Church of Spain and Portugal under his wing. He endeavored to induce the Irish Bench and the Lambeth Pan Anglican Synod to consecrate a bishop for this Church. This they refused to do, some through timidity, others through the notion that, the ground being occupied by the Pope, it would introduce a schism. However, they allowed him, without protest, to ordain and confirm on the Iberian peninsula. But for convenience he has ordained a gentleman according to the Spanish ordinal in his private unconsecrated chapel; and then the uproar began. The reason is not far to seek: The Spanish Church is decidedly Protestant, and in adopting our prayer book, has made some alterations in a Protestant direction. This has caused it to sink in the nostrils of the upholders of apostolical succession and the sacrifice of the mass, who seize the opportunity to deny and vilify the man. They would rather that these men should be driven back to the Church of Rome, and compelled to find refuge in non-

episcopal churches, rather than the Protestant idea of the Church of England should be in any sense confirmed. As the 1st of September approaches the interest of school managers in the freeing of their schools increases. Roughly speaking the schools in the south will gain, those in the north will lose. Fees may still be imposed in cases where there is a loss, and the experiment is being tried. Bishop Moorhouse has issued an appeal for help, in which he speaks very strongly of the ill effects of Godless education, as studied by him in Victoria, and trusts the church schools will be supported.

The Bishop of Carlisle has had a pleasant surprise. An unknown person has given him £10,000 for the augmentation of ten poor livings. With characteristic common sense the Bishop chose the livings before he announced the gift.

Children's Column.

THE PRIZE FLOWER OF A LONDON COURT

JENNY'S GERANIUM;

CHAPTER XI.—CONTINUED.

But all the time that these dark thoughts held him prisoner, his daughter's ministrations to his slightest wants were of the gentlest character. She talked soothingly to him, as if he were of her own age, yet with all the loving reverence of a child for the best of fathers; she brought her work near his poor bed, and while her fingers were nimble and dexterously busy, she chatted about things that would interest him, until the father was obliged to close his eyes, she so reminded him of her who had gone. Many a time in simple faith did the child lift up her heart in prayer to God, that her father might recover, and that he might never again give way to drunkenness. This, too, was the father's own prayer. One of those marvellous changes of thought and feeling had passed over him which we can never explain, never understand, logicise about them as we will. He had come to himself, and, with strong crying and tears, was now seeking out a place for repentance.

As under Dr. Adam's skilful treatment he gradually grew better, Jenny found herself dreading his going out once more into old scenes of temptation and among his companions in sin. What if he should give way again? what if his present repentant state of mind should be like the morning cloud and early dew? She could not bear to contemplate the consequences of his reverting once more to his old habits.

One evening—it was the first evening he had sat up so long—Mat came in, as usual, after having had "a few words with the Court," as he said, and John Sandford was sitting, pale and emaciated, looking at Jenny's flower, and thinking of that terrible night when he had taken it to the "Grapes" to barter away for even a mouthful of spirits.

"I shall never be able to repay you for all your kindness," he said to Mat; "but I hope to be a better man than ever I have been yet."

"That is well said, my friend," returned his companion. "I like to see a good hope in a man; it brings light and joy along with it, like the rising sun."

"There is one thing I want to do at once," said John Sandford, "and that is, to fulfil the promise that I made you when you so generously bailed me out. I want to sign the pledge."

Jenny gave a very cry of delight, and Mat Freeman clapped his great hands with intense satisfaction.

"I have received," he said, taking out his pledge-card, which he eyed affectionately, "many a man's signature in the course of the last two or three years; but I never took any one's with so much joy and thankfulness as I shall receive yours. It's the right thing for you to do: I am sure you will say so when you have been a total abstainer as long as I have."

With a trembling hand John Sandford signed his name; and to this day on Mat Freeman's card the signature may be seen beneath the curious scrawl of "Jem Banks."

"May God help you to keep your pledge!" said Mat, reverently; "and He will give you every day more and more strength to keep it, if you do but ask Him."

That was a very happy evening in Challoner's Court. The voice of prayer was heard ascending from John Sandford's dreary room.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CHOLERA IN CHALLONER'S COURT.

And they call it a fever, Putrid or low; But I and the weaver, Both of us, know That the fetid well-water, and steaming styes, And the choked drains' gases, that unseen rise, Subtle and still, Sure and slow, Certain to kill With an unheard blow, Are the fiends who poisoned that maiden's breath, And cling to her still as she sleeps in death!

It happened, as the reader has seen, that John Sandford's reformation took place at the same time that Mat

Freeman was beginning to sow good seed in such a hard, barren soil as Challoner's Court; and the first thing that the navy did was to secure his friend's co-operation in the work. It was in vain that the other pleaded "nervousness" and asked for more time.

"I hold," said Mat, "that fat sinners ought not to make lean Christians; and that if we have been mighty in the service of the devil, we must be just as mighty and valiant in the service of the Lord. Now, Mrs. Peters is doing her work well, but she can't be in this court every day; besides, I myself believe that we must have people sober before they can be brought to listen to the Gospel. Jem Banks has begun already, and I do believe that a few sober working men in this abominable court would make a great change in it. And who knows," said Mat, with a radiant smile, "but that we may see a flower in every window yet?"

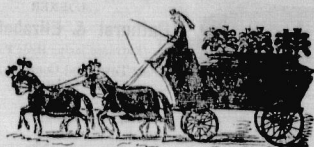
(To be continued.)

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The Australian Record.

SYDNEY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1891.

CADBURY'S COCOA—ABSOLUTELY PURE—CADBURY'S COCOA

The Week.

Deaconesses and Sisterhoods. The General Synod by their votes affirmed the desirability of these two orders. The decision must, of course, carry weight as coming from the General Synod, but no sisterhood can be recognised in any diocese until such diocese has determined to do so. It was a matter of common conversation during the recess that evening, after the vote was taken, that had the previous question been moved it would have been supported by the great majority of the Synod, and then a decision upon this question would have been avoided.

Aborigines. The Rev. F. T. Whittington, of Brisbane, in speaking to the resolution moved by Mr. Young for the Bishop of Perth (who, we regret to say, was prevented by illness from attending), of the necessity of taking up more thoroughly the work of evangelization of the aboriginal tribes of the continent, expressed an opinion that the Church because of the nomadic habits of the aborigines not located in towns would never be able to do much among them until it found some men sufficiently devoted to follow their kind of life. To this the Primate very pointedly remarked, "If we have special difficulties in reference to a special duty we ought to make special efforts to overcome those difficulties. Whatever I can do in the way of forwarding the resolution I shall be heartily glad to do." Should there be a necessity for adopting Mr. Whittington's suggestion it will be only following out the plan pursued by some missionaries in China, who assume the dress and manners and customs of the Chinese.

Election of Bishops. Sir George Verdon moved in the absence of Mr. Godfrey, "That the time has arrived when it is expedient in future elections of Bishops in the dioceses of Australia and Tasmania an effort should be made in the first instance to select some suitable person fully qualified within the diocese." In speaking to the resolution Sir George said it was only fitting "that those who had borne the burden and heat of the day in the service of the Church in Australia should look for promotion in that Church." The remark met with applause, and the sentiment expressed is in accord with the utterance of Dr. Barry some three years ago at one of the sessions of our Diocesan Synod.

The Primate. The General Synod closed last Saturday, and perhaps some of the business, as is usually the case, was hurried through at the bag end of the session. The termination of proceedings no doubt was felt a relief by many, if only for one reason, that absence by the clergy from parochial duties and laymen from their usual avocations was a matter of some importance. The greatest responsibility, however, rested on the President. An amount of concentration of thought was absolutely necessary, and this continuous tax in view of the weighty subjects debated must have been somewhat trying. The unanimous vote of thanks carried by hearty acclamation to the Primate for the courtesy and ability with which he had guided the proceedings must have been very gratifying to his Lordship.

Brief Notes.

The Rev. G. C. Grubb commenced his mission at St. Barnabas' Church on Sunday last, when he preached to crowded congregations.

The quinquennial session of the General Synod was brought to a close on Saturday last.

Lord Jersey advocates the union of religion and education.

Miss Parkes, sister of the Premier, died at Faulconbridge on Saturday last in her 81st year.

The French Government have issued a circular to the Bishops at Rome advising them to discourage pilgrimages to that city.

On Sunday last a new Church was opened at Baulkham Hills. A special service was held in the Church, in which the Ven. Archdeacon Gunther and the Revs. F. R. Elder and C. Blackett took part. Archdeacon Gunther preached.

Special services in connection with the thirty-first anniversary of the William-street Wesleyan Sunday-school were held on Sunday last.

The annual tea meeting of the Women's Christian Association was held in the Protestant Hall on Wednesday last. Lady Jersey, Mrs. Millard and Mrs. Warner addressed the meeting.

The anniversary tea and public meeting in connection with the Sussex and Liverpool Streets Mission took place on Tuesday evening in the Mission Hall.

A bill for the repression of drunkenness will be laid on the table of the Reichstag on its meeting in November next. The measure even for Germany is a drastic one, more so than any such legislation in England.

A Methodist (Eumecical Council) commenced in New York on Monday. 120 British delegates were present.

An unsuccessful effort has been made to destroy the Archbishop's palace at Trieste in Austria.

The University Senate has agreed to set apart a site near St. Andrew's College for a Wesleyan College, but has refused to grant a site for a hospital for sick children.

Mr. Thomas Pratt, financial agent of the London Missionary Society, has received a cablegram from London instructing him to build a steam launch for Mission work on the Fly River, New Guinea.

A bazaar in aid of the funds of the Waverley Presbyterian Church was opened in the local Athenaeum Hall on Tuesday afternoon by Mr. J. Marks, M.L.A.

The Rev. F. Haviland from South Grafton preached his first sermon last Sunday at Gulgong. He will be inducted by the Bishop of Bathurst on the 18th instant.

The Car of Russia has abandoned the holding of Court balls and intends to devote the money thus saved to the Russian famine funds. The peasants in the Baku district are dying from starvation by thousands.

Coming Events.

We shall be glad to publish in this column notices of coming services or meetings if the Clergy will kindly forward us particulars.

ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.

Sun., Oct. 11.—11 a.m., The Dean; 3.15 p.m., Canon Kemmis; 7 p.m., The President.

ANTHEMS.

11 a.m.—"In Jersey is God known."—Clarke Whitfield. 3.15 p.m.—"The Lord is great in Zion."—Best.

DIOCESAN.

Sun., Oct. 11.—St. Barnabas'. Rev. G. C. Grubb. Mission.

Sun., Oct. 11.—Vaucluse, Watson's Bay, Confirmation and Sermon, The Primate.

Mon., " 12.—Committee Church Society, Chapter House, 4 p.m.

Tues., " 13.—Committee, Lay Readers.

" " 13.—Committee, Clergy Widows' and Orphan's Fund.

" " 13.—Induction of the Rev. J. Howell Price at St. Saviour's, Redfern, 7.30 p.m., The Primate.

Wed., " 14.—Liverpool, Confirmation, The Primate.

Thurs., " 15.—Presentation to Archdeacon King by the Chinese. Chairman, The Primate.

Sun., " 18.—Hunter's Hill, 11 a.m., and Gladesville, 7 p.m., The Primate.

" " 18.—St. Thomas', Balmain, Sunday School Festival, 11 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m.

Mon., " 19.—Public Meeting, Sunday School, St. Thomas', Balmain.

Mon., " 19.—Committee, Diocesan Educational and Book Society.

" " 19.—Conference and Social Re-union, Lay Helpers' Association, Y.M.C.A., 8 p.m.

" " 19.—Organ recital, 7.30. President, the Primate. Papers to be read by Archdeacon Gunther, M.A., His Honor Judge Docker, and Mr. Hartley.

" " 26.—Standing Committee, Chapter House.

Jottings from the Bush.

"All in the name of the Lord Jesus."

"ONLOOKERS see most of the game," and even from the report of the General Synod's proceedings, we may gain suggestions for the improvement of our Diocesan Church legislature. As is too often the case with our deliberative bodies, the Synod seems to have dawdled during the first half of its session, and to have rushed through its business in the second half of it. How this might be prevented—except by the cultivation of forethought in the minds of loquacious members—it is not very easy to say. The rule passed in the General Synod about the formal motions to pass without debate seems very wise, and of adoption by our

Diocesan Synod. Then the constant wearying debates about points of order might be lessened if the Chairman of Committees, who is usually an "old Parliamentary hand," were accommodated with a seat on the dais next to the President; but a still better way would be for those who are such sticklers about points of order, to remember that they are not at a debating club. Lastly, would it not tend to shorten the real business work of the Diocesan Synod if something could be done in the mornings of the first week. I say "first week," although I do not see why we should not finish our business within one week, when Melbourne, a larger diocese than ours, can do so. Of course the Synod could not sit for legislation in the mornings, for many of the laity would not be able to be present. The meetings would be meetings for conference; but there are many questions which it would be very useful to discuss, although we might not do more. Such a conference, although of the clergy alone, was held by the Bishop of Tasmania at his last Synod, on the question of religious education. For the country clergy, especially, such conferences would probably prove very helpful.

I think also that, without trespassing on the divine right of bibles to address the Synod on every subject, there might be an economy of time, if the Synod saw what would be gained by it. The Standing Committee, which is the body in the Synod which answers to the Cabinet in Parliament, might manage it for us. Members might be urged to give their notices of motion on the first day of the Synod, as far as possible; then on the second day of sitting we should know, fairly correctly, what had to be done. The merely formal motions would disappear, if the new Standing Order were passed; and their disappearance would make the business paper a smaller one—a trifling matter in itself, but advantageous in giving hopes of a speedy termination of the Synod: the feeling being not unknown, "Oh, we are bound to go into next week, and it is not worth while to make an effort to save time." Then a few words from the President would take the whole Synod into confidence as to the chance of getting over the business in a few days; and special times might be assigned for the discussion of certain important motions. Why not? This is done in the Houses of Parliament, and if it were an understood thing that the debate on such-and-such a subject was to conclude, if possible, in one sitting, speakers would be more merciful, perhaps, to their hearers. These are only suggestions for the consideration of members of Synods; but something ought to be done both for the sake of country parsons and business people—both of whom are now either obliged to neglect their own work, or to miss that portion of the Session in which the most work is done.

It is with great pleasure that I have read of the successful beginning of Mr. Grubb's mission in Sydney, and I trust that much blessing will come from it. I dare say that I may not agree with everything that he does in his meetings; I dare say that I may disagree with many of his views, but that matters but little. In a question of the revival of spiritual life, the views on particular subjects advocated by the preacher are, although important enough, but a secondary consideration, provided the main truths of the Gospel are impressed. The whole Christian Church needs revival, and Mr. Grubb's views agree with those of a large class of minds, just as Canon Knox-Little would appeal most strongly to another class of minds, and General Booth to another class. But all would preach the same great and true truths of Christ. The attack on Mr. Grubb before he came has acted as the best kind of advertisement; for unprejudiced persons were not deceived into believing that the views, obviously very prejudiced, of one correspondent of the Melbourne Herald were to be accepted as the only true account of Mr. Grubb's sermon—which, by-the-by, did not strike unbiassed hearers as very much out of the common; while many who did believe the paragraph, because, being printed in a daily newspaper, it must be true, will go to Mr. Grubb's meeting to scoff, and perhaps remain to pray. I am no advocate of either fanatical or hysterical Christianity; both one and the other are soul-killing, not soul-reviving; but a great deal of rubbish has been written in the secular press about the enthusiasm of the Geelong meetings. It is not the emotion, but the cause of the emotion which gives rise to their criticisms. The secular press considers that religion should not be enthusiastic. Such emotions, such gifts, if caused by enthusiasm for a political cause or a sporting event, would not cause any special comment. But because it was an enthusiasm of the souls of men, because the gifts were for the work of God, it is met with ridicule. The more of such enthusiasm the better, say I, provided they lead to practical Christian life.

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J. HUBERT NEWMAN Photographer.

Melbourne Age, September 26, says:—"A good idea of the beauty of the Sydney collections can be obtained by an inspection of Mr. J. H. Newman's exhibits. On one of the screens are three autotype enlargements of the Night Rev. Dr. Barry, Archbishop Vaughan, and Bishop Kenyon (of Adelaide). It is not too much to say of the last-named that, as an example of indirect photographic work, it is the finest in the Exhibition. The clearness and sharpness of outline, the shading tones and half tones, the method of bringing into relief by means of high lights every line in the face and every feature, indicate the work not only of a photographer, but of an artist who has a painter's appreciation of the subject. Some of the Newman cabinets have rich tints peculiar to no other atelier."

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## GENERAL SYNOD.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30th, 1891.

The Synod met at 3.30 p.m., the Primate presiding. Prayers were said by the President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and, after amendment, confirmed.

The Dean of Sydney brought up the report of the Select Committee on Assistant Bishops, and moved,—"That the same be received and printed."

The motion was seconded by the Ven. Archdeacon King, and carried.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ASSISTANT BISHOPS.

The Committee having considered the subject with which they were appointed to deal, recommend that the following be the Rules under which Assistant Bishops may be appointed in the Dioceses in Australia and Tasmania.

WM. SA. SYDNEY.

29th September, 1891.

## GENERAL SYNOD SESSION, 1891.

## DETERMINATION.

## Rules for appointing Assistant Bishops.

1. The Synod of any Diocese in Australia and Tasmania may create the office of one Assistant Bishop, with or without a defined area of work, within the limits of the Diocese.
2. The appointment to such office shall rest in the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Assistant Bishop so appointed shall perform such Episcopal acts as the Bishop of the Diocese shall require.
3. No such appointment shall be filled nor any person consecrated to fill such appointment, without the same confirmation as is required in the case of a Diocesan Bishop.
4. No such appointment or consecration as aforesaid shall take place unless and until the Primate be satisfied that there is reasonable security that a sufficient income is provided for such Assistant Bishop.
5. The functions of an Assistant Bishop shall determine with the avoidance of the See, but he may exercise such Episcopal acts within the Diocese as the Primate or Metropolitan as the case may be, shall direct him to perform.
6. No Assistant Bishop shall be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops—nor shall any Assistant Bishop have a voice in the confirmation of Bishops.
7. Nothing herein contained shall be held to confer on any Assistant Bishop the succession to the See.

The Rev. Canon CHALMERS brought up the report of the Select Committee on the Amendment of Determination I, 1872, and moved,—"That the same be received and printed."

The motion was seconded by the Lord Bishop of Brisbane, and carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE appointed to consider the amendment of Determination I, Session 1872, so as to make it harmonious with subsequent legislation, and specially so as to make it clear what objections to the confirmation of the Election or Nomination of any person as Bishop may be held to be valid.

The Committee report that they have considered the subject-matter referred to them, and have drafted a Determination embodying such alterations and amendments as they deem necessary.

WM. SA. SYDNEY, Chairman.

30th September, 1891.

## GENERAL SYNOD, DETERMINATION NO. SESSION, 1891.

## RULES for the Confirmation and Consecration of Bishops.

## I. Confirmation of Bishops.

1. When in any Diocese a person shall have been elected or nominated as Bishop, the President of the Synod of such Diocese, or in case there be no such President the clergyman highest in ecclesiastical rank, shall transmit the name of such person together with a certificate of his election or nomination to the Metropolitan of the Province in which the Diocese is situated, or where no Province has been formed to the Primate. And on receiving such Certificate the Metropolitan or Primate shall communicate the election or nomination to the other Bishops of the Province or of Australia and Tasmania, as the case may be, and if the Metropolitan or Primate and the Bishops shall be satisfied with the fitness of the person so elected or nominated the election or nomination of such person shall be duly confirmed under the hand and seal of the Metropolitan or Primate; but confirmation shall not be withheld if the Metropolitan or Primate and one more than a third of the whole number of Bishops be satisfied that the election should be confirmed. Provided that when the actual number is not exactly divisible by three, the number of Bishops shall be deemed for the purpose of this section to be the next highest number so divisible. Provided always that no election or nomination of any person to be Bishop of any Diocese shall be submitted to the Bishops of the Province or of Australia and Tasmania, as the case may be, unless such See shall be or have become vacant or shall have been declared vacant by the Metropolitan or Primate, as the case may be, but this shall not apply to the case of Coadjutor Bishops who have but appointed *en jure successionis*.
2. In the case of a province containing three Dioceses only—(a) In the event of a vacancy in a Metropolitan See, and in the further event of procedure under Section 6, Determination I, 1881, should the two Suffragan Bishops disagree in their choice between the two names submitted to them, the question of the election shall be referred to the Primate, and whichever of the two shall be selected by him shall be the Bishop-elect of the said Metropolitan See.
- (ii) In the event of a vacancy in one of the Suffragan Sees, should the remaining Bishop differ from the Metropolitan, and should the latter decline to confirm the nomination duly made by the Synod of the vacant See, an appeal shall lie to the Primate whose decision shall be final.
3. In the case of a province containing more than three Dioceses should the Metropolitan decline to confirm contrary to the opinion of the majority of the Bishops, an appeal shall lie to the Primate whose decision shall be final.
4. If the election of a Bishop shall have neither been confirmed nor formally refused confirmation, at the expiration of three months from the receipt by the Metropolitan or Primate of the notice of election he shall forthwith transmit to the Diocesan Synod the reason for such delay.
5. When any nomination shall have been delegated by any Synod or Diocese to any of the Archbishops or Bishops of the Church in England, and such delegation shall have been approved by the Bishops of the Province, or of Australia and Tasmania, as the case may be, then the person thus nominated may be consecrated without further confirmation.

## II.—Consecration of Bishops.

A Bishop shall be consecrated by at least three Bishops, one of whom shall be the Metropolitan of the Province in which the Diocese is situated, or the Primate if he be not within any Province or the senior Bishop in Australia or Tasmania, if the Metropolitan or the Primate, as the case may be, is deceased or unable to act, or with the concurrence of the Metropolitan or Primate, as the case may be, the Bishop may be consecrated in England by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

## III.—Consecration of Bishops.

The Synod met at 3.30 p.m., the Primate presiding. Prayers were said by the President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and, after amendment, confirmed.

The Dean of Sydney brought up the report of the Select Committee on Assistant Bishops, and moved,—"That the same be received and printed."

The motion was seconded by the Ven. Archdeacon King, and carried.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ASSISTANT BISHOPS.

The Committee having considered the subject with which they were appointed to deal, recommend that the following be the Rules under which Assistant Bishops may be appointed in the Dioceses in Australia and Tasmania.

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## DETERMINATION.

## Rules for appointing Assistant Bishops.

1. The Synod of any Diocese in Australia and Tasmania may create the office of one Assistant Bishop, with or without a defined area of work, within the limits of the Diocese.
2. The appointment to such office shall rest in the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Assistant Bishop so appointed shall perform such Episcopal acts as the Bishop of the Diocese shall require.
3. No such appointment shall be filled nor any person consecrated to fill such appointment, without the same confirmation as is required in the case of a Diocesan Bishop.
4. No such appointment or consecration as aforesaid shall take place unless and until the Primate be satisfied that there is reasonable security that a sufficient income is provided for such Assistant Bishop.
5. The functions of an Assistant Bishop shall determine with the avoidance of the See, but he may exercise such Episcopal acts within the Diocese as the Primate or Metropolitan as the case may be, shall direct him to perform.
6. No Assistant Bishop shall be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops—nor shall any Assistant Bishop have a voice in the confirmation of Bishops.
7. Nothing herein contained shall be held to confer on any Assistant Bishop the succession to the See.

## Interpretation Clause.

*Private*.—For the purposes of this Determination the word Primate shall mean the Primate of Australia and Tasmania, and in his absence the senior Metropolitan, or failing such, then the senior Bishop.

*Suffragan*.—shall mean a Bishop in a Province holding a See other than the Metropolitan See.

*Synod*.—shall mean the Diocesan Synod or the Diocesan Assembly, which corresponds thereto.

*Declared Vacant*.—shall mean when a Bishop's resignation to take effect from a given date shall have been notified by the Primate to the Registrar of the Diocese.

*Repeal*.—Determination No. I, 1872, is hereby repealed.

The President laid upon the table the Rules of the Committee of Appeal of the General Synod, made pursuant to Determination II, Session 1872.

The Committee of the Committee of Appeal of the General Synod made pursuant to Determination No. II, of Session 1872.

1. An Appellant shall within four weeks after the delivery of the judgment or decision appealed from or within such extended times as the Committee shall within such four weeks allow, file with the Registrar of the Committee a notice of appeal stating whether the appeal is brought against the whole or some and what part or parts of the said judgment or decision and stating the grounds on which it is alleged that the said judgment or decision (so far as it is appealed from) is erroneous and the appellant shall within the like period send by registered post to every respondent a copy of such notice.
2. On the hearing of the appeal the appellant shall be confined to the grounds stated in the notice of appeal.
3. No appeal shall be brought for costs only.
4. Within seven clear days after the filing of the notice of appeal the appellant shall lodge with the Registrar £25 in cash as security for the costs of the appeal together with an undertaking under his hand and seal to the Registrar an undertaking under his hand and seal to the appellant or appellants to pay any costs which in the event of the appeal being allowed may be awarded against him by the Committee and if any respondent shall not lodge with the Registrar such undertaking in the time and manner aforesaid the appeal shall be deemed to be abandoned. Every respondent shall also within fourteen days after receipt by him of a copy of the notice of appeal lodge with the Registrar an undertaking under his hand and seal to the appellant or appellants to pay any costs which in the event of the appeal being allowed may be awarded against him by the Committee and if any respondent shall not lodge with the Registrar such undertaking in the time and manner aforesaid the Committee shall not except under special circumstances award any costs in his favour in the event of the appeal being dismissed.
5. Every notice of appeal shall stay execution under the judgment or decision appealed from unless the Committee shall direct such execution to be proceeded with. Such direction may be given upon such terms as to security or otherwise or absolutely without any terms as the Committee shall seem fit.
6. Appeals shall be heard at such time and place as the Committee shall in each case determine, and the Committee shall cause such written notice of such time and place to be given to all parties not less than twenty-one clear days before the hearing of an appeal.
7. When the Committee shall have awarded costs to any party, the Registrar shall deliver out to such party for the purpose of his suing thereon in Civil Court the undertakings which shall, pursuant to Rule 4, have been lodged by the party or parties against whom such costs shall have been awarded.
8. The time within which an appeal shall be obtained from the Council of Reference shall be five calendar months after the Committee shall have passed for England any case which they may have thought fit to state for such opinion.

## NOTICES OF MOTION.

The following notices of motion were given:—

The Rev. Canon SELWYN to move:—"That a Committee be appointed to consider names to further consider and formulate all the details of a scheme in harmony with the report presented to this Synod in 1886, making provision for assistance to Widows' and Orphans' of Clergy, and to Clergy incapacitated through age or sickness, by means of insurances to be effected under arrangements with established Insurance Offices and that they report to the next session of the Synod."

The Rev. Canon SELWYN to move:—"That whereas the use of a Common Hymn Book, is as desirable as the use of a Common Prayer Book, this Synod consider the time has arrived when a Hymn Book should be compiled under the auspices of the Synod, and when approved be recommended to the various Dioceses and Churches for use."

The Lord Bishop of BRISBANE to move:—" (a). That this Synod regrets to note the not infrequent recourse had to lotteries at bazaars, and to other questionable methods, with a view to raise funds for Church purposes; and appeals to all true Churchmen—Clerical and Lay—to discourage such methods by all means, specially by constant reference to the right principles of Christian liberality. (b). That in coming to the above resolution the Synod desires to guard itself against being understood to discountenance honest sales of work for which it has no word but that of approval."

By leave of Synod, the Rev. Canon CHALMERS moved, "for leave to bring in a Determination to provide 'Amended Rules for the Confirmation and Consecration of Bishops.'"

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Sir G. F. VERNON, and carried.

The Determination was read a first time, was added to be printed, and the second reading was made an Order of the Day for tomorrow.

By leave of Synod the Dean of Sydney moved for leave to bring in a Determination to provide "Rules for appointing Assistant Bishops."

The motion was seconded by the Lord Bishop of ADELAIDE and carried.

The Determination was read a first time, was ordered to be printed and the second reading was made an Order of the Day for tomorrow.

By leave of Synod the following nominations were made:—  
The Lord Bishop of BALLARAT proposed,  
The Lord Bishop of ADELAIDE seconded,  
The nomination of the Archbishop of Canterbury to be a member of the Committee of Appeal for election by the House of Bishops, under Determination II, Session 1872.

The Rev. Canon GOODMAN proposed,  
The Rev. A. W. PAIN seconded,  
The nomination of Mr. W. T. TAYLOR to be a member of the Committee of Appeal for election by the Clerical Representatives under Determination II, Session 1872.

The Rev. Canon FURCH proposed, the Rev. Canon GREEN seconded:—"The nomination of the Rev. Canon Chalmers to be a member of the Committee of Appeal for election by the Clerical Representatives under Determination II, Session 1872."

Mr. W. TAYLOR proposed, Mr. C. B. YOUNG seconded the nomination of the Hon. A. J. GOULD to be a member of the Committee of Appeal for election by the Lay Representatives under Determination II, Session 1872.

The Rev. Canon FURCH proposed, the Rev. Canon GREEN seconded:—"The nomination of the Rev. Canon Chalmers to be a member of the Committee of Appeal for election by the Clerical Representatives under Determination II, Session 1872."

On the Orders of the Day the Debate on the Motion for the Second Reading of the Determination to provide Amended Rules for the election of the Bishop of Sydney being called on, the Dean of

HONOUR moved and the Rev. Canon FURCH seconded the adjournment of the debate until 7.30 p.m. to-day.—Carried.

## BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Lord Bishop of TASMANIA moved,—"That the Determination to provide Amended Rules for the Constitution of a Board of Missions be read a second time." Mr. C. B. YOUNG in seconding the motion said: "We are always talking about this Board of Missions, but for the last 20 years it has been a complete failure. For the first five years there was absolutely nothing at all done, and no report presented. For the second five years there was a report that nothing was done, and therefore no report could be given. On the third occasion, in 1886, a report was brought in by the Bishop of Newcastle, which was to this effect:—'The work was beset with difficulties, the members would not attend meetings of the Board, the getting of any information from the various Dioceses was attended with many difficulties, and the work of the Board was practically suspended, so that the people of the various Dioceses had better spend the money themselves rather than rely upon the Board of Missions to do so.' Nothing could possibly be more discouraging than what he had described, and, unfortunately, he could not see up to the present time that there had been any material improvement in regard to the Board. The amount of money that was collected was a mere bagatelle. The work being done was so insignificant that it was not worth while carrying it on by a body which had such a high-sounding name as the 'Board of Missions.' Unless the Board could be reconstituted as to be a really practical one, instead of being a Board of dry bones, it would be better to shut it up altogether. He had no hesitation in saying that had no such body as the Board of Missions been in existence, more money would have been collected for the work of the Board of Missions than had been contributed by all the Dioceses in Australia and Tasmania. He compared the composition of the Board of Missions to the list of promoters of a company which at one time unsuccessfully attempted to float an enterprise for the manufacture of a certain description of horseshoe nails, and said that so far as the five Bishops were concerned they were the only promoters of the Board. The inference to be deduced by one who saw 'good names' on the Board was that they served a good purpose in inspiring confidence and inducing people to subscribe their money. He should be glad to see the Board made a living thing so that it would do a good work. The Board of Missions was supposed to bestow some attention upon the aborigines, but he believed that the whole of the money expended by the Board last year in regard to the blacks did not exceed £150. What they should do was to do something the effect of which would be to make the Board a reality, and not a mere sham. The Secretary, whoever he was, must be an enthusiast in the work, should be a man of considerable ability, should be in constant communication with the Auxiliary Boards, and should be able to do the work of the Board. The Secretary ought to visit every Diocese and stir up the Missionary spirit in each one of them. Unless some plan such as he suggested were adopted, the thing would go on in just the same way as before, and would still be a failure. He seconded the motion."

The Rev. Canon SELWYN said: "I fear I must confess that there are good grounds for the last speaker forming an opinion which is not favourable to the Board. Mr. Young is right in saying that it is practically useless. I have waited anxiously for the Report to be laid before us; and until we have it, it is impossible for us intelligently to debate the subject."

The Rev. Canon SELWYN said: "I hope that this debate will not be postponed. The Constitution of the old Board has been found unworkable, as evidenced by the little that has been done. The salvation of the Board of Missions will be found in the appointment of a Secretary: one full of zeal, and if possible one who has worked in the mission field—one who will devote the whole of his time to the work. It is a positive disgrace that the Board of Missions has been able to do so little for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom on the earth."

The Rev. Canon SELWYN said: "How can the Diocese of Brisbane expect help from a Board of Missions, when it has never helped that Board? How can the Board of Missions send help when they have not help to send? It is not true either that only £150 has been distributed. From Newcastle alone the sum of £150 has been sent."

The Rev. A. YARNOLD: "I am amazed at the extraordinary statements made here this afternoon. In the past fifteen months the sum of £4,600 has been raised for the New Guinea Mission, and £1,800 for other Mission work; but the total sum already raised altogether amounts to over twelve thousand pounds. I cannot see how that any one of this Synod can say that the New Guinea Mission is outside the area of our Missionary organisations, for this very Mission was instituted by the General Synod five years ago. Mr. Ruddock's statements are absolutely incorrect. In sending out the usual appeals for aid, Bundaberg was placed among others which were notified would be helped; but the idea that Bundaberg was only to receive such help as was specially sent for that purpose is not correct. It is easy to come and criticise and make sweeping condemnations and boldly make charges. Surely the details of the Missions are known to the Executive Board of Missions as well as to a casual comer in. The very proposals before you are from the Executive Committee, and an outcome of their knowledge of details. If, instead of continually finding fault—fault-finders would step forward and help. The difficulty has been the difficulty of making Churchmen and Church-women rise to a sense of their responsibility. We might have been given credit for something beyond mere ignorance in regard to a matter like this."

The Treasurer said he was very glad that attention had been called to two points, namely, to the great difficulty there was in organising an Executive of the Board of Missions in a way that was practicable, and the extreme need there was of deepening and widening the missionary spirit throughout the Church in New South Wales. They should not expect too much from any organisation they might create, and they should not expect anything unless they had the spirit and motive power to work that organisation.

After further discussion, the motion was agreed to, and the Determination read the second time.

By leave of Synod, the Lord Bishop of ADELAIDE moved, and the Lord Bishop of GOLDENSBURY seconded,—"That the General Synod of Australia and Tasmania, now in Session, has learned with the deepest thankfulness to God, from the telegrams in the newspapers, of the improved condition in the health of Bishop Selwyn, and trusts that in God's mercy he may be restored to complete health and strength."

The motion was carried with acclamation, the members of the Synod rising in their places.

On the motion of the Lord Bishop of TASMANIA, the Synod resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the Determination on the subject of a Board of Missions.

## SYNOD IN COMMITTEE.

## DETERMINATION AS PRESENTED TO COMMITTEE.

## DETERMINATION, SESSION 1891.

AMENDED RULES for the Constitution of a Board of Missions of the Church of England in Australia and Tasmania.

1. The Bishops forming the House of Bishops in the General Synod shall be, and are hereby constituted, 'The Board of Missions of the Church of England in Australia and Tasmania.'
2. The functions of the Board shall be to promote through its Executive Council the Mission work of the Church among the aborigines in Australia, New Guinea and in islands adjacent; and also among the various immigrant heathen races; to assist in carrying out the Missions established by the Church of England through her Mis-

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missionary Societies; to co-operate in supporting the Malanesian Mission and other Missions to the heathen; to seek out, train and support Missionaries to labour in such Missions as the Board may direct or may originate; and generally to further the work of the Missionary Society of the Church. Provided that the Board shall not interfere with existing Missionary institutions, except so far as they may place themselves under its direction.

3. There shall be an Executive Council under the Board of Missions consisting of the Primate as President, five other Bishops elected by the Board, the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, and six Laymen elected by the General Synod at its ordinary session. Such Council shall have power to receive, allot and expend money, shall have full financial responsibility and control of all extra Diocesan Missions and shall have power to initiate and organise Missionary work. It shall also have power to fill up vacancies in its own body, to add to its numbers, and make such by-laws as shall be conducive to the effective discharge of its duties.

4. Each Diocese shall be invited to form a Diocesan Corresponding Committee of the Board of Missions under the presidency of the Bishop of the Diocese. And such Diocesan Committee shall assist the Executive Council in carrying out the work of the Board by communicating information relating to local wants and local efforts, by raising money for missionary purposes and administering funds for the support of local missions, and by promoting generally the cause of Missions.

5. The Executive Council shall publish an Annual Report which shall be presented to the Board of Missions and forwarded to each Diocesan Committee. The Board of Missions shall present to the General Synod at its ordinary Session a full report of the state of Mission work in Australia and Tasmania.

6. There shall be a General Secretary nominated by the Board and appointed by the Primate. The General Secretary shall be a member of the Executive Council, and shall be charged with the organization of Missionary aid and effort throughout Australia and Tasmania; all arrangements for Missionary deputations to the several Dioceses shall be made by and through him; he shall be the medium of communication between the Executive Council and all extra Diocesan missions upon financial and other matters which are within the province of the Council to deal with, and under the authority and control of the Board.

7. Determination III. Session 1872 and I. Session 1885 are hereby repealed.

The Title was postponed.

Rule 1 was passed as printed.

Amendment moved by the Ven. Archdeacon COOPER: "That the words in Rule 2, 'through its Executive Council' in lines 1 and 2 be omitted."

The Rule was passed as printed.

The Lord Bishop of TASMANIA moved:—"That Rule 3 stand as printed."

Amendment moved by the Rev. Canon FRENCH:—"That all the words after 'President' to the end of the word 'Laymen' in the fifth line be omitted with a view to insert the following words: 'and fifteen members elected by the General Synod at its ordinary session, six of whom shall be Bishops.'—Carried."

Amendment moved by the Rev. Canon SELWYN:—"To omit all the words from 'shall' in the seventh line down to the word 'Missions' in the eighth line with a view to insert the following words: 'be charged with the duty of raising and administering funds in support of all missions under the Board not connected with special organizations.'—Carried."

Amendment moved by the Rev. Canon WHITE:—"That the words 'to add to its number' in line ten be omitted."—Negative.

The Rule as amended was passed.

Rule 4 was passed as printed.

The Lord Bishop of TASMANIA moved:—"That Rule 5 stand as printed."

Amendment moved by the Lord Bishop of BALLARAT:—"That the word 'publish' in the first line be omitted with a view to insert the word 'present.'—Negative."

Amendment moved by the Rev. Canon SELWYN:—"That all the words after the word 'Committee' in the third line be omitted."—Negative.

The Rule was passed as printed.

The Chairman left the Chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

On the resumption of the Debate at 7.30 p.m. on the second reading of the Determination to provide Amended Rules for the election of the Bishop of Sydney, the President made the following communication to the Synod:—

"The House of Bishops in consultation expressed an earnest desire to avoid as far as may be all needless friction, and to regard both sides of the complex question connected with the Determination before the Synod. They are agreed (1) The initiative in the proposal of names should rest with the Committee of the Diocese of Sydney; and are willing (2) to accept 'six' instead of 'three' months."

By leave of Synod the amendment of the Lord Bishop of Ballarat was withdrawn.

asked for? The answer is that experience has proved that the method the Dean of Hobart said: "We are asked 'What is this change now in vogue is not satisfactory. We have learned of the scandals raised at home through our past errors, and we do not want to repeat those errors. We must not risk our reputation again. We are not content either that the Primate should be the nominee of any Diocese. It is illusive to say that the election of the Primate is by the Bishops because two names are submitted to them. Both may be excellent men and worthy of the position of the Bishopric, at the same time be totally unfit for the Primacy. Yet no alternative or choice outside of this narrow limitation is allowed the House of Bishops. The development of the Church in Australia is a matter of infinite importance to us and more so than the interests of any one Diocese. We are too young as a Church for the time we have been in existence."

The whole Church is concerned in this question, for it is one of a strong central position. Sydney should carefully take into consideration this matter of great importance, and not allow personal interests to stand in the way of a matter of such moment. The Primacy should be something more than a mere name; it should be a great reality. The Primate should be a man of far higher powers than could possibly be the case in a colonially grown Bishop. Who should have a larger and fuller voice than Sydney in the election of their Bishop and Primate?—I answer, no one. It is not true that the Diocese is asked to give up half its voice in the election, or that the Determination would operate so as to foist upon the Diocese a person who would be unacceptable. But if the Diocese is to have a whole voice in the election of its Bishop it is not to have a whole voice in the appointment of the Primate. Absolute right of nomination comes to this, a claim to force upon the Bishops of Australia and the other Dioceses, a Bishop who may be positively objectionable to the Bench of Bishops. So long as concurrent majorities are to decide they will keep out an unsuitable man. This Committee system has never had a fair chance yet, its hands have always been tied and hampered. It is said that Sydney will never consent to delegation. Let me just remind you that the Committee cannot be compelled to go to delegation without a concurrent majority. I am thankful to hear a rightful desire expressed to have a full voice in the appointment of a Bishop, as in so doing loyalty is shown to the Church of the Diocese; but loyalty to the Church as a whole can never be disloyalty to a part. It is a grave responsibility the Diocese of Sydney takes

upon itself when it refuses to hear the voice of the whole Church. We must, however, provide for contingencies. It is evident we cannot pass this Determination as it stands, for if Sydney refuses to accept the Determination of this Synod, while the other twelve agree, we shall have a state of affairs twice confounded. I would like to see an amendment introduced into the Determination so as to provide that in case no such Committee as that contemplated by the Determination should be appointed by the Diocese of Sydney, which would imply that the Diocese had not accepted the Determination, then in that case the House of Bishops must elect one of their own number."

Mr. W. GREGORY WALKER (Chancellor of the Diocese of Sydney). The difficulty I see is simply this: Suppose this ordinance is accepted by some Dioceses and not by others, where shall we be? A Determination of the General Synod would only bind Diocesan action when the Diocese accepted the Determination. The Diocese of Sydney might proceed under the ordinance of 1881 and other Dioceses under the Determination of 1891. The danger that confronts us is the possibility of a deadlock. Unless a proviso is inserted into the Determination that it shall not operate at all until accepted by all the Dioceses of Australia and Tasmania I shall feel it a duty to vote against the second reading. It is a desirable thing to retain the Primacy in Sydney; and we must remember that the Bishops are entitled to have a real voice in the election of the Primate. The Bishop of Sydney is saying that they had not a real voice in the election of the Primate; they were restricted to choosing one out of three letters, A.B.C., and had no choice given them out of all the other letters of the alphabet. I think that the rights of the Diocese are safeguarded. It may be said that the Bishops in the Diocese of Sydney would be justified in making any appointment for six months, so that the nomination clause would become imperative. I do not think that it is at all likely that they will try to weary out the other side. The Diocese had a veto upon anybody proposed by the Bishops who might not be acceptable to the Diocese. I think it quite possible that some arrangement might come to by which we could get a man not extreme in any direction. Neither do I see any great difficulty in referring the matter to an Archbishop and two Bishops at being in Melbourne we have never had anything of the kind in the election of a Bishop. In electing a Bishop for Ballarat the principle of delegation worked admirably. I am inclined to give to Sydney the Determination, be accepted by the Synod, and, if possible, with a proviso against deadlocks.

Rev. J. D. LANGLEY: I do not think we are ready to divide. I speak under a great sense of responsibility on the occasion. It is unpleasant to speak in opposition to anyone, but I think it is a matter of principle. I ask is this a question of principle or not, or simply a matter of arrangement? If a principle, it is one of great importance. If a question of principle, what is the principle at stake? Ten years ago the Bishops were of quite a different opinion to that expressed to-day. If, at that time, it was a matter of principle, what has altered that principle? It has been said that Sydney should entirely give up its voice. What then is their Lordships and the Synod would take away from the Sydney Diocese? They take away the exercise of that voice. You take away, also, their nominating power. It is a question of principle and not a matter of detail, and as a principle the Committee have a right to say "no" to anyone who suggests such a proposal. As to question of deadlocks they have occurred twice already; on one occasion the Diocese of Sydney gave in, and on another, the Bishops gave up their interest. Ought such things to be done? I ask their Lordships if they would give the election of a Bishop in the Diocese of Sydney to anyone who would give up the man we need? Could such a man be secured, for by such a plan we shall never have such great men as we need, for they would be retained by the Bishops of England for important work in England. The Diocese of Sydney has expressed its opinion in what I call the least imagine that anything which would take away from the Sydney Diocese has said was in the spirit of a threat. I claim that the duty of every member of this Synod is to their own Diocese. We shall prove our loyalty to the Church as a whole by each one proving loyal to our Synods. I oppose the Determination.

Mr. E. BURTON said that the people of the Diocese of Sydney were democrats, and would stand up for their right. They were Englishmen, and of course would never attempt which might be made to coerce them. They were not content with the existing Determination, and did not want any change. The people of Sydney had a very great aversion to delegation, and preferred to "paddle their own canoe."

The Ven. ARCHDEACON COOPER: I think I ought to put the Committee right with one or two members of this Synod. Every question but one brought before this Synod was brought before the Committee. It seems to be fair that the Primatial chair shall be retained in Sydney, but we are anxious to learn what will be the result if a Determination like this is agreed to by this Synod. Now, for Sydney to say what will be the fate of this Determination, for one must not have any dissentients in this matter. It is indisputable that people should have a right to elect their own Bishops. This was affirmed by the Lambeth Conference of 1867, when the Committee appointed reported that each Diocese had power to elect its own Bishop.

Rev. Canon HANDFIELD:—We are, I think, establishing positions which will enable us to build a bridge across which we shall be able to meet each other. The general wish is to retain the Primacy in Sydney, and Sydney has a right to elect its own Bishop. Their Lordships are willing to concede the initiative in proposing the Bishops, so that the difficulties are vanishing, and there seems to be very little to prevent us bridging the matter. If such a proposition as this is brought down to a new Diocesan Synod they would know what our wishes are, and I think we come as near as possible to meet each other. I, too, can see the difficulty in election by concurrent majorities.

Rev. A. W. PAIN:—I am encouraged by the conciliatory words of Canon Handfield, and I think that the attitude of the delegates of Sydney Diocese is one of conciliation. Is it not an understood principle that we should not disturb existing arrangements if working fairly well? The Standing Committee have said that they are perfectly willing that the present arrangements should prevail. There is a great necessity of doing something which will be acceptable to the Diocese of Sydney, and I have the greatest possible faith that the unity of the Church in this land, but I have the greatest possible faith that the unity of the Church is now in danger. I have been one of the strongest advocates for the retention of the Primacy in the Diocese of Sydney, yet I am of opinion that the unity of the Church in these lands will be better secured by the removal of the Primacy from Sydney than it would be by the passing of the Determination before us, thereby taking away from the Diocese of Sydney the power of electing its own Bishop. I think that after all the Primacy will have to be movable. If so, there will be nothing to prevent the unity of the Synod. It is not desirable to have the safeguards which have often been referred to, but better set it down at once in the ordinance that the Primacy shall be movable. We are informed that the initiative shall be given to the Committee in election by the concurrent plan. I may say that I have said on a like Committee for concurrent majorities for eight months. The time proposed to be extended to six months is an added danger. I have been allowed to have been without a Bishop from 1882 to 1884 if majorities is that a deadlock is possible; and the great evil of concurrent majorities is that it is a deadlock. I think it is a matter of principle to be broken up, let it be the General Synod itself that brought about that result and then it could not be said that the Diocese was broken up. We have broken it up. He implored the General Synod not to do anything that would impair the unity of the Church.

An Amendment for the adjournment of the debate moved by the Lord Bishop of Brisbane, and seconded by the Rev. W. J. KILICK PINDROG was lost.

The motion for the Second Reading of the Determination was carried.

The consideration of the Determination in Committee was made the First Order of the Day for to-morrow.

The Synod adjourned until 3 p.m. on the following day.

tions, three persons, supposed to be qualified for the position, were presented. One of them, the Bishop of Dover, a native of the colony, was chosen by the Bishops of the colony. When communicated with, he declined. We then had to commence de novo. The Committee system was adopted, and a deadlock occurred. No one can say we did anything undignified or unchristian-like. I shall never regret the work of the Bishops in trying to help us out of our great difficulty. I do not admit that the present Determination is as impracticable as it is stated. I think it quite practicable to unite in harmony and brotherly love in electing a person fully qualified to fill the threefold position of Bishop, Metropolitan and Primate.

Rev. Canon GOODMAN: I rejoice that we are practically at one on the question of the retention of the Primacy in Sydney. I think, too, that the Diocese should have a large voice in the election of its Bishop. I, too, see a practical difficulty in concurrent majorities, and looms in the distance a possible deadlock. I am quite opposed to one thing, and that is the difficulty in nominating more than one name, for to ask a man to take only one third of a chance to an appointment is to dishonour the man and stultify himself. In some of the elections of a Bishop which have taken place in Sydney in the past there had been a great deal of evil, a great deal of party spirit, and a great deal that was unworthy of an Ecclesiastical Synod. I am prepared to say that in Melbourne we have never had anything of the kind in the election of a Bishop. In electing a Bishop for Ballarat the principle of delegation worked admirably. I am inclined to give to Sydney the Determination, be accepted by the Synod, and, if possible, with a proviso against deadlocks.

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An Amendment for the adjournment of the debate moved by the Lord Bishop of Brisbane, and seconded by the Rev. W. J. KILICK PINDROG was lost.

The motion for the Second Reading of the Determination was carried.

The consideration of the Determination in Committee was made the First Order of the Day for to-morrow.

The Synod adjourned until 3 p.m. on the following day.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1891.

The Synod met at 3 p.m., the Primate presiding.

Prayers were said by the President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Lord Bishop of RIVERINA mentioned that he had received a telegram announcing the death of a member of this Synod of long standing, and a member of the Executive Committee, but unable to be in his place owing to the illness which led to his death; formerly a valued member of the Sydney Synod and Chairman of Committees, and since his removal to Hay, Chancellor of the Diocese of Riverina, of great assistance in forming the Synod of that Diocese, and a valued personal friend, namely—Mr. Thomas Robertson.

The announcement was received by the Synod with expressions of regret and sympathy.

The Lord Bishop of BALLARAT brought up the Report of the Select Committee on Bishops incapable of Administering their Sees, and moved that the same be received and printed.

The motion was seconded by the Lord Bishop of MELBOURNE and carried.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON BISHOPS INCAPABLE OF ADMINISTERING THEIR SEES.

That a Determination be brought in to the following effect:—

To provide for the case of a Bishop mentally incapable of administering his Diocese.

1. If at any time it shall be declared and determined by a Court of competent jurisdiction that a Bishop is incapable of managing his affairs, his See from the day of such declaration or determination shall be deemed vacant, and the said determination shall be notified to the Primate, who may formally declare the See vacant and give due notice of the vacancy.

2. Where there shall have been no legal proceedings in the case as hereinbefore provided, and it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Primate upon the report of a majority of the members of the Diocesan Council, Standing Committee, or the corresponding Body in any Diocese—such report being accompanied and supported by the certificate of not less than three duly qualified medical practitioners—that there is *prima facie* reason to believe that the Bishop is disqualified by any form of mental or cerebral disease from administering his See the Primate thereupon shall issue a Commission of Enquiry to three Bishops with authority to take such medical and other evidence as they may think necessary and report to him. If the report of the said Commission shall be that the Bishop is incapable as aforesaid the Primate may declare the See vacant.

HOMER RE-UNION.

The Rev. Canon FLOWER brought up an ad interim Report of the Select Committee on Home Reunion and moved that the same be received and printed. Carried.

AN INTERIM REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON HOMER RE-UNION.

Your Committee beg leave to submit a Progress Report.

At a preliminary meeting it was decided to ask the General Synod at its present session to approve of the following recommendations:—

i. That to remove misconceptions the title of your Committee be altered to the Committee on Church Unity.

ii. That the labours of your Committee, in preparing a report for the next Session, be directed to the careful collection and arrangement of all facts connected with the Church Unity movements in the Anglican Communion.

iii. That, as it is desirable to call into larger use the whole force of intercessory prayer, the work of your Committee before next Session should include the issuing of a form of intercessory prayer with such suggestions for its simultaneous and combined use as might be adopted by various Christian bodies.

iv. That your Committee be empowered to organise, through the Primate, if possible, private conferences of representatives of the Church with chosen representatives of other Christian bodies, for the purpose of obtaining a better understanding of our mutual positions, and so prepare the way towards organic unity on the basis laid down by the Lambeth Conference of 1888.

(Signed) S. BALLARAT, Chairman.

Sydney, October 1, 1891.

The following notices of motions were given:—

Mr. C. B. YOUNG:—"That the hearty thanks of the Bishops and the Representatives of the Diocesan Synod are due and are hereby tendered to the Reception Committee and the ladies associated with them and to the members of the Church of England in Sydney for the kind and generous hospitality accorded to them during the sitting of the General Synod."

The Rev. Canon FLOWER:—"That the four recommendations of the Committee on Home Reunion be adopted."

THE PRIMACY.

On the motion of the Lord Bishop of ADELAIDE, seconded by Mr. C. LYONS, the Synod resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Determination to provide amended rules for the election of the Bishop of Sydney.

SYNOD IN COMMITTEE.

DETERMINATION AS PRESENTED TO COMMITTEE.

On the See of Sydney becoming vacant, or as soon as may be convenient thereafter, the Bishops of the Dioceses in Australia and Tasmania or a majority of them and the Committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney to be elected at the first Session of each Synod shall proceed to elect by concurrent majorities a duly qualified person who shall be Primate and shall also be Metropolitan of the Province of New South Wales and Bishop of Sydney, and during such election the Bishops and the Committee shall have power to confer together from time to time.

In the event of failure to elect by such concurrent majorities within three months of the first meeting of the said Bishops and Committee one of the Archbishops and two Bishops of Dioceses of the Church in England shall be requested to choose a duly qualified person to fill the vacant See. The said Archbishop and one of the Bishops shall be elected by the Synod of the Diocese of Sydney or by its Committee as aforesaid at the first session of each newly elected Synod and the other of such Bishops shall be chosen as nearly as may be at the same time by the Bishops of the Dioceses in Australia and Tasmania or by a majority of them.

Rule 3 of Determination I of General Synod Session 1881 is hereby repealed.

The Lord Bishop of ADELAIDE moved:—"That rule 1 stand as printed."

Amendment. The Rev. A. W. PAIN moved:—"That the words 'or as soon as may be convenient thereafter,' in lines one and two, be omitted."—Carried.

Amendment. The Rev. A. W. PAIN moved:—"That the words 'as may be' be inserted after the word 'vacant,' in the first line."—Carried.

Amendment. The Rev. A. W. PAIN moved:—"That the words 'as are then within the limits of Australia and Tasmania' be inserted after the word 'Tasmania,' in line three."—Carried.

Amendment. The Rev. A. W. PAIN moved:—"That the word 'them,' in line three be omitted, with a view to insert the words 'such Bishops.'"—Carried.

Amendment. The Lord Bishop of BRISBANE moved:—"That the words 'on the acceptance of the Determination by the said Diocese

and thereafter' be inserted after the word 'elected,' in line four."—Carried.

Amendment. Moved by the Lord Bishop of ADELAIDE:—"That the words 'and consisting of not more than fifteen members' be inserted after the word 'shall' in line four."—Carried.

Amendment. Moved by the Most Reverend the PRIMATE:—"That the words 'meet for conference on the matter of filling the vacant See. After such Conference' be inserted after the word 'shall,' in line four."—Carried.

Amendment. Moved by the Rev. Canon SELWYN:—"That all the words from the word 'proceed,' to the end of the rule, inclusive, be omitted with a view to insert the following words:—"The Committee shall nominate a duly qualified person to such Bishops, and such person if elected by a majority of such Bishops shall be Primate of the Dioceses in Australia and Tasmania, Metropolitan of New South Wales, and Bishop of Sydney. Provided always that if a majority of the votes of such Bishops shall not be in favour of the person so nominated, further conference shall be held between the Committee and such Bishops and thereafter further nomination shall be made by the Committee and so on until such a majority shall have been secured."—

Mr. JOHN KENT said that the amendment amounted to giving the Bishops the power of veto, a power which, in his opinion, they ought to have. Well, he was disposed to accept the amendment, as all the concessions they were likely to obtain; he would not say all the concessions the Diocese of Sydney might have expected. He thought that the amendment was a fair compromise.

The Most Reverend the PRIMATE said that if Canon Selwyn had not intervened it was his intention to have moved after the words "meet for conference on the matter of filling the vacant see."—"After such conference they shall proceed to elect by concurrent majorities a duly qualified person who shall be Primate, and shall also be Metropolitan of the province of New South Wales and Bishop of Sydney, and during such election the Bishop and Committee shall have power to confer together from time to time. Provide always that the initiative of the proposal of names shall rest with the Diocese of Sydney."

At this stage of the proceedings the Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit at a later period, the object of suspending the business of the Committee being to afford the representatives of the Diocese of Sydney an opportunity for conferring together in relation to Canon Selwyn's amendment.

At a later stage of the proceedings the Dean of Sydney reported that the Representatives of the Sydney Diocese had conferred, and had decided to recommend the adoption of Canon Selwyn's amendment, together with Archbishop Cooper's amendment:—"In the event of failure to elect by such concurrent majorities within six months of the first meeting, as provided herein, the Committee of the Synod of the Diocese shall nominate to the Bishops, or a majority of them, two duly qualified persons, and whichever of two such persons the said Bishops, or a majority of them shall elect, shall be Primate, and shall also be Metropolitan of the Province of New South Wales and Bishop of Sydney."

The Lord Bishop of ADELAIDE:—"I ask, before the Hon. S. A. Stephen makes his statement, that he will state exactly what the proposition of the Sydney Representatives really means. I have said that I will withdraw my resolution if Canon Selwyn's motion is adopted, but I have not promised to do more than that."

The Hon. S. A. STEPHEN:—"The object of the Representatives of the Diocese of Sydney was to come to some agreement if possible. Unity was our aim, and with this desire we have endeavoured to meet the views of the members of this Synod, at the same time we have to consider our Diocesan Synod. We are willing to suggest the adoption of Canon Selwyn's resolution with a proviso against a possible deadlock. We were not in a different position to that occupied by the representatives of any other Diocese, because to the Sydney Diocese this question is fraught with more difficulty than it is to any other Diocese in the Synod. The Diocese of Sydney jealously regards the right of electing its own Bishop as one of its most cherished possessions. We propose then to accept Canon Selwyn's resolution, together with Archbishop Cooper's suggestion, that at the expiration of six months if no person has been elected two names shall be settled on by the Sydney Diocese, one of which the Bishops shall elect as Primate. It seems to us that some such general proviso as this must be adopted. The reason why we desire Archbishop Cooper's amendment is because of finally."

The Lord Bishop of ADELAIDE:—"We have listened with deepest interest to the speech of the Hon. S. A. Stephen. This alternative, however, I can never accept, and I am surprised that Sydney has not accepted Canon Selwyn's resolution, without the addition of Archbishop Cooper's amendment. It is quite a new element which I cannot accept, for it would place the Bishops in a better position than they are at the present moment. Canon Selwyn's proposition is an admirable one if left alone, but it would become a proposition of another colour if provided with a tail such as that suggested. I do sincerely hope that the Sydney delegates will see their way clear to come to accept the motion without this appendage."

The Most Reverend the PRIMATE:—"I should like to ask: Is it necessary we should provide for a possible, but very improbable deadlock. Our hopes this afternoon were considerably lifted, and now they are dashed from us. Can we not leave the possibility of a deadlock to the future; at any rate we should not provide for it until another Synod."

The Ven. Archdeacon HALS:—"This matter should never have been brought before the Synod at all—feeling and party spirit are yet too warm in the light of recent events to allow a calm judgment. These Sydney delegates may even agree on a matter which might be rejected by their Diocese. The matter should be allowed to stand until every Diocese has consented. The whole matter should be put off for five years."

Rev. A. YANCOLD:—"I am in a peculiar position, for I stand alone as being the only Clerical representative of the Sydney Diocese willing to accept the amendment of Canon Selwyn, without Archbishop Cooper's further amendment. It is exceedingly desirable that we should hasten slowly. I think it possible yet to find some middle course. I think it might be done by providing some way out of a deadlock."

On the motion of the Hon. S. A. Stephen, the Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again at 7.30 p.m.

By leave of Synod, the Lord Bishop of Ballarat moved for leave to bring in a Determination to provide for the case of a Bishop mentally incapable of Administering his Diocese.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. A. W. PAIN, and carried.

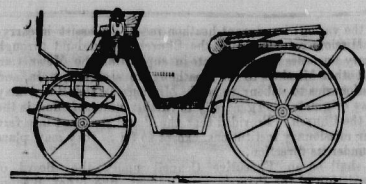
The Determination was read a first time, was ordered to be printed, and the Second Reading was made an Order of the Day for the evening.

On the motion of the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, the Synod resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Determination of a Board of Missions.

SYNOD IN COMMITTEE.

DETER





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## The Australian Anglican Church Directory.

FIRST ISSUE, AUGUST, 1891.

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Copies may also be had at the Church Book Depot, Pitt-street, Sydney; from H. Collard, Central Arcade, George-street, Sydney; from appointed Agents in each diocesan centre throughout Australia; and through all Booksellers.

## Guide to Contributors.

The Church Society—Hon. Secs.: Rev. J. D. Langley, Robert Hills, Esq.; Organising Sec.: Rev. S. T. Sovey, the Chapter House, Bathurst-street.

The Diocesan Educational and Book Society—Hon. Secs. and Treas.: Rev. J. D. Langley, George Wall, Esq.

The Board of Missions—Hon. Treas.: James Plummer, Esq., 422 George-street; Hon. Secs.: Rev. A. Yarwood, Organising Sec.: Rev. C. E. Amos.

The Sydney Diocesan Corresponding Committee of the Board of Missions—Hon. Treas.: H. B. Cotton, Esq., Hunter's Hill; Hon. Secs.: Hon. Sec.: A. Charlton.

The Centenary Fund—Hon. Treas.: T. A. Dibbs, Esq.; Organising Sec.: Rev. J. Dixon, the Chapter House, Bathurst-street.

The Committee on Religious Instruction in Public Schools—Hon. Treas.: F. W. Uther, Esq., 359 George-street; Hon. Secs.: Rev. A. W. Pain, Darlinghurst.

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The Clergy Widows' and Orphans' Fund—Hon. Treas.: Captain Dean, R.N., Queen-street, Woollahra; Hon. Secs.: W. Blair, Esq., 176 Pitt-street.

The Clergy Superannuation Fund—Hon. Treas.: T. A. Dibbs, Esq.; Hon. Secs.: J. Vickery, Esq., Waverley.

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Melancorian Mission—Hon. Sec.: Rev. H. Wallace Mort; Hon. Treas.: E. H. Rogers, Esq., Ashfield.

We shall be glad to receive Subscriptions in aid of any religious and philanthropic object, and forward them to the proper authorities. All such will be acknowledged in this column.

(Continued from page 7).

THANKS FOR HOSPITALITY.

By leave of Synod the Lord Bishop of Goulburn moved, and Mr. C. B. Young seconded: "That the hearty thanks of the Bishops and the Representatives of the Diocesan Synod are due and are hereby tendered to the Reception Committee and the ladies associated with them and to the members of the Church of England in Sydney for the kind and generous hospitality accorded to them during the sitting of the General Synod."

The motion was supported by the Hon. Sir G. F. Verdon, and carried by acclamation.

The Synod resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the Determination to provide Amended Rules for the election of the Bishop of Sydney.

SYNOD IN COMMITTEE.  
The amendment of the Rev. Canon Selwyn was carried.

Amendment. Moved by the Hon. S. A. Stephens: "That the following new rule be Rule 2 of the Determination: 'That in the event of failure to elect by the foregoing method within six months of the first meeting, the Committee of the Synod of the Diocese shall nominate to the Bishops or a majority of them, two duly qualified persons, and whichever of such two persons the said Bishops, or a majority of them, shall elect, shall be Primate and also be Metropolitan of the Province of New South Wales and Bishop of Sydney.'—Negative.

Rule 2 was by leave withdrawn.

The Lord Bishop of Adelaide moved: "That Rule 3 stand as printed."

Amendment. Moved by the Hon. S. A. Stephens: "That the following proviso be added to the Rule: 'provided that the Determination shall not take effect until accepted by all the Dioceses in Australia and Tasmania.'—Carried.

Rule 3 as amended was passed to stand as rule 2. The Determination as amended was passed.

The Chairman left the chair and reported the Determination with amendments.

The Report was adopted, and the Third Reading was made the First Order of the Day for to-morrow.

TRIAL OF BISHOPS. add to the list of Bishops for certain offences be a second time. Carried.

BISHOPS INCAPABLE OF ADMINISTRATION.  
The Lord Bishop of Ballarat moved, the Rev. Canon Chalmers seconded: "That a Determination to provide for the trial of a Bishop mentally incapable of administering his Diocese be read a second time."—Carried.

The Synod resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the determination.

SYNOD IN COMMITTEE.  
Determination as presented to the Committee:—  
To provide for the case of a Bishop mentally incapable of administering his Diocese.

1. If at any time it shall be declared and determined by a court of competent jurisdiction that a Bishop is established to be suffering from mental incapacity, his office shall be declared vacant, and the said determination shall be notified to the Primate, who may formally declare the See vacant and give due notice of the vacancy.

2. Where there shall have been no legal proceedings in the case as hereinbefore provided and it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Primate that the report of a majority of the members of the Diocesan Council, Standing Committee, or the corresponding Body in any Diocese—such report being accompanied and supported by the certificate of not less than three duly qualified medical practitioners—that there is a prima facie case to believe that the Bishop is suffering from mental or cerebral disease from which he is incapable of administering his See, the Primate or Senior Bishop as the case may be, may thereupon issue a Commission of Enquiry to three Bishops with authority to take such medical and other evidence as they may think necessary and to report to him. If the report of the said Commission should be that the Bishop is incapable as aforesaid, the Primate or Senior Bishop, as the case may be, may declare the See vacant, and thereupon such See shall be deemed vacant.

Rule 2 was passed in the following amended form:—  
2. Where there shall have been no legal proceedings in the case as hereinbefore provided and it shall be established to the satisfaction of the Primate or Senior Bishop as the case may be upon the report of a majority of the members of the Diocesan Council, Standing Committee, or the corresponding Body in any Diocese—such report being accompanied and supported by the certificate of not less than three duly qualified medical practitioners—that there is a prima facie case to believe that the Bishop is suffering from mental or cerebral disease from which he is incapable of administering his See, the Primate or Senior Bishop as the case may be, may thereupon issue a Commission of Enquiry to three Bishops, with authority to take such medical and other evidence as they may think necessary, and to report to him. If the report of the said Commission should be that the Bishop is incapable as aforesaid, the Primate or Senior Bishop, as the case may be, may declare the See vacant, and thereupon such See shall be deemed vacant.

The Chairman left the chair and reported the Determination with amendments.

The Report was adopted and the Third Reading was made an Order of the Day for to-morrow.

NOTICE OF MOTION.  
By leave of Synod the following notice of motion was given—Rev. A. Yarwood to move: "That the six Clergymen and six Laymen elected to the Executive Council of the Board of Missions be the following: The Ven. Archdeacon King, the Ven. Archdeacon Günther, the Ven. Archdeacon Fowall, the Rev. Canon W. E. White, the Rev. W. Hugh, the Rev. R. E. Goddard, Messrs. J. Plummer, C. R. Walsh, A. R. Minter, F. B. Wilkinson, E. H. Rogers, and Captain Deane."

It was ordered that the Ballot for the election of members of the Committee of Appeal be made the Second Order of the Day for to-morrow.

The Synod adjourned until 3 p.m. to-morrow.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2ND, 1891.

The Synod met at 3.25 p.m., the Primate presiding.

Prayers were said by the President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Lord Bishop of Adelaide moved, and the Lord Bishop of Ballarat seconded: "That the Determination to provide amended rules for the election of the Bishop of Sydney should be read a third time."

Mr. JOHN KENT asked that a division should be taken on the motion for the third reading of the Determination so as to afford the representatives of the Diocese of Sydney an opportunity for recording their votes. He was of opinion that a Determination would provide unworkable because no revision was made for a deadlock.

The Rev. A. YARWOOD dissented from the views expressed by his fellow representatives.

The Rev. A. W. PAIN said that the Determination now before the Synod differed only from the original bill, which was regarding the motion for the second reading, in respect to the elimination of the power of delegation and the addition of the provision to the last rule.

The amendment which had been introduced at the instance of Canon Selwyn did not in any sense meet what the representatives of the Diocese of Sydney or a majority of them were desirous of having.

He was unable to regard the Determination as in any sense whatever, an amendment of the original bill, and he was therefore unable to support it.

Canon HULTON KING urged that they should defer dealing with the Determination until the Greek Kalends.

The President said that the discussion had ensued upon the pressing for a division on the part of Mr. Kent, and the evident purport of remarks and of those of Mr. Pain was to show that what was supposed to be a kind of misunderstanding last night was not so. He described what took place last evening, and said that representatives of the Diocese of Sydney who met in conference came back and told the Synod that they were ready to vote for Canon Selwyn's amendment; but they also wished to add an amendment, which had been forwarded by Archdeacon Cooper. The Bishops who had consented to leave out delegation were now brought face to face with the fact that a majority of the Sydney representatives pressed for their system of finally. He (the Primate) did not understand that last evening the Sydney representatives said they were content, but he did understand that they pressed for the incorporation of Archdeacon Cooper's amendment.

The insertion of that amendment was pressed and it was moved, but it was plainly understood from the first that the motion would be lost. Then the Bishop of Adelaide moved the omission of the clause relating to delegation. Then the Determination became an imperfect one in relation to finally, because it was thought better to defer the adoption of any proposal of getting finally until another session. They had not got all their side wanted, but they had got what might be a modus vivendi until another Synod.

Sir GEORGE VERNON expressed his very great disappointment at the attitude of the majority of the representatives of the Diocese of Sydney, and said that if it were competent for him to do so he would move for the re-commitment of the Determination so as to introduce into it a provision to make the Determination so.

The President ruled that the time for recommitment had passed.

The Lord Bishop of Riverina said that if he had had any idea last night that the Determination would not have been accepted by the representatives of the Diocese of Sydney, he would have moved the amendment of the Determination.

The President said that on Thursday evening representatives of the Sydney Diocese said they would not be in favour of the determination unless Archdeacon Cooper's amendment was incorporated in it.

Mr. J. C. B. MONAGHAN said that the interests of Sydney in connection with the election of its Bishop were of infinitely more importance than any interest the Church in Australia had in the election of the Primate. He earnestly urged the Bishop of Adelaide to withdraw the Determination, so that further time might elapse, in the hope that some modus vivendi might be obtained, and then they would have a freer hand thrown into the Diocese of Sydney.

The Determination was bad in itself, because it had no room of finality in it. He earnestly hoped that for the sake of the interests and peace of the Church in Australia, and especially in the interests of the Diocese of Sydney, the Determination would be withdrawn.

The Lord Bishop of Adelaide having replied, the Third reading of the Determination was agreed to on division, 6 Bishops (Riverina, Ballarat, Perth, Tasmania, Adelaide, and Bathurst), 4 Clergy, and 14 Lay representatives voting in favour of the Determination; and one Bishop (Goulburn), eight Clergy and three Lay representatives voting against the Third reading.

The motion was then agreed to.

The Lord Bishop of Adelaide moved, the Lord Bishop of Riverina seconded: "That this Determination do pass."—Carried.

The Lord Bishop of Adelaide moved, the Lord Bishop of Riverina seconded: "That the Title be Amended Rules for the Election of the Bishop of Sydney."—Carried.

COMMITTEE OF APPEAL.  
A Ballot was taken for the election of four members of the Committee of Appeal under Determination II, Session 1872, with the following result:—The Lord Bishop of Goulburn elected by the House of Bishops; The Hon. Canon Chalmers elected by the Clerical Representatives; The Hon. A. J. Gould elected by the Lay Representatives; Mr. W. Tarleton elected by the Synod voting collectively.

By leave of Synod the Lord Bishop of Riverina brought up the Report of the Select Committee on the subject of the increased use of Life Assurance in providing for the benefit of the Churches and moved that the same be received and printed.







in behalf of foreign missions. There has been remitted to the Treasurer of the Melanesian Mission the sum of £273 10s 7d, of which £133 12s 1d is from church collections, £86 5s 6d from subscriptions, £79 8s 1d from Sunday-schools towards the support of seven scholars at Norfolk Island; to the Treasurer of the New Guinea Mission £22 17s, of which £21 12s 10d is from church collections, and £1 4s 2d from the General Mission Association and other sources. This is exclusive of the Treasurer of the Delat Mission £10 11s 3d. This is exclusive of sums remitted through private channels, of which there is no official record, and of which there is reason to believe that the latter mission received a fair amount. The bequest of £18 6s 8d from the estate of the late Mr. Gerard for the Melanesian Mission has also been received. The Pomorie Native Institution continues its useful work of supporting and educating about 80 natives and half castes, the adults being employed in work upon the station. This institution is self supporting, and is visited periodically by the Incumbent of Port Lincoln, who is paid by the institution for his services. No other work is being undertaken by the Church for the Aborigines in Central Australia or the Northern Territory, and nothing is done for the Chinese in Adelaide.

#### DIocese OF PERTH.

No information has been received from this Diocese.

#### DIocese OF BRISBANE.

Missions are carried on in the Diocese to the Kanakas and the Chinese. The Corresponding Committee of the Board of Missions report as follows:—

"In connection with St. John's, Brisbane, a class of Melanesians has been held, with a weekly average attendance of twenty-five. This year thirteen have been baptized.

"At Cleveland, classes are held for the Kanakas employed in the district. The school roll of St. Paul's Cleveland, numbers sixty-two, with an average attendance of thirty-five. All who attend the classes are pledged to abstain from alcohol. Thirty-five have been baptized, and thirteen confirmed.

"Certain gentlemen interested in the sugar plantations near Bundaberg have requested the Bishop of the Diocese to send a clergyman to minister to the Kanakas employed by them. His Lordship appointed the Rev. J. Cole to the charge of this work. The Rev. J. Cole reports a weekly average attendance of 450 at various classes held by him. Large classes are also held for the Melanesians in connection with Christ Church, Bundaberg. The Rev. W. Morris reports that during the last year forty-five have been baptized, and seven confirmed.

"At North Rockhampton and at Maryborough, classes for the Kanakas are held. At the latter place twenty have been baptized, and four confirmed.

"Mr. King Tem, the Chinese Catechist, holds service at Kelvin Grove and at Lutwyche once a fortnight, and at St. Paul's, Ipswich, once in the month. On Sundays in the afternoon, he holds service at Trinity Church, Valley, and in the evening at St. John's schoolroom. Once in the month there is a Sunday service for the Chinese in the Pro-Cathedral, and a Bible-class is held on Saturday evenings. The average attendance at the classes and services is not large; but that satisfactory work has been done among those who attend is shown in the fact that twelve have this year been baptized, and eight confirmed.

#### DIocese OF NORTH QUEENSLAND.

Some help has been given to the New Guinea Mission, and the proposed new mission to the Aborigines in the Belderen Ker district will be in this Diocese, and will have great claims, not only upon the Diocese itself, but upon the Church at large.

#### DIocese OF TASMANIA.

The Bishop reports:—  
"The Diocese has been visited for the first time by the representatives of the Board of Missions. The Rev. A. Yarnold, Secretary, arrived in January, held three missionary meetings, preached in most of the churches in Hobart and Launceston, and stirred up considerable interest. The Rev. A. A. MacLaren came in May, lecturing in Hobart and Launceston on New Guinea and its Mission. At these meetings and in other ways the missionary collected £74 for a whole boat for the mission.

"Five missionary meetings have been held, confined to the chief cities, except one at Westbury. The offerings on Good Friday came from eleven churches, and amounted to £26 6s 8d. Cards and boxes for collecting purposes have been issued for the mission. It is not only the cities which monopolize missionary zeal. In country congregations the germ existed to be stirred into active being and spiritual life and help.

"For the Melanesian Mission the Diocese has contributed up to the present this year the sum of £50, which has come down from 19 parishes. Besides this there is a St. Barnabas' Association which guarantees £10 a year for a scholar, and has sent £10 worth of clothing this year to Norfolk Island. Four Sunday-schools in Hobart support four scholars at £10 each, and five other Sunday-schools in the Diocese support five more scholars in the same way. Collections for the mission are ordered once a year in every parish.

"During the years 1888, 1889, and up to June, 1890, the Executive Council published a 16-page monthly paper for the purpose of giving missionary information and increasing missionary zeal and interest. They were reluctantly compelled to discontinue its issue owing to lack of support. The need of such a paper is increasingly manifest, but this and other parts of the work of the Board can only be successfully carried on by a more perfect working organization. There is greater need than ever for the appointment of a Secretary able to give his whole time and energy to the work of the Board. As an experiment an Organizing Secretary was appointed for one year, and though it was not considered justifiable to renew the appointment, yet some arrangement seems necessary whereby the work may be efficiently organized, and the increasing responsibilities of the Board may be carefully and wisely carried out. Whatever changes may be made in the near future we pray may lead to the glory of God and the advancement of the missionary work of the Church.

#### THE HON. TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE AUSTRALIAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

From 1st April, 1890, to 1st April, 1891.

1890	RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
April—To Balance at Commercial Bank ..	368 10 2			
1891 .. Receipts for New Guinea Mission—				
Diocese of Adelaide ..	45 7 6			
Brisbane ..	165 7 3			
Buller ..	24 4 0			
Goulburn ..	14 2 5			
Grafton ..	31 4 5			
Melbourne ..	8 2 0			
Newcastle ..	123 11 7			
North Queensland ..	6 2 0			
Perth ..	2 10 0			
Riverina ..	5 14 9			
Sydney ..	576 1 6			
Tasmania ..	35 6 7			
Society for Propagation of the Gospel ..	150 7 8			
Receipts for General Mission—				
Diocese of Newcastle ..	16 7 3			
Sydney ..	29 10 6			
	45 17 0			

Receipts for Warangoua Mission—				
Diocese of Goulburn ..	2 10 0			
Newcastle ..	1 10 0			
Riverina ..	1 12 8			
Sydney ..	15 10 0			
	21 2 8			
Receipts for Melanesian Mission—				
Diocese of Goulburn ..	3 11 9			
Sydney ..	10 0 0			
	13 11 9			
Receipts for Chinese Mission—				
Diocese of Goulburn ..	6 9 6			
Sydney ..	21 2 8			
	21 12 2			
Receipts for S.P.G. and University Mission—				
Diocese of Brisbane ..	4 4 0			
Receipts for Special Fund—				
Diocese of Newcastle ..	250 0 0			
Sydney ..	1050 0 0			
Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts ..	1000 0 0			
	2300 0 0			
	£4051 0 2			

#### EXPENDITURE.

1891	£	s.	d.
April—By Stipend ..	547 6 8		
Travelling Expenses ..	95 4 7		
Hire of Hall, Y. M. C. Association ..	4 4 3		
Caldesman ..	3 16 0		
Printing ..	19 0 0		
Stamps, Telegrams, Stationery, and Exchange on Drafts and Cheques ..	18 13 9		
Advertising ..	2 11 0		
Treasurer Diocesan Board of Missions ..	42 14 10		
Treasurer of Melanesian Mission ..	13 11 9		
Remitted to S.P.G. and University Mission ..	4 4 0		
Special Fund—Fixed Deposit ..	2050 0 0		
—Current Account ..	250 0 0		
	2400 0 0		
Balance in Commercial Bank ..	1008 13 4		
	£4601 0 2		

#### SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

From April 1st to August 31st, 1891.

#### RECEIPTS.

For New Guinea Mission—				
Diocese of Adelaide ..	£13 11 2			
Brisbane ..	138 4 2			
Buller ..	23 12 8			
Goulburn ..	5 2 0			
Grafton and Armidale ..	23 18 5			
Melbourne ..	3 2 0			
North Queensland ..	32 0 0			
Sydney ..	233 2 8			
Tasmania ..	17 15 0			
Riverina ..	33 16 10			
Newcastle ..	9 6 1			
	£563 10 10			
For Mission House—				
Diocese of Ballarat ..	51 17 3			
Melbourne ..	1347 7 9			
	1399 5 0			
For GENERAL MISSIONS—				
Diocese of Goulburn ..	4 6 6			
Sydney ..	11 8 10			
	15 15 4			
For CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—				
Diocese of Sydney ..	3 0 0			
For DINGO—				
Diocese of Melbourne ..	10 0 0			
For MEDICINE—				
Diocese of Melbourne ..	15 0 0			
For CHURCH MISSION—				
Diocese of Sydney ..	29 7 3			
Extra Dio. Chinese Msn. ..	1 1 0			
	30 8 3			
For WARANGOUA MISSION—				
Diocese of Sydney ..	6 5 0			
For FURNITURE ACCOUNT—				
Diocese of Sydney ..	91 18 2			
Rev. A. A. MacLaren ..	10 0 0			
	101 18 2			
For ARTISAN FUND—				
Diocese of Sydney ..	27 9 0			
For MELANESIAN MISSION—				
Diocese of Sydney ..	23 0 0			
For BOAT FUND—				
Diocese of Tasmania ..	74 2 0			
	£2259 13 8			

#### EXPENDITURE.

Mr. H. B. Cotton, Diocesan Board of Missions ..	£35 12 3			
Robert Hills, Church Missionary Society ..	3 0 0			
E. H. Rogers, Melanesian Mission ..	23 0 0			
Exchanges, &c. ..	2 10 3			
STIPENDS—				
Rev. C. E. Amos ..	£148 17 8			
A. A. MacLaren ..	113 0 0			
Copland King ..	41 13 4			
	303 11 0			
SALARIES—				
Mr. Kennedy ..	3 18 7			
Tomlinson ..	3 8 6			
	7 7 1			
TRAVELLING EXPENSES—				
Rev. A. A. MacLaren ..	30 7 0			
C. E. Amos ..	19 1 2			
Mr. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson ..	59 9 0			
	88 17 2			
MISSION HOUSE ACCOUNT—				
Booth and Co. ..	£19 2 3			
Plans, Mr. Buckridge ..	35 19 6			
Carpenter's Wages ..	48 12 9			
Expenses, Charter ..	8 0 0			
Charter "Grace Lynn," 3 months ..	146 0 0			
Robert Grant, for Cart ..	7 0 0			
B. B. Wilshire's account, Horse, Fodder, &c. ..	36 8 9			
Wall and Moleworth's account, freight and insurance ..	90 4 0			
Buzacott & Armstrong, Flag account ..	7 15 0			
Kopen & Smith, Ship Chauldery and Tarpaulin ..	12 14 8			
	1489 7 3			
	20 0 8			

Forde Bros., for Boat and Dingy ..	90 0			
Cap. Grainger, commission on Boat and Dingy ..	5 5 0			
Advance to Rev. A. A. MacLaren, for duties, &c. ..	50 0 0			
Perry A Co., for Barter ..	10 15 0			
A. W. Sutton ..	11 13 10			
Lasseter & Co., Limited ..	30 0 0			
	108 14 10			
FURNITURE—				
Newton & Lamb ..	10 5 0			
Lasseter & Co., Limited ..	76 7 3			
Farmer & Co. ..	134 4 5			
	220 16 8			
MEDICINE—				
Elliott Bros., Limited ..	15 0 0			
OUTFIT—				
Mr. Kennedy ..	20 3 0			
Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson ..	30 0 0			
	50 0 0			
Commercial Bank Fixed Deposit ..	250 0 0			
	£2713 11 2			

SATURDAY, 3rd OCTOBER, 1891.

The Synod met at 10.15 a.m., the Primate presiding. Prayers were said by the President. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following notice of motion was given:—  
The Lord Bishop of BALLARAT,—"That the debate on the Second Reading of the Determination to provide Amended Rules for the Confirmation and Consecration of Bishops be resumed."  
The Lord Bishop of BALLARAT asked that the Standing Orders be suspended, so as to allow of the resumption of the debate, at this time, on the proposed Second Reading of the Determination to provide Amended Rules for the Confirmation and Consecration of Bishops, which was interrupted by the counting out of the Synod last night. Leave refused.

AMENDMENT DISCUSS.—The Very Rev. Dean of SYDNEY moved, the Lord Bishop of Goulburn seconded,—"That the Determination to provide Rules for appointing Assistant Bishops be read a second time."—Carried.  
The Synod resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Determination.

#### SYNOD IN COMMITTEE.

GENERAL SYNOD SESSION, 1891.

#### DETERMINATION AS PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE.

#### Rules for Appointing Assistant Bishops.

1. The Synod of any Diocese in Australia and Tasmania may create the office of one Assistant Bishop, with or without a defined area of work, within the limits of the Diocese.  
2. The appointment to such office shall vest in the Bishop of the Diocese, and the Assistant Bishop so appointed shall perform such Episcopal Acts as the Bishop of the Diocese shall require.  
3. No such appointment or consecration as aforesaid shall take place unless and until the Primate be satisfied that there is reasonable security that a sufficient income is provided for such Assistant Bishop.  
4. The functions of an Assistant Bishop shall determine with the avoidance of the Sec, but he may vacate sede perform such Episcopal acts within the Diocese as the Primate or Metropolitan, as the case may be, shall direct him to perform.  
5. No Assistant Bishop shall be entitled to a seat in the House of Bishops—nor shall any Assistant Bishop have a voice in the Confirmation of Bishops.  
6. Nothing herein contained shall be held to confer on any Assistant Bishop jus successionis to the See.

Rules 1, 2, 3 and 4 were passed as printed.  
Rule 5 was passed with the following amendment:—"The word 'appointment' was substituted for the word 'functions,' and the word 'and' for the word 'an' in line one. The words 'in the event of his re-appointment in the same or any other Diocese no fresh confirmation shall be necessary' were added at the end of the Rule.  
Rule 6 was passed with the following amendment:—"The words 'by virtue of his office' were inserted after the word 'entitled' in line 1.  
Rule 7 was passed as printed.  
The Title was passed as printed.  
The Determination was passed as amended.  
The Chairman left the chair and reported the Determination with amendments.

The Report was adopted and the Standing Orders were suspended so as to allow of the Determination being passed through its remaining stages.  
The Determination was read a Third time and passed on the motion of the DEAN OF SYDNEY, seconded by the Lord Bishop of GOULBURN. The Title was passed as printed.

#### BOARD OF MISSIONS.

The Lord Bishop of TASMANIA moved, and the Rev. A. YARNOLD seconded:—"That the Determination to provide Amended Rules for the constitution of a Board of Missions of the Church of England in Australia and Tasmania be read a Third time."—Carried.

By leave of Synod the Lord Bishop of BALLARAT moved, and the Rev. A. YARNOLD seconded:—"That it is advisable that in future each Bishop should have an opportunity so far as is practicable without serious delay, of correcting the Report of the Executive Council of the Board of Missions so far as it concerns his Diocese, before it is issued."—Carried.

MISSIERS INCAPABLE OF ADMINISTERING THEIR DEES.—The Lord Bishop of BALLARAT moved, and the Lord Bishop of GOULBURN seconded:—"That the Determination to provide rules to provide for the case of a Bishop mentally incapable of administering his Diocese be read a third time."—Carried.  
The Determination was passed and the Title was passed as printed.

#### MOTIONS WITHDRAWN.

By leave of Synod Canon SELLWYN withdrew the following motion of which he had given notice:—"In view of the opening that seems in the Providence of God to be afforded for carrying the message of the Gospel to the inhabitants of New Guinea, this Synod considers that the time has come when all agencies hitherto formed for this work should be consolidated and unified under one responsible Head; and that the practice of the Church which in times past has been so signally blessed of God, over the whole world, should be followed now and here, and a Bishop should be chosen and consecrated and sent, to take up this as his special work; and that at his disposal and under his control should be placed all the offerings of the Churches of Australia and Tasmania; and that in him should rest the choice and appointment of all the workers under him in this great mission field." By leave of Synod Mr. J. C. B. Mowbray withdrew the following motion of which he had given notice:—"That in the opinion of this Synod it is desirable that a Registrar of the General Synod be appointed whose duty it shall be to ensure the legal carrying out of its

Continued on page 14.

## "HALLOWEEN," WARATAH ST., KATOOMBA.

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NEW SOUTH WALES BAND OF HOPE UNION.  
GRAND BAND OF HOPE DEMONSTRATION at the Government House Grounds on SATURDAY, October 10, at 2 o'clock. Secretaries of Bands of Hope desirous to take part should write at once to the Secretary Band of Hope Union, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney.

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## CHURCH SOCIETY FOR THE DIOCESE OF SYDNEY.

Address: The Chapter House, Bathurst-street, Sydney.

Hon. Secretaries:

REV. J. D. LANGLEY, ROBERT HILLS, Esq.

Organising Secretary:

THE REV. S. S. TOVEY, B.A.

Bankers—The Commercial Banking Company.

### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME.

The Free Fund Receipts from 1st January to 30th September in five consecutive years



Continued from page 12.

Determinations. The Registrar shall also be the Custodian of all documents relating to the General Synod, and the Executive Officer as between the three bodies of electors for the appointment of Primates under Clause 3 of Determination I. of 1881. If possible this officer should also be the permanent Secretary of the Executive Committee."

## A VISA FOR THE BLACKS.

Mr. C. B. YOUNG, of Adelaide (for the Bishop of Perth, who was prevented by illness from attending), moved:—"That this Synod recognises the duty incumbent on the Church in Australia of taking up more thoroughly, in its collective capacity, the work of the evangelisation of the aboriginal native tribes of this continent, more especially those of its northern portions, and recommends strongly to its Board of Missions the adoption without delay of such measures as shall seem to them best calculated to secure the co-operation of all the Dioceses in the prosecution of this work on well-considered and practical methods of action." He pointed out that all money collected in Australia in connection with the Church for missionary purposes amounted to between £10,000 and £12,000, and that of the sums collected £1150 was expended on mission work in Melbourne, £1750 in connection with missions to the Chinese, £2500 in connection with missions in India, about £5000 in connection with the New Guinea missions, and about £600 on missionary work in connection with the aborigines. Out of that small sum of £600, £450 was expended upon missions to the aborigines in Victoria, and the balance, £150, to other aboriginal missions. He thought that the aborigines of Australia had not received anything like the amount of attention they were entitled to receive, and submitted that the Church was overlooking a serious duty which devolved upon it in that respect—a duty which had stronger claims upon it than had the other missionary work to which it devoted its attention.

The Lord Bishop of ADELAIDE seconded the motion. The Rev. F. T. WHITTINGTON (of Brisbane) pointed out that because of the nomadic habits of the aborigines it was not possible to do much effective evangelistic work amongst them. It was easier to carry on mission work amongst tribes who lived in villages and communities than amongst the blacks of Australia, and it had been found that any attempt to get them to follow a sedentary life resulted upon their health. A wandering life seemed to be almost a necessity of their existence. The Church would never be able to do very much work amongst the Australian aborigines until it found some man who was sufficiently devoted to follow their kind of life, so that he should be always wandering amongst them. That meant perfect and complete self-sacrifice. Apart from pursuing that plan he really doubted whether any real work would be done. It had become so common to speak of the Church as having largely neglected her duty in regard to the aborigines, that he thought it well to express these ideas.

The President: If we have special difficulties in reference to a special duty, we ought to make special efforts to overcome those difficulties. Whatever I can do in the way of forwarding the resolution I shall be heartily glad to do.

Mr. C. B. YOUNG said he was not unaware of the difficulty of dealing with adult aborigines, but he had found that in cases where missions had been established the confidence of the blacks was soon gained by the mission, and they did not offer any objection to leaving their children to be trained at such mission. He had seen the best possible results arising from these schools, and had had in his employment young men, trained at them, who in regard to reliability and Christian character left but very little to be desired.

## SELECTION OF BISHOPS FROM AUSTRALIAN CLERGYMEN.

The Hon. Sir GEORGE VERDON, (for Mr. F. Rago Godfrey), moved:—"That, in the opinion of this Synod, the time has arrived when it is expedient that in future elections of Bishops to the various Dioceses in Australia and Tasmania an effort be made in the first instance to select some suitable person, duly qualified within the Dioceses." The growth of the Church, like that of the State, was, he said, hastening the time, if it had not already arrived, when they must look to their own resources for the supply of the officers of the Church in Australia and Tasmania. If they encouraged those who had borne the heat and burden of the early days in connection with the establishment of the Church to look to promotion in the Church it would have a very good effect. It would be an inducement to the best of our young men at the Universities to enter the Church if they saw a legitimate chance of rising to the highest ranks in the Church, if their qualities and services deserved it. They had already evidence of the qualifications of their own Clergy for the highest position in the Church. There were in Australia divines who by their piety, by their talents, and by their experience and knowledge of what was required in this country in the Church, were eminently qualified to grace the Episcopal bench. The resolution would not shut the old door where it opened a new one. It would not restrain the choice of Bishops in any way. The Resolution was carried.

The following motion, notice of which had been given by Mr. C. B. YOUNG, moved:—"That a Committee of this Synod be appointed to consider whether the constitution of the Board of Missions can be reconstructed on a more satisfactory basis with the view of rendering the work of the Board more effective, and that the Committee report to this Synod."

By leave of Synod, the Lord Bishop of BALLARAT withdrew the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"That this Synod, a product of the Ecclesiastical Federation of these Colonies 20 years ago, views with satisfaction the recent inception and hopeful progress of a movement for their political federation, and looks forward with keen interest and warm goodwill to its complete and early success, believing that, under the blessing of Almighty God, such federation will tend to the maintenance of foreign and domestic peace, the attainment of justice, the promotion of mutual sympathy, and the development of a truer prosperity, and an ampler and nobler corporate life."

By leave of Synod, the Lord Bishop of BALLARAT withdrew the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"That this Synod, as representing generally the Anglican Communion in Australia and Tasmania, feels warranted in publicly expressing, in its name, profound regret at the cruel oppression of the Jews by the Government of Russia; especial condemnation of their oppression by a professedly Christian country, as contrary to the Spirit of Christ, and fitted to bring unmerited dishonour upon true religion and His Holy Church; and a feeling of sincere sympathy for the unhappy victims of that oppression."

## CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Rev. A. W. PAIN moved, and the Lord Bishop of BRISBANE seconded:—"That this Synod recommends that branches of the Church of England Temperance Society be formed in the Dioceses in Australia and Tasmania in which it is not yet represented, or if preferred, that Societies be formed in the various Colonies having the same basis and objects as the Church of England Temperance Society, and that renewed support be given to the work of any such Society already in existence."

## MOTIONS WITHDRAWN.

By leave of Synod the Rev. Canon SOARES withdrew the following motions of which he had given notice:—

1. "That this Synod desires to express its strong conviction that one of the most pressing needs of the Church in the present day is the fuller recognition of the work of the Holy Spirit in His converting and sanctifying influences."

2. "That this Synod deeply deplores the serious consequences that have already resulted from the exclusion of Religious teaching in whole or in part from the primary and other schools throughout the Australian Colonies and the tendency which prevails to perpetuate this evil."

By leave of Synod, the Lord Bishop of BALLARAT withdrew the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"That the four recommendations of the Committee on Home Reunion be adopted."

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## MOTION LAPSED.

The following motion, notice of which had been given by Lord Bishop of Grafton and Armidale, was moved:—"That for clause 4, in the constitution of the General Synod, etc., the following be substituted, viz.:—The following shall be the rules to be observed in the election of members to be elected as representatives to any future General Synod. In a Diocese containing at least twenty-one clergyman in full orders duly licensed by the Bishop to cure of souls, two Clergymen in full orders duly licensed to cure of souls, and two laymen of at least twenty-one years of age being communicants, may be elected as representatives of such Diocese to the General Synod, and any other Diocese may elect one more Clergyman and one more Layman qualified as aforesaid for each ten Clergymen duly licensed to cure of souls in excess of twenty-one."

## BISHOP AS CLERICAL REPRESENTATIVE.

The Rev. Canon KING moved, the Rev. J. D. LANGLEY seconded:—"That it be referred to the elections and qualifications committee to consider and report whether the Diocese of Brisbane, in sending a bishop as a clerical representative to this Synod, has acted in accordance with the constitution."

Amendment: Moved by the Rev. Canon SELWYN, seconded by the Rev. G. SPENCER:—"That all the words after the words 'be omitted' be omitted with the view to insert the following words: 'The Diocese of Brisbane, in sending a Bishop as one of its Clerical representatives has acted entirely in accordance with the constitution.'"

The motion was amended as carried.

## MOTIONS WITHDRAWN.

By leave of Synod Rev. Canon FRENCH withdrew the following motion, of which notice had been given:—"That it be an instruction to the Executive Committee to print in pamphlet form the Constitution, Standing Orders, and Determinations made by this and preceding General Synods, the Determinations to be classified and numbered consecutively, those Determinations or parts of Determinations to be omitted which have been repealed or superseded by fresh ones, and the records of the Acceptances of the Constitution and of the Determinations by the several Dioceses to be placed at the head of each."

By leave of Synod Mr. F. RAGO GODFREY withdrew the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"That a Select Committee, consisting of the undermentioned be appointed to draw up a code of Standing Orders for adoption by the next Synod, and that the Committee have leave to sit during the recess, and be requested to furnish to the Bishop of each Diocese having representatives in this Synod a copy of the proposed Code at least two months prior to the meeting of the next General Synod:—The Lord Bishop of Riverina, Rev. Canon Chalmers, Mr. Wm. Tarleton, Mr. W. H. Groom, Mr. W. E. Morris, and the mover."

By leave of Synod the Dean of ADELAIDE withdrew the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"That the Committee of Appeal be requested to lay before the Synod the Rules of Procedure in Appeals in accordance with the resolution passed at the last Session of Synod."

By leave of Synod Mr. W. M. FAIRLAND withdrew the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"That the rapid progress and growing importance of the Colonies render it imperative necessary that the Ministers of the Church should be men of high culture and specially fitted for the efficient and successful rendition of the Services of the Church and the Parish work generally—that in order to induce men of first rate attainments, high spirituality and considerable powers generally to offer themselves for Ordination a Committee be appointed to consider and devise ways and means for the creation of a special fund applicable to all the Dioceses of Australia and Tasmania under which provision could be made for adequate remuneration for the services of Ministers of the highest qualifications."

The Hon. W. H. SUTTOR moved the motion standing in his name in an amended form as follows:—"That it be referred to the Executive Committee to consider and report whether the following be a new Standing Order of the Synod:—At any time during the proceedings of the Synod or during the proceedings of a Committee of the Whole, any Member may move without debate 'That the question be now put,' and such motion shall then be put without debate, but shall not be decided in the affirmative unless by a vote of at least thirty members in favour thereof, and if such motion be carried the President or the Chairman of Committee, as the case may be, shall forthwith put the question to the vote."

By leave of Synod the Rev. George SPENCER withdrew the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"For leave to bring in a Determination to provide Rules for the Management of Sisterhoods and Deaconesses."

By leave of Synod the Rev. Canon SELWYN moved, the Rev. Canon GILBERT-WHITE seconded:—"That the Committee be appointed to further consider and formulate all the details of a scheme in harmony with the report presented to this Synod in 1886, making provision for assistance to Widows and Orphans of Clergy, and to Clergy incapacitated through age or sickness, by means of insurances to be effected under arrangements with established Insurance Offices and that they report to the next Session of this Synod; that the committee consist of the following:—The Lord Bishop of Sydney, the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, the Lord Bishop of Riverina, the Ven. Archdeacon Rose, the Rev. Canon W. E. White, Rev. Canon King, Rev. W. J. Killick Piddington, Rev. J. D. Langley, Rev. G. Spencer, Mr. John Kent, Mr. Edward Parnell, Hon. W. H. Sutor, and the mover."

## MOTIONS WITHDRAWN.

By leave of Synod the Rev. Canon SOARES withdrew the following motions of which he had given notice:—

1. "That this Synod desires to express its strong conviction that one of the most pressing needs of the Church in the present day is the fuller recognition of the work of the Holy Spirit in His converting and sanctifying influences."

2. "That this Synod deeply deplores the serious consequences that have already resulted from the exclusion of Religious teaching in whole or in part from the primary and other schools throughout the Australian Colonies and the tendency which prevails to perpetuate this evil."

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## MOTIONS WITHDRAWN.

By leave of Synod, Rev. Canon SELWYN withdrew the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"That whereas the use of a Common Hymn Book is as desirable as the use of a Common Prayer Book, this Synod considers the time has arrived when a Hymn Book should be compiled under the auspices of the Synod, and when approved be recommended to the various Dioceses and Churches for use."

By leave of Synod, the Lord Bishop of BRISBANE withdrew the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"That this Synod regrets to note the not infrequent recourse had to lotteries at bazaars, and to other questionable methods, with a view to raise funds for Church purposes; and appeals to all true Churchmen—Clerical and Lay—to discourage such methods by all means, specially by constant reference to the right principles of Christian liberality."

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