JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed neatly, cheaply, and expeditiously at the DAILY NEWS JOB PRINTING OFFICE

Travellers' Guide.

Trains arrive and depart from the Kingston Station as follows:

GOING EAST		
5 a.m.	1.3 p.m.	Mixed train 8.15 a.m.
"	1.50 "	" 8.15 "
GOING WEST		
5 p.m.	3.30 a.m.	Mixed train 6.45 a.m.
3.55 "	"	" 10.00 "

This is Montreal time, from which deduct 18 minutes for the difference between Montreal and Kingston time.

Single copies of the DAILY NEWS may be had at the office of the publishing office. Price 1d.

Single copies of the CHRONICLE AND NEWS, containing the news of the week, may be had in wrappers for mailing. Price 3d each, issued every Friday.

The Daily News.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

SEE FIRST PAGE

The people of Minnesota are intimately allied by trade relations with those of Red River. In fact it may be said that the entire trade of the settlement is carried on by way of Minnesota, and much of it actually centres in St. Paul, the chief city of the State. The people of St. Paul are just now manifesting a lively concern for the distress of their neighbours in Red River, and are actively canvassing for subscriptions. In this they are no doubt animated by their trade interests, but they set an example nevertheless which should stimulate the people of Canada to act upon their nobler interests of kindred and nationality.

The Montreal *Gazette* quotes very effectively the "Act respecting the better security of the Crown and Government," to show the position in which Attorney-General Wilkins has placed himself by his recent utterances. If we accept the newspaper reports of his late speech as correct, he has laid himself open to a charge of felony. The part of the Act bearing on his case is as follows:—

"Whosoever, after the passing of this act, within Canada or without, compasses, imagines, invents, devises, or intents to deprive or depose Our most Gracious Lady the Queen, Her Heirs or successors, from the style, honour or royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, or of any other of Her Majesty's Dominions or Countries, or to levy war against Her Majesty, Her Heirs or successors, within any part of the United Kingdom or of Canada, in order by force or constraint to compel her or them to change her or their manners or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or in order to intimidate or overawe both Houses or either House of Parliament of the United Kingdom or of Canada, or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade the United Kingdom of Canada, or any other of Her Majesty's Dominions or Countries under the obeisance of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or successors, and such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices or intentions, or any of them, shall express, utter or declare, by publishing any printing or writing, or by open and advised speaking, or by any overt act or deed, is guilty of felony, and shall be liable," etc.

With a rod like this in pickle for him can we wonder at his earnestness in getting the House of Assembly to go back on its resolution of protest at the suggestions of his Excellency. Mr Wilkins declares himself a loyal man; and desiring to continue such, as let us hope he does, he must, as soon as he reflected, have become aware of the improper position into which his hasty words would place him, and would be glad, therefore, to take shelter under the harmless though inconsistent phraseology of his correspondence with Governor Doyle.

It will be well for Mr Wilkins if the matter is allowed to rest at this stage. But we can be by no means sure that it will be allowed to rest. The matter must come under the cognizance of both the Confederate and Imperial Governments, and one or other will, no doubt, debate the propriety of calling him to stricter account.

RIFLE MATCH.—A meeting of the officers of the 14th is to be held on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, in the Drill Shed, when the prize list will be made out. Several handsome donations have been received, and a good match is expected. The subscription lists will be closed on the above evening.

THE HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—The autumn show of the Horticultural Division Society was held today in the Skating Rink, King street, and when the late unfavorable weather is borne in mind the exhibition was exceedingly creditable. The show of grapes was particularly fine, and other autumnal fruits were well represented. The same remark applies to field and garden vegetables, the brassica tribe, with the single exception of cauliflowers, of which there appeared only one really good sample, being so good that it was a subject of remark among visitors, the late hot, dry weather being so particularly fatal to their full development. The roots and other departments of the kitchen garden were all fully up to the fall shows of former years. The flower stands made a very gay display, and the usual fall flowers took their accustomed prominence, with the exception of dahlias, against which the late wet weather proved too severe, in spite of the best efforts of the cultivator. The fine arts were, as usual, nothing worth noticing, but the ladies' department was certainly a much finer show than ordinarily appears. The poultry, pigeons and rabbit departments were fairly represented and received the usual attention from the visitors. The exhibition received during the afternoon a liberal share of patronage and in the evening a gay throng crowded its space, its attractions having been enhanced by the presence of the band of the R. C. Rifles. A fuller notice will be given to-morrow.

Mr Ferris, Mr T. J. O'Neill and Dr. Tassé, have been appointed Penitentiary Inspectors for the Dominion, under the act passed last Session.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY SMITH.—We regret to record the death of Sir Henry Smith, the representative of the County of Frontenac in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario. The unfortunate gentleman has been for some months a sufferer from a painful and exhausting disease, and though at the time hopes of his restoration to health were entertained, these hopes gave way within the past few days in consequence of untoward symptoms which set in, and he died to-day in the forenoon.

Sir Henry Smith has played an important part in this locality, both professionally and politically. He has occupied a distinguished position at the bar, being a Queen's Counsel, and was noted for his acuity in addressing a jury. He was sent to the first Parliament of United Canada from the County of Frontenac in 1841, and sat for the county uninterruptedly for successive Parliaments until 1867, when he lost the election in running against Mr James Morton.

Sir Henry Smith was Solicitor General for Upper Canada (without a seat in the Executive Council) from September 1834, to February 1838, under the administration of the Hon. John A. Macdonald. He was Speaker of the Seventh Parliament, and it was during this term of office that he was knighted, along with Sir Narcisse Belleau, the Speaker of the Legislative Council, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada.

After losing his election in the contest with Mr Ferguson in 1863, Sir Henry Smith underwent a forced and, no doubt, uncongenial absence from the Parliamentary arena until the general election following the Confederation of the Provinces again called him into activity. He sought the suffrages of the electors of Frontenac as their representative in the Legislative Assembly, and after a brisk canvass which he carried on with his accustomed energy, he was returned. In the new Province of Parliament, by reason of his experience and the force of will and talent, Sir Henry Smith at once took a prominent position and very industriously prepared a number of bills. It was in the midst of this busy career, promising much useful legislation and increased honours and distinction for himself, that he was prostrated by the disease which, through lingering in the savages has at length proved fatal. His removal will of course necessitate a new election, and the selection of a successor.

POLICE COURT, FRIDAY.—There was little business at the court this morning. A complaint was made against Sergeant Carroll for allowing a savage dog to run at large. He was ordered to confine the animal, and the police were directed to shoot him if found at large in future. A small boy, by name of Williams, was placed at the bar charged with making a raid upon the garden of Dr Day. The youthful culprit after receiving a severe reprimand was ordered to the cells for a time to give full force to the lesson, and upon hearing the decision he puckered up his face and uttered a prolonged bowl.

LONDON SOCIETY for September. Canadian Agency of W. C. Chewett & Co, Toronto.

This serial continues its excellent plate paper illustrations, and the literary tone and character of the magazine are wonderfully sustained. The contents this month are: On the Present State of the Market Matrimonial; a Little Dinner at Greenwich; an American Watering-Place and its Frequenters; Long Vacation; Visits to Country Houses; the Long Story; How Violet got a Beau; the Happy Confession; Natal Sketches; Two Hours in Gala; the Physiology of the Dance; the Piccadilly Papers; Newgate Market; the Voice Behind the Shutter; a Militia Training; Warriors at Wimbledon.

GOLD NEWS.

A rich discovery of gold in a vein of vitreous quartz has been made on lot 30, in the sixth concession of Madoc, near the village of Bannockburn. The lode was inspected yesterday by Mr James T. Bell, who broke fragments of quartz, containing visible particles of gold, from the solid rock of the vein, some of which he exhibited in this office this morning. The vein is four feet wide, and has been traced across lot 29, in the same concession. It is believed by practical men to be a continuation of the rich veins lately discovered in the township of Marmora. A thin vein of galena runs up the middle of the lode. A portion of quartz from this vein, brought in previous to Mr Bell's visit, gave a very rich assay, yielding no less than at the rate of $378 to the ton.

There is now on exhibition at A. McFee's jewelry shop, one of the finest specimens of gold quartz ever seen in this country, and we question whether a more beautiful or valuable specimen has ever been found in any gold country. It was purchased from a person yesterday, who said he got it in Madoc Township, but would not tell exactly what locality it came from. It weighs about two ounces, and is one mass of gold, with decomposed quartz running through it. It resembles somewhat the quartz from the Richardson mine. We understand it is to be sent to the Hamilton exhibition.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

The consular reports this month are full of interest. In consonance with the statistical returns of imports from English ports, they all give evidence of the falling off of the shipments of foreign merchandise to the United States. The shipments from Glasgow, Lyons, Frankfort, Zurich, Basle, and Honolulu, all agree with our customs returns in showing that the culminating point of our foreign trade was in 1866, and that since that period the trade has steadily and sensibly declined.

The workmen of Antwerp have found out a novel way of intimidating those who do not conform to their rules, which goes almost beyond the Sheffield performers. A couple of men employed in a wood-yard refused to pay what is called their "footing." The consequence was, that when they left work they were seized hold of by the other workmen and—crucified! They were tied hand and foot to a large wooden cross, and tortured until they consented to "treat" their fellow-workmen. One of the men suffered so much that his life was for some time despaired of. Five of the ringleaders were arrested and taken before the magistrates. Their defence was that it was only a joke.—The court, however, thought only knowingly, and sentenced these modern Poniou Pilates to terms of imprisonment varying from one to six years.

When Lord Brougham was in Manchester, a gentleman pointed out to him the great number of Scotchmen who were at the head of our mercantile and manufacturing businesses in that city. Lord Brougham was struck with the circumstance, and said—"It reminds me of what occurred in the Liverpool Theatre many years ago, when I was on the northern circuit. I was dining with Mr Gladstone, father of Mr William Ewart Gladstone. We went to the theatre, and the play was *Macbeth*; old Kean was then playing Macbeth. When Macduff said, 'Stands Scotland where it did?' a man in the gallery cried out, 'Na, na, sir; there's part o' Scotland in England noo—there's John Gladstone and his clan.'"

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

FROM MONTREAL.

Montreal, September 18.—This morning, between one and two o'clock, the Glasgow Hotel, St. Charles Boromme street, was destroyed by fire, and two valuable horses, which had been on exhibition, were burnt.

Martin, the Frenchman who cut his throat on Monday last, died yesterday.

The horticultural exhibition was closed last night by a few appropriate words from Mr Chauveau and Mr Dunkin.

The convention of the national lacrosse association of Canada has been postponed until the 25th and 26th instant, out of courtesy to the All England eleven cricketers, who play here on 22nd and following three days.

The Provincial Synod has formally adopted the resolution forbidding the elevation of the elements, the use of incense, the mixing of water with the wine, the use of water bread, of lights on the communion table, and of vestments in saying the prayers.

A Bee-keepers' Association for Montreal has been formed.

The affiliated association match was proceeded with to-day at Laprairie. Three rounds were fired at 300, at 600, and at 900 yards. The range was commenced, but not finished. Amongst the best scores were the following:—J. Crowther, 18th Batt., 25 points; Lieut. Barrett, 8th Stadacona, 16; Private Disher, 13th, 16; Capt. Wortsley, 60th Rifles, 16; Lt. Cotton, Civil Service, 16; Sergt-Maj. Hankins, 8th, 15. Some of the Volunteers are much dissatisfied with the slowness of the firing. Pool targets were carried on during the day, and the running man was patronised. In the latter sport Private Patrick McKenna, of 16th, was slightly wounded. Notwithstanding yesterday being black and unpleasant, there were large numbers of visitors. To-day the weather is delightful, and the affiliated associations All Comer match will be concluded.

At a meeting of the Provincial Agricultural Board it was decided that next summer's exhibition be held in Montreal. Mr Cochrane of Compton was elected President. Besides numerous prizes which Mr Cochrane took, the Association awarded him a gold medal in recognition of his services to the country in the importation of valuable stock.

The old Roman Catholic burying-ground is advertised for sale by the church authorities.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD MINES.

UNIACKE.—The explorations on the tract belonging to a company of Montreal, situated in blocks 11 and 12 of the district, have not been neglected during the absence of Mr A. Mitchel, who has the management of it. Since his return we learn that fresh impulse has been given to the works, and that five shafts are being industriously opened on as trial in many lodes in block 12, and recommended by the results of the assays of Dr. Dana Hayes, of Boston. These trial shafts will be sunk to the depth of 25 to 30 feet. We learn that since the last reports given of these works, Dr. Dana Hayes has found gold in ten new specimens, of which three have produced at the rate of $17 95; $22 77; and $22.33 worth of gold per ton.

The managers of the several companies claim to be well satisfied with present prospects. The ore of the Uniacke Co. from the deep (150 feet) shaft continues to improve and works easy. No returns have been received from this or any other companies but the following:

Explorations on the property of the Hon. Mr Patton, adjoining the Corcomb Lake, have brought to light 26 leads, some of them over a foot in thickness.

A test crushing of 4 tons 700 lbs. of quartz from one of the new leads of the Alpha Company gave 5 ozs. 3 dwts. 12 grs. A shaft has lately been commenced on another new lead, which shows gold, and is increasing visibly in thickness. A third battery is being fitted up in the Alpha crusher, which, with the other improvements, render this a very efficient twelve-stamp mill.

The North St. Lawrence and Mount Uniacke Gold Company commenced operations on their property at Uniacke on 30th June, and are prosecuting their works vigorously. Trenches have been run through the property, which disclose a large number of quartz veins, several of them showing visible gold. Shafts are now being sunk upon two of these veins, and a quantity of quartz taken out of them. The "White Lead," part of which has been crushed at the Alpha Mill, 15 tons 4½ cwt. yielded 47 oz 15 dwt. 18 gr. of pure gold, that is, at the rate of a little over 3 oz. to the ton. This result does not include four or five ounces of gold contained in a large number of specimens picked out of the above-mentioned 15 tons of quartz. The vein from which the quartz was taken is like most of the unusually rich quartz at Uniacke, in the solid white, without any accompanying slate, but as the vein is from 7 to 9 inches, a great width for quartz of so rich a character, the expense of working is small compared to the yield of gold. The other vein upon which a shaft is being sunk is of a deep coloured quartz, nine inches in width, with linings of slate on either side, between the white and quartz. Several other leads are being laid bare, with a view to more extensive working, and amongst others a large lead which is supposed to be a continuation of the West Lake lead.

This Company has been promoted by Messrs Dickson & Macnee, of Kingston, Ontario, and the Act of Incorporation has passed the House of Parliament within the last few days. Dr. Dickson has been in the Province for some time organizing the Company's works. The St. Lawrence mines bid fair to increase still further this high character which Uniacke has acquired as one of the safest and most profitable gold districts of the Province. This valuable property was selected by Dr. Lawson.—*Mining Gazette.*

When the Emperor Alexander recently passed through the city of Warsaw, the streets were almost entirely deserted. Nearly every handsome house in the city was closed, and but few persons, except the soldiers and public functionaries, were at the St. Petersburg depot, where there are generally at least a thousand pedestrians to be seen. But the Poles had determined to make a demonstration against the Emperor, and it was perfectly successful.

The Dickson Manufacturing Company, at the shops in Wilkesbarre, Pa., is just completing a contract for seven thousand car wheels for the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The march of improvement and of the coal trade have made this "Canal Company" one of the largest railroad and coal companies in the State, and they do things on a magnificent scale.

The Macon (Ga.) *Messenger* announces that Messrs. D Appleton & Co, the publishers of New York, have given Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, the sum of $20,000 for the construction of an orphan asylum in Macon, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

PROVINCIAL SYNOD.

Montreal, Sept. 16.—The Synod was opened in the usual manner, and the adjourned debate was proceeded with.

Mr Loosemore said that he wished to read to the Synod a passage from the report of an adjourned meeting of the Conference of Bishops at Lambeth. This report stated in effect that on the question of the relations between an inferior Synod and a superior Synod, the Committee of Conference felt that it presented greater difficulties than any which had been previously considered by the Conference of Bishops. The conference, however, itself showed that need was felt for a united council with powers more extensive than those of a Provincial Synod, in order that the connection of the Church of England in the Colonies and elsewhere with the Mother Church should be preserved.

The Rev. Mr Hellmuth said that having been the chairman of the committee who had made the report just quoted, it was perhaps necessary for him to explain that there was a large minority against the report as made; but that it was felt to be necessary to proceed with business, and, therefore, a report was agreed upon and presented; but in order to meet the division of opinion, there was a minority report submitted to the effect that the signers did not concur in the recommendation that legislation on the complaints of the petitioners should be delayed. There could be no question of the urgent importance of considering this matter. All were agreed that the questions now under consideration had disturbed the church, both in England and the colonies, and this state of things showed the necessity of legislation at once. He alluded to the many converts now made from the Church of England to the corrupt Church of Rome, and he held it was time when men were found caricaturing the ministration of the church, to legislate against practices that had led so many in that way. If there were no such practices, as here complained of, legislation against them would do no harm; but if there were—if there were men who by these practices were seeking to mar the union and happiness of the church, not one moment should be lost. After alluding to the customs of some clergymen who raised and adored the elements after consecration in the platen and the cup; and who did not give the elements to the communicants until the latter had advanced their lips far enough to receive them, he said that he could not regard these things as anything but idolatry. He did not fear so much for men of mature age, but for their children, who, if they saw these things practised, these bowings and scraplings and gesticulations, which could mean nothing but worship, must believe that the Eucharist was a real sacrifice, and that in it the carnal body and blood of Christ was really eaten. He believed that spiritually they did eat the body and blood; but it was in such a manner as to conform to the rubric of the Church, which expressly declared that the nature of the elements were not changed by consecration.

The Prolocutor read a report from the House of Bishops that the accompanying resolution had been unanimously adopted, and that they desired a conference with the Lower House on the subject.

RESOLUTION.

It was moved by the Bishop of Ontario, seconded by the Bishop of Toronto, that whereas the rubric on the ordinances and ministers of the Church, being based on the act of uniformity, has been received as a statute in Upper Canada in virtue of the Constitutional Act of 1791; and whereas it is believed by many to have still the force of law so far as it is applicable to the condition of the United Church of Great Britain and Ireland in this Province; and whereas, by an act enabling the members of the said Church to meet in Synod, it was provided that nothing should be enacted by such Synod contrary to any statute in force in this Province; and whereas there are differences of opinion as to the meaning of the said rubric, and there is danger lest this Synod should unwittingly enact any canon which might contradict the said act, and so sever the Church in this Province from the United Church of England and Ireland, of which we have declared ourselves to be an integral part—therefore, that this Synod doth accept such interpretation of the said rubric as has been given by her Majesty's highest courts of law; and whereas the Court of Arches has determined that the elevation of the elements and the use of incense; the mixing of water with the sacramental wine, are illegal, it is resolved by this Synod that we accept such judicial decisions as binding on the Church; and whereas the said rubric doth enact that ordinary bread shall be used in the sacrament, that therefore the use of wafer bread shall be forbidden; and whereas the question of altar lights is now before the judicial committee of the Privy Council, we await the decision of such committee before legislating thereon; and whereas the question of vestments is now a subject of consideration before a Royal Commission who have introduced a bill on the subject into the House of Lords, it is the opinion of this House that we should defer legislation on that subject (cries of no, no,) until action be taken in the mother Church affecting such vestments, and that pending such action this Synod would express their disapprobation of the use of altar lights and unusual vestments, and determine to prevent their introduction by all lawful means into the Church of this Province.

A long discussion then ensued as to the proper course to be taken—whether to proceed with the debate or to take up the question of the Conference.

The Rev. Prolocutor decided for considering the question of the Conference, whereupon Mr Huntington appealed, and on a vote the decision of the Prolocutor was sustained by 47 to 43.

Mr Carter then moved that—"A committee be appointed by the Prolocutor with instructions to proceed to the Upper House, and to inform their Lordships that the Lower House had received their message, requesting a conference on their resolution, and respectfully to solicit their Lordships to suspend the conference un il after the discussion now proceeding before this House on Ritualistic practices has been terminated, when this House will have an opportunity of giving full consideration to the subject."

He held that every respect should be paid to the Bishops, but thought that a conference would be premature until the Lower House had come to a decision, for until that had been done no conference could speak with authority as to the opinion of that House.

Rev. Archdeacon Hellmuth sustained this motion, saying it was a very extraordinary coincidence that such a message should come down at the very moment when the Lower House was discussing the very question involved in the message. He held that each House should be independent of the other, and should show that to be the case.

Rev. Archdeacon Palmer thought they should have the conference before they determined, in order to have the advantage of the Bishops' opinion. He moved in amendment to Mr Carter's motion that the Conference be immediate, seconded by Rev. Dr. Geddes, who thought the coincidence was not only extraordinary but providential, as it imparted the wisdom and calmness of their Lordships' House into the heated discussion of the Lower House, on the spirit of which he could not congratulate the body. He preferred the spirit of the wise counsels of the House of Bishops, to denunciations of the acts of those from whom they differed, as caricatures and impieties.

Archdeacon Fuller thought there was no occasion for a Conference unless there were a difference between the two Houses, and at present no one knew that there was such a difference.

The debate was very warm, irregular and somewhat noisy.

Mr Harman supported Archdeacon Palmer's motion, contending that the House of Bishops had summoned the Lower House, and the latter what he considered the ungentlemanly and unchristian spirit shown by noisy interruptions.

Dr. Bancroft said there had been no precedent in three previous sittings of the Synod in which a debate had been interrupted and set aside by a message from the House of Bishops, and he hoped that this would not be a precedent now, since it would destroy the independence of the Lower House.

Rev. Mr Darling thought they were imperilling their independence by the course proposed by Archdeacon Palmer. He did, however, fear that they were bound by the constitution to attend the House of Bishops, but if so that rule should be altered.

Mr Huntington, after replying to the lessons on Christian conduct of some other gentlemen, said that what had now taken place justified the course he had sought to adopt on this matter from the first; for by this bombshell thrown into the discussion, a debate, which all believed to be most important, had been indefinitely postponed, and the Synod would, perhaps, be engaged for the next four hours discussing a point of order. If their deliberations were thus to be interrupted they had better hand over all their books, papers and measures to the House of Bishops and retire. He contended that the House was organized to have an opinion of its own independent of the House of Bishops. After the Conference he himself might turn out a weak-kneed brother and yield to the opinion of Prelates whom he respected, but that would only show how unfit he was for his duty as a delegate. Their Lordships did not ask the advice of that House, but adopted their own course, and in the same way that House should first decide, and if it differed from the Bishops let there be a conference to come to a compromise.

Mr Irvine, Sol.-Gen., spoke in favour of Archdeacon Palmer's amendment.

Rev. Mr Caulfield spoke against it, contending that the Synod ought to do some business instead of delaying on mere motions of form. The enemies of the Church of England he said had constantly reproached her with being a Popish or a semi-Popish Church, but thank God until recently such a reproach could not apply even to her vestments. Now, however, young and old were complaining of her Popish tendencies, and were relying on the Synod to restrain these abuses. If, therefore, the members of the Synod should return home, having done nothing to satisfy the general desire, it would be a great injury as well to the character of the Synod as to the Church itself.

Rev. Mr Givins desired to make an explanation. He had yesterday referred to some objectionable practices in the administration of the Sacrament, and he was understood to refer in respect to one of these to the mode of administration at St. John's. He did refer to that Church, as he understood that the practice in question was in use there, but he had been informed that this was a mistake and he therefore withdrew the statement.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

Mr Carter repudiating any want of respect for the Bishops, maintained that his motion involved no conflict between the two houses of Synod. But so long as he stood there he would express his free opinion, and did not hesitate to declare that it was unfortunate that the resolution of their Lordships' House had been sent down at the moment when it was sent down. The proper time to ask for a Conference was when the Lower House had passed their Canon, if when that Canon had come before them the Bishops failed to approve it. It looked as if the House of Bishops had sought to prejudge the whole case; and considering the number of able divines in that Lower House, he thought it might be supposed that the laymen would have light enough to guide them without outside pressure. As to the legal question the Upper House could by the constitution suggest business, and the Lower House was bound to take it up in preference to other business; but that did not show that business already undertaken was to be discontinued—that that House was to be paralyzed by any proceeding of the House of Bishops. The clause read that the Upper House was to propose to the Lower House any business which it desired should be taken up and decided—decided by whom? The business the Bishops asked to have taken up was ritualism. Well, they had already taken that up, and as their Lordships were not aware of what the Lower House was doing—that was the charitable view of the case—they had invited the Lower House to do what it was really doing, and by continuing to do which it was in fact obeying the House of Bishops.

Mr Hemming held that the Lower House was discussing an old canon of the Church, to discover whether it was binding or not. What the Bishops invited the House to consider was the question whether the act of uniformity was in force in the Province of Ontario. The Prolocutor had decided, and his decision affirmed, that the business sent down by the House of Bishops should be proceeded with, and he could not understand how that question could be raised again in an indirect form. He put this as a point of order.

The Prolocutor said that he recognized the right secured to the House by the 18th rule to decide whether it would accede to the proposed Conference, and if not to give its reasons for declining.

Mr Denison, complaining of delays and wanting to come to a vote, wished to get rid of all amendments; to adopt the decision of the Prolocutor, against which he had conscientiously voted; accept the propositions of the Bishops; and get a vote. If the object had been to waste time, they had been eminently successful.

The vote was then taken on the amendment of Archdeacon Palmer, which was declared to be carried—48 to 40.

The Prolocutor then appointed Archdeacon Palmer, Rev. Mr Geddes, Mr J. W. Gamble, and Mr Carter, to represent the Lower House in a message to the Bishops, to announce that the Lower House accepted the proposed Conference; and after a good deal of discussion and conversation, and a second message, the House of Bishops appointed the Conference to take place immediately in the School House.

In the meantime the debate proceeded until the Bishops came in.

Professor Wilson called the attention of the Synod to the motion before the House. It was of great importance to note all that was included there—first that the amendment to the Canon dealt only with vestments, and not with the other matters which had been complained of in the petititions to the Synod, and had been touched on in the Canon sent down by the Bishops. It dealt with vestments; but it did so in a delicate and judicious manner. It made no change in the prayer book, did not abrogate the rubric; but it said that there were doubts about the meaning of the rubric, which was so true that that rubric had been used to support pretensions which he thought were fitter for the debate of an antiquarian society than to be used as reasons for adopting a certain form of religious service. They had seen an old picture—they had seen ancient statutes and brasses taken from tombs produced in the Arches Court to support that interpretation of the rubric which justifies the usage of vestments known, perhaps, to antiquarians; but which had never been seen in use by living man for several ages past. The amendment, he repeated, did not abrogate the rubric, but it said that there was a Canon of the year 1603, which defined the meaning of this disputed rubric. That Canon was clear and unmistakeable. It might perhaps be necessary to make some amendments to it, as for example to provide for the use of bands by the clergy; but it must be remembered that bands at time were no peculiar part of a clergyman's dress, but were worn by all gentlemen. They were still part of the dress of lawyers and even of charity boys. For his part he would be sorry to see bands given up; but he conceived that they were of too trifling consequence for the Synod gravely to discuss them. Whilst he had been familiar with the black gown in the pulpit, and the surplice in the reading desk and communion rails, yet it might be a reasonable compromise to give up the black gown and to take the surplice as the fitting dress of the clergy, which could not be mistaken for the garb of Rome. These matters of dress were quite unobjectionable as soon as they ceased to be badges of objectionable doctrines. Dress in his opinion was a wholly indifferent thing, and it only became objectionable when it indicated those extreme doctrines which pointed to a revival of the Mass or something like it, to protest against which our fathers died at the stake. It was when men saw that with these garments were associated strange postures, turnings of the back upon the people by the minister, and other things which seemed to approximate to the Church of Rome, that they rose up against vestments which they could not help thinking unbecoming the simplicity of their own worship, but which were chiefly complained of as imitations of the vestments of another church. It was for that reason they utterly repudiated them.

Here their Lordships the Bishops came in, and the presiding Bishop of Huron said that the House of Bishops had had laid before them all the petitions with respect to Ritualism which had come before the other house. They had, therefore, thought it would be well to take the subject into consideration; and, knowing that the discussion was being carried on in the Lower House, sent down their opinion in the hope that it might assist the Lower House in coming to a conclusion. Some of the points alluded to in the petitions had been disposed of by the authorities at home, and these decisions were assented to in the Canon. Other matters which were left uncertain by the English authorities were mentioned in the Canon with disapproval, and the House of Bishops had determined to prevent their introduction into this country. The House of Bishops thought that in this doing they were acting in full accordance with the wish of the petitioners, and of those in the Lower House who wished the matter disposed of by the Synod. He grieved to find that the course thus taken had not been received in the spirit of those who had adopted it, and he believed that those who had expressed themselves in an excited manner would also hereafter regret that they had done so. The Bishops were desirous of suppressing any practices which had not established usage as well as law in their favour, and he hoped the Lower House would concur in and pass the Canon which had been sent down.

The Bishop of Ontario added that no difficulty had been found in dealing with those subjects on which decisions had taken place in England, but there had been great difficulty found in any measure for changing the rubric. All the bishops doubted their powers to do this, and for his part he felt strongly that it was altogether *ultra vires*, and he thought it a thing much to be deprecated that the Synod should become an arena of strife from an attempt to repeal the rubrics of the Church. Moreover, if the Church in the Province would have patience he believed the work they desired to have done would be done for them by the Mother Church and the English Parliament. He thought this patience might be exhibited the more willingly as there was no danger of any of these offensive practices being introduced, and as the Bishops had placed on record their determination to prevent the introduction of them.

Their Lordships having retired, Professor Wilson continued his remarks, first protesting, though on this occasion he had given way, against any such interference with the independence of the Lower House as he believed was involved in the action just taken by the House of Bishops. He said that it had been stated that there was no danger of the introduction of the practices complained of. But here was the *Church Advocate*, which in describing a consecration of a Church in Brome Woods, stated that the altar was ornamented with white according to the Sarum use. It also recorded many other things all contrary to the established custom. Now the Prayer Book expressly set forth that whereas heretofore there had been many uses prevailing—as that of Sarum, that of York, &c, there should for the future be but one use for all the realm. So that this Sarum use was acted upon in direct defiance of that Prayer book for which so much deference was expressed. If they turned to that Sarum usage it would be found to contain much that was in their own Prayer books, only in Latin instead of in English; but there could be no better lesson for a Protestant Churchman than to compare the Prayer Book with the Sarum or Aberdeen Breviary. They contained what the Prayer Book did; but a great deal more—as manuals for the adoration of the Virgin Mary, whose worship had been still further exaggerated in recent times—prayers for the dead, invocations of Saints, and so forth. Nothing was so good to stir up the true Protestant spirit as to see the changes made in these old missals of their great forefathers in the Church. When he saw that altars were ornamented according to the use of Sarum he felt himself justified in rejecting that part of the resolution of the House of Bishops which proposed to delay legislation and to decline to act on the advice which came to them from elsewhere. There was no altar in their Church. Their reforming fathers had plaid it down that they had only a table, in itself a mere piece of wood; by all earnest religious feeling protected from vulgar uses after it has been employed for the most sacred purposes; but having no holiness which should cause worshippers to bow down before it, or ministers to turn their backs to the people in order to face it. On the occasions in which it was used for showing forth the remembrance of the Lord's death, it was directed to be covered with fair white linen, and if that were the proper covering when it was thus to be employed in the most sacred rites, how could it be necessary that it should be ornamented according to the usage of Sarum when it was not in use at all, and when other and totally distinct services than the Communion were taking place. This example showed that the practices complained of should be arrested while there was yet time. Professor Wilson then read a passage from the Prayer Book on ceremonies, setting forth that some which had at first been laudable had been abused, and that others were from the first evil—that the former ought to be reformed, the latter "clean cut away." There were apparently both kinds now in the Canndian Church, though they would perhaps not be thought objectionable by those who rejected the name of Protestant. The trouble was that though the great majority desired to keep in the good old paths, they feared to take the necessary steps. The Diocesan Synod referred the subject to the Provincial Synod, and now that Synod was told that it must wait for the mother country, the Court of Arches or the Parliament, though the Court of Arches might be presided over by a man who was not a member of the Church, and though Parliament was made up of men of every opinion, and of no opinion at all. They had waited on England too long, and he knew that many Bishops in that country had looked on with dismay at what they could not see the way to prevent, though they had spent enormous sums in procuring the judgment of the Court of Arches. Nothing could have been more unsatisfactory than those judgments, which had in no way tended to prevent the flow of perverts to the Church of Rome, nor the flow of the timid and dissatisfied towards other communions. The Church of Canada had received her liberty; let them use it as their forefathers had done, and their friends in England, so far from blaming them, would look for an example to the decision which a free Church would arrive at on these great questions.

Rev. N. S. Darling condemned such ceremonies and ornaments as were symbolical of Popish doctrine; but he denied that this was true of things which were the authorized ornaments of the Church of England. But the complaining gentlemen were themselves ritualists, and some persons were greatly scandalized by turning to the East, by scarlet hoods the mark of the beast, and even by the hats and dresses of the dignitaries of the Church, whose costumes were new to the people of this country. If these gentlemen meant to say that ornaments and customs which the highest courts have declared to be legal are Popish, let them say so. But then the charge must be not against him, but against the Church itself. As to the injury to the Church by these observances, the worst injury had been done by unrighteous statements. The people were excited—not by truth, but by stories that had no foundation in truth.

Dr. Bancroft wished for a vote on this amendment that night. The amendment did not touch the prayer book. It merely interpreted the rubric by a canon, and if there were any compromise to unite the Church, he was ready to extend his hand to his brethren. On this point of the importance of the question all were agreed—the majority of the members of that House and the House of Bishops. A few years ago they congratulated themselves upon the success of their Church—upon the manner in which other Christian bodies had wished God speed to the church, and had begun to think that the way of that church was the better way. But now what had taken place in England showed that that great body, the Wesleyans, who had been driven from the Church by injustice, were wholly prevented by this ritualistic discussion from any hope of reunion.

Rev. Dr. Geddes denied that he was a ritualist in the sense of being inclined to Romanism, and recommended those who were opposed to what were called innovations to come there and meet him with arguments. False assertions were constantly made, and men were set down as Romanists who had no sympathy with Rome, and he remembered when the Archdeacon of Niagara had been accused of ritualism on account of the chanting of the psalms in St. George's, Toronto.

The Synod then adjourned.

One of the operatives of Messrs. Richards & Co.'s paper mill, at Gardiner, Me., found last week a diamond cluster pin in the rags. It is worth one hundred dollars or more. This is the second time that a diamond pin has been found within a year. All such treasures are followed by the proprietors as the perquisite of the girls who pick the rags over.

Paris Caprice, a spicy Paris journal, pays in respects to the *New York Revolution*, and presents to its consideration half a column of epigrams on woman by some of the best French thinkers. Among them is one by Proudhon, the famous political economist: "Emancipate women! they make me shudder; tell your friends that good women should, above all things, make pains to make good soup and mend the stockings of their husbands." Alfred de Vigny expresses about the same idea in a somewhat stronger style: "My ideal woman must be good, true and useful." Alfred de Musset wrote to his phonse Karr: "All I ask of a woman is to be beautiful." *Paris Caprice* says, "Our ideal woman must also be good, sweet, and silent. As for emancipated woman, we insist that every member of the fair sex who occupies herself with political economy should be shot."

DIED.

On 18 h September instant, at Rose Lawn, Kingston, Sir Henry Smith, Knt., M.P.P. for Frontenac, aged 56 years.

The funeral will leave his late residence on Monday next at two o'clock in the afternoon.

JOHNSTON & KING

HAVE REMOVED to the Premises lately occupied by George Offord & Co., and are now opening a complete Stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

September 9.

GREAT EXHIBITION

OF

NEW FALL GOODS

AT THE STORES

OF

Macnee & Waddell

PRINCESS STREET.

THE GOODS have all been bought in the direct from the leading manufacturers, and the former goods to offer great inducements to buyers.

New Dress Goods.
New Empress Cloths.
New All-Wool Repps.
New Glace and Gros Grain Silks.
New Mantle Velvets.
New Velveteens.
New Winceys.
New Hosiery.
New Fancy Wool Goods.
New Grey and White Cottons.
New Duchess Kid Gloves.
New Josephine Kid Gloves, first choice, every pair warranted.

Special attention is called to our large Stock of FLANNELS, BLANKETS, CLOTHS, DAMASKS, MASKS, TABLE LINENS, and TABLE NAPKINS.

A large Stock of CARPETS, in Brussels, Tapestry, Imperial, and Wool.

MACNEE & WADDELL,
PRINCESS STREET.

Kingston, 18th September.

REMEMBER

REMEMBER

FERGUSON BROS

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

The FALL and WINTER GOODS will comprise the most extensive and best part of the Stock will be offered at prices which must ensure speedy sales.

Great BARGAINS will be given in the Departments.

Open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays 9 p.m.

GOODS SOLD FOR CASH ONLY

FERGUSON BROS.

PRINCESS STREET.

September 14.

The Daily News

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

SEE LAST PAGE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CABLE NEWS.

London, September 16.—It is reported at Paris that the speech of the King of Prussia at Kiel excites no animosity in the French Cabinet. The words of the King are regarded as having reference merely to events of 1866, and are not susceptible of any application to the present state of things in Europe.

The *Moniteur* has a tranquillizing leader in which it reviews the relations of the powers, and considers the situation calm and peaceful.

Paris, September 16.—Bourse heavy; rentes have declined, 68f. to 68f. 75c.