

The British military authorities recommend an increase in the army. The public income of Great Britain, for the year ending June 30th, was £71,416,000; and the expenditure, £70,504,000.

It is said that the directors of the *Great Eastern* are to be sued by the Grand Trunk Railroad Company of Canada for breach of contract. The agreement to bring the ship to the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk was specified, it is said; and on the faith of that agreement the Railway Company made a large outlay for harbor accommodation at Port land. The Council of that city also expended \$60,000, and an immense amount of capital was invested by private citizens.

For remainder of General Intelligence, see the sixth page.

The Canadian Church Press.

TORONTO: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1860.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 21st.

16	W	.....	Book.	2	Acts	13	Book.	2	James	5
17	Th	.....	.....	3	.....	14	.....	3	Peter	1
18	F	.....	.....	4	.....	15	.....	4	.....	2
19	Sa	.....	.....	5	.....	16	.....	5	.....	3
20	S	11th Sunday aft. Trinity	2 Kings	9	.....	17	2 Kings	9	.....	4
21	M	.....	Daniel	2	.....	18	Daniel	2	.....	5
22	Tu	.....	.....	3	.....	19	.....	3	.....	6

THE CHURCH UNIVERSITY.

THE minute of the Corporation of Trinity College, which we publish in full to-day, is too important a document not to be spread before our readers in its entirety, though it occupies "seven times" the space given to other branches of intelligence. We trust they will, therefore, make all reasonable allowance for the amplitude of the "Benjamin's mess" we have provided, and be moreover assured that we would not have helped them to so large a "portion" if we could have abridged or divided it with justice to the interests of our noble Church University.

THE EPISCOPATE.

In a former article on this subject we adverted to some of the disadvantages which, in our judgment, would attend the election of any of our present clergy to the office of Bishop, in event of this See becoming vacant. We expressed our conviction that under existing circumstances our best and wisest plan would be to elect the successor of our venerable Diocesan—when God shall please to call him to his rest—from the clergy of the mother country, and we purpose in the present article to point out some of the inducements which should lead us to adopt this course.

We are very far indeed from ever being likely to undervalue the office of the Episcopate, but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that much of the power and efficiency of that office depends upon the character and endowments of the man by whom it is filled. The position of our own diocese owes much—by the acknowledgment of all—to the personal character of our present diocesan, and to the untiring energy which so strikingly distinguishes him.

The Province of New Zealand has reached an extraordinary state of ecclesiastical maturity in a wonderfully short space of time, for which it is indebted, under God, chiefly to the far-seeing wisdom, the high mental endowments, and the christian devotedness of the Apostolic Bishop Selwyn. If we turn our eyes from the comparatively plastic condition of new colonies, which may naturally be supposed to be more easily moulded by the energy and foresight of a master mind, to the more stable condition of things at home, we have only to look at the Diocese of Oxford to be convinced that even there, the progress and vitality of the church in her several dioceses is chiefly bound up with the personal character of the Bishop. We have known clergymen belonging to that diocese, of all shades of theological opinion, but we never met with one who did not regard the Bishop with the deepest respect, or fail to attribute, under God, its marvellous life and prosperity, to the wisdom, courtesy, energy and devotedness, of him by whom it is so ably administered.

Now, in the Diocese of Toronto proper (for we regard the eastern portion of it as to all intents and purposes a separate diocese, with the proceedings of which we have no wish to interfere,) in the Diocese of Toronto, we say, there are about one hundred clergymen, out of whom, as we before pointed out, not above half a dozen names could be mentioned, the bearers of which are likely to be brought forward as eligible to the office of Bishop. We have no desire to speak of any of those gentlemen but with the most sincere respect, but deeply convinced as we are that very much depends on the personal character and ability of our next Bishop, we have no hesitation in saying that the chances of securing a man of superior qualifications are immeasurably greater among the thousands of clergy at home, than if our choice is restricted to those belonging to this diocese.

Again: we hold that a very great advantage, which would result from the course we advocate, would be, that a bishop thus elected would be free from all trammels and all claims of mere personal partiality and friendship. The official documents of the Diocese would inform him of each clergyman's term of service therein: his own personal observation ought, very speedily, to show him whether or not that service has been, or is likely to be, efficient; and on these two facts all change and preferment ought to be based. There are parishes in this Diocese which would, we believe, demand from a new bishop the exercise of a strong hand, untrammelled with the associations of perhaps a quarter of a century; and we are convinced that such exertion is less likely to be made by a man brought up among such associations, and therefore accustomed to them, than by a stranger, who would look on such cases of this nature in the abstract, and act upon his conscientious convictions of their being right or wrong. Of course there would, under such circumstances, be a great amount of discontent—a vast expenditure of virtuous indignation at the officious meddling of an uninformed "stranger," but that is the price which must be paid for all reform. We remember a like case in the Diocese of Oxford. The Incumbent was upwards of ninety—the Curate was seventy-five, the parish, an important one, was going to utter ruin. The Bishop remonstrated, but the old Rector had no idea of being interfered with; he had been under—it is hard to say how many—Bishops, who had been quite satisfied with his arrangements; and he would show this young man (Bishop Wilberforce) that he was not going to suffer dictation. All remonstrance and warning were accordingly disregarded, until the Bishop, under some provision of the English Ecclesiastical law, compelled him to receive and pay two young men, whom he appointed to do the much needed, but much neglected, work of the parish. The Rector and some of his octogenarian friends, of course, denounced the Bishop as most arbitrary and tyrannical; but the safety of the souls of a whole parish was a matter of much deeper importance in his lordship's eyes than the prejudices or indifference of a man who had outlived his powers. Similar action in this Diocese would, no doubt, be followed by similar results, both on the part of those who would think themselves injured, and those who would be most unquestionably benefitted by its adoption.

Our conviction, moreover, of the great importance of Christian education, especially in its higher departments, makes us anxious that the successor in the Episcopate of this Diocese shall be a person whose scholarship shall be undoubted, and whose acquaintance with academic and university matters shall enable him practically and personally to carry out to completeness those undertakings which our present venerable Bishop has so well begun. We are, of course, well aware that, out of those who would as a matter of course be brought forward in case of a vacancy in the See, there are some who have received their education at the universities at home; but there are others, whose names are equally certain to come up, who, although men