

**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**—The Honolulu Commercial Advertiser says:—“It is stated that an effort is being made by Mr. Manly Hopkins, Consul for Hawaii, in concert with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to introduce a branch of the Church of England into the Sandwich Islands. Since the year 1827, the Church of Rome has made persevering efforts to establish itself among these interesting islanders, but without success, until 1839, when the Roman Catholic faith was introduced under the pressure of a French Admiral and the guns of a French frigate; and now there is not only a Roman Catholic Bishop and a staff of clergy, but a body of Sisters of Mercy, established at Hawaii. The leanings of the King and Queen, who are themselves Protestants, have been always in favor of the English Church, and they have requested the co-operation of this country in the work. The King offers to build a parsonage, and to give a site for a church at once, and to pay a salary of \$200 a year to an English clergyman. It is ultimately hoped that Hawaii will become the See of an English Bishop, with Polynesia for the sphere of his jurisdiction. The Archbishop has given his encouragement to the plan.—Two churches have been finished at Waimea, Hawaii, at a cost of \$4,400, and it is contemplated to put up nine more. This is what Mr. Lyons, a missionary there, says. The estimated expense of these eleven churches is \$26,800. They are all to be built in one parish.

With a singular want of forethought, the Archbishop of Canterbury the other day addressed a letter to Count Cavour, admonishing him not to mix up spiritual and temporal matters, not to compel the clergy to perform religious services against their consciences, not to persecute them, but to leave them alone. To this curious epistle the statesman bluntly replied, by reminding the prelate of times when a different doctrine was preached, and when the secular arm was invoked to compel obedience to the Church, by declaring the determination of the Government to punish disloyalty and treason in the clergy, and by reminding him of those maxims in virtue of which the child Montara was snatched from his parents, and the Madia banished from their country. His Grace of Canterbury too much resembles some others, who preach persecution where they have the power, and toleration where they have it not.

Considerable interest has been excited by the struggles of the Hungarian Protestants for political and ecclesiastical freedom. It may not be uninteresting to members of our Church to learn that a movement of an important nature is taking place in Bohemia also, and that of a more purely religious and intellectual character. Mr. Joseph Ruzicka, a Bohemian clergyman at Prague, has for many years directed his efforts towards obtaining a full and free circulation for the Holy Scriptures; with what success will be seen from the Imperial Patent, a translation of which I am about to lay before your readers. It runs as follows: “The Ministry for Worship and Instruction, in communicating with the Ministry of the Interior and the Police, grants the Evangelical vicar and school-director, Joseph Ruzicka, the requested permission for the publication and sale of his contemplated edition of the Bible in the Bohemian language, with the Apocrypha, through the agency of the pastors among the members of their own religious bodies, under the condition to be exceptionally added by way of proviso, that the pastors sell copies of the Bible at no higher price than the fixed price, and only to members of their own religious bodies in their district.

#### UNITED STATES.

The new “American Missionary Society,” is in a bad way. Low Churchmen, as a body, were not prepared for such open separation from the General Board of Missions. They prefer the leadership of the great body of the Bishops and clergy to that of Drs. Anthon, Tyng, Jones, and Wiley. Even Bishops McIlvaine and Beale are understood to give no countenance to this insignificant and schismatical movement; indeed, the *Protestant Episcopal Quarterly Review* testifies that “opinions unfavourable to the expediency of the Society have been expressed by almost all of the Evangelical Bishops, and by a large number of the most influential clergy.”—*Churchman*.

The Roman Catholic clergy of New York follow Archbishop Hughes in refusing to make marriage returns to the City Inspector, as required.

**ORDINATION OF DR. HUNTINGTON.**—Dr. Huntington was admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons on Wednesday, 12th inst., in Trinity Church, Boston. The sermon was preached by Bishop Burgess, from Acts. ii. 39.—“For the promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, even as many as the Lord our God shall call.” Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. J. L. Watson, D.D. The candidate was presented by the Rev. Dr. Stone, of Brookline. The Bishop of Victoria, from Hong Kong, China, was present in the chancel.

No time has been lost in turning the Great Eastern to profit at home. She was at once cleaned up on arrival, and is now on show at Milford Haven. She goes to New York again in a few weeks. It is assumed that under favourable circumstances the big ship would make the run from New York to Liverpool or Southampton “inside of eight days.” She was only forty-six hours in passing from Sandy Hook to Halifax, and the period of her transit from Halifax to St. Anne's Head would have been less had she not been detained in one place to sound, and in another to repair a slight accident to the machinery.

#### General Intelligence.

##### UPPER CANADA.

**THE PROGRESS OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.**—On Wednesday the 12th inst. thousands of men, women, and children assembled at the place from which the Prince was about to depart, to have a last look, and give him a hearty cheer and as hearty an adieu. At 11 o'clock His Royal Highness arrived. The cheering became most vociferous. When the moment of entering the cars drew near, certain of the principal citizens took their leave of him, amongst the number was our venerable Bishop, whose hand the Prince shook both reverently and affectionately. In accordance with his office, the Bishop gave his blessing to the Prince. His Lordship was much affected, and on his turning to depart he was seen to wipe away tears from his eyes; as he left the platform the people gave him a hearty cheer. As the train moved on His Royal Highness remained standing outside the car, graciously recognising the loyal demonstrations of his future subjects. The open country was soon reached. At every village and hamlet he was received very enthusiastically. At Brampton a company of militia was drawn up in a line, and a great number of people were congregated together. Near Georgetown the train stopped and the royal party made a careful examination of the noble bridge spanning the river. Again multitudes greeted the Prince. All Guelph and the country about turned out to meet him, with banners, cheers, music, soldiers, military displays, and speeches. Berlin was not behind her neighbours. At Petersburg the chief point of interest was a German address presented by a large number of German settlers, to which an extempore reply was made by the Prince. Stratford and St. Mary's were the next important places, who by their hearty display of loyalty proved themselves worthy of the Prince's visit. The train arrived in London at 4 P.M. No less than 10,000 people had assembled at the terminus to greet His Royal Highness. The citizens have much to boast of in connection with their brilliant reception, decorations, processions, ball and addresses. The next day the Prince went to Sarum. His next important visit was to the Niagara falls, where many amusing incidents happened. Now we find American ladies alighting from their carriage to become torch-bearers to royalty, now Canadian ladies to feast the Prince on the most delicious fruits of the season. We are glad to find no cowardly spirit in our future king; he went behind the great sheet of water; boarded the *Maid of the Mist*; and at times the careful hand of the Duke of Newcastle had to warn him that he stood in danger's way. On the 18th the Prince visited the Queenston Heights, and under the shadow of Brock's monument received a right loyal address from many of the noble veterans who with this great General fought our country's battles. Everything passed off in a most satisfactory manner. From this scene His Royal Highness departed for Hamilton, which great and rising city cheered him with all conceivable loyalty and magnificence. His Royal Highness was received in a most loyal and befitting manner wherever he has been in Canada. He has been graciously pleased to acknowledge the fact, both in word and writing.

Lady Franklin, the noble-hearted widow of the late Sir John Franklin, spent a few days in Toronto last week. Amongst other objects of interest she honoured with a visit Trinity College, the Model Schools and University College.

##### EUROPE.

**ENGLAND.**—The Refractory Union seems to be in a bad way, when Bright gives it up. The following from Mr. Bright, has been received in reply to an invitation forwarded to him by the Walsall Reform and Constitutional Defence Association:—“Inveran, Sutherlandshire, August 24, 1860. Dear Sir,—I am glad to learn that you are stirring on behalf of Parliamentary Reform. If the conduct of the Government and the House of Commons, during the present session is not enough to create some expression of opinion from the people, I have small hope that anything will cause them to self-respect and self-defence. I do not think it likely that I can attend a meeting in your town. It is impossible for any person to undertake to speak at meetings during the session, and to attend Parliament during the session, without necessarily overtaxing himself with labour and responsibility. There must be more local feeling and local exertion, if the question of Reform is to make great progress, and I hope you will be able to organize the opinion of your neighbourhood without requiring help from a distance. If I were younger and stronger, and there were colleagues to help me, I would shrink from no labour in the cause of Reform; but I cannot undertake even a small portion of the work which some of my friends would carve out for me. I am much obliged to you for your letter, although I see no chance of my being able to comply with your request. Nevertheless, I will, for it is a great cause, and hitherto the labourers in it, and for it, have been too few.—I am yours respectfully, JOHN BRIGHT.”

The Earl of Derby has had a grand volunteer review all to himself. On Saturday, the 1st inst., 10,000 of the Lancashire volunteers met in the park at Knowsley, and after being put through their manoeuvres, were regaled at the Earl's sole cost and charge with a substantial dinner and a plentiful supply of the Knowsley home-brewed. Larger gatherings have been reviewed by royalty in London and Edinburgh, but there were no cakes and ale. We are glad to see both sides of the house taking an interest in this movement. It is not an affair that there ought to be any party or class jealousy about. It must be a national movement or nothing. Lord Derby could not have given a better proof of his earnestness in the cause than by putting himself to the expense of giving 10,000 men a dinner. It is very easy to talk and make fine speeches, but the real test of a man is when you ask him to put his hand in his pocket. Lord Derby must have put his hand in his pocket pretty deeply on this occasion. Fancy six tons of pies (conveyed from Liverpool in ten carts), and twenty-five hogsheds of beer to wash them down with! Out of Parliament no public man is more respected than Lord Derby. As a landlord, as a neighbour, and even as a lecturer on social movements, he commands the esteem of all classes.—*Weekly Times*.

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