

rather than that the Bishop of Huron refused to state objections for which the Bishop of Toronto had most earnestly called.

The Bishop of Huron describes himself as having said in his Synod, "I have taken every pains for two years to inform myself concerning the teaching of the University;" and again, near the close of his letter, he adds, "I am in possession of ample information upon the subject, which I am ready to impart to those for whose satisfaction and guidance the opinion (given in the Huron Synod) was expressed." Yet the Bishop of Huron says elsewhere, "I was then (February 24th, 1859) for the first time at a meeting of the Corporation of Trinity College." And he has never been there since. He has not only not carefully used, but studiously shunned, every open method of informing himself of the teaching of the College. He has preferred to observe and acquaint himself with the College under all the disadvantages inseparable from a distant and hostile position, while he had every opportunity of acquiring that intimate and familiar acquaintance with the details of its system, which every friend of the Church and of the University would desire that our Bishops in Upper Canada should possess, and which is indeed a part of the duty which they are bound to assume on entering upon the episcopal office.

As to the character of the instruction given in the College, the Corporation have full confidence in the teaching of the Provost, as being in entire conformity with the formularies of our church, as elucidated by her great writers; and they now make a public demand of the Bishop of Huron, to state definitely the points on which his objections are founded. They cannot tamely suffer any officer of the College to be assailed as "unsound and unprotestant," merely because he keeps close to those formularies and summaries of doctrine which constitute the only guide which we can safely and consistently follow as members of the Church of England.

Of the closing paragraph of the Bishop of Huron's letter, the Corporation will only permit themselves to say, that if the Bishop of Huron had really entertained "the feelings of veneration," which he there affects to entertain, and which are assuredly entertained by every other member of the Corporation towards the object of his remarks, he could never have made himself responsible for language which has drawn upon him the righteous indignation, not only of every Churchman in this diocese, but of every inhabitant of the Province to whom the Bishop of Toronto is known, either by his public services, or by the virtues of his personal character.

(Signed,) JOHN TORONTO,

CHARLES MAGRATH,
Bursar and Secretary.

President.

The first meeting of the Musical Committee of the Diocesan Synod took place at the residence of Mr. Carter, on Tuesday the 8th July, when there were present, the Revs. Dr. Beavon, J. G. Geddes, Robt. Shanklin, S. Darling, C. P. Emery, H. Bront, and Messrs. J. Brent, John Carter, and Dr. Strathroy. Considerable progress was made in the selection of Music, and authority was given to the Chairman, to ascertain the number of copies which would be likely to be required for the several congregations in the Province.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

The *Christian Witness* of Maine, informs us that after an instructive and eloquent sermon from 2 Timothy i. 13, 14, had been preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Fulford, Lord Bishop of Montreal, who was present by invitation of our Bishop, "The forty-first Annual Convention of the Diocese assembled at half-past nine, on Wednesday morning. Bishop Burgess, the Metropolitan of the Canadas, took the chair and offered prayer. The presence of the Bishop of Montreal, who sat by special invitation of the Convention, at the right hand of the President, added very much to the interest of the Convention. It was the first time that he had been present at such an assembly in the United States, and we never before had a Bishop of the Church of England at our Convention. Our Diocese, bounded, as it is, on two sides by English Provinces, must ever seek to promote the union of our Church with the Mother Church in the Colonies."

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

CHOIR FESTIVAL.—The Third Annual Festival of the Quebec Cathedral Choir, took place on the 17th instant, (July,) at the mansion of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. Invitations were sent to such old members of the choir as were within reach, not forgetting their late director, Mr. John Carter, the organist of our Cathedral. The choir met at an early hour, and gave full proof of their efficiency, and the energy of their present director, Mr. Henry Carter, in the performance of a most *recherché* selection of both sacred and secular music, consisting first of all, of a performance of several of Mendelssohn's "Four part songs" in the open air, and later in the evening, of the "Prayer for rain," the "Earthquake," and "The Thanksgiving," from Mendelssohn's Oratorio of Elijah, in addition to many songs, duets, and piano-forte pieces, rendered by the several members of the choir, and the Messrs. John and Henry Carter.

Dr. James R. Ballantyne, of the College at Benares, the eminent Sanscrit scholar and candidate for the Boden Professorship at Oxford, has received the appointment of Librarian at the East India House, vacant through the death of Professor H. H. Wilson.

General Intelligence.

CANADA.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRESS.—OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

1. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will probably arrive at Quebec about the 17th or 18th of August, and will open the Victoria Bridge at Montreal on the 25th. On or before the 2nd of September he will visit Ottawa; and will spend Sunday, September 9th, at Toronto. His Royal Highness' subsequent movements will be regulated by circumstances.

2. Receptions or levees will probably be held by His Royal Highness at the following places, viz., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and London.

3. Any gentleman desirous of being presented to His Royal Highness at one of such levees, must cause his name and address to be left with the Equerry of His Royal Highness, or with Lieutenant Colonel Irvine, A.D.C. to the Governor General, at least one day before such levee takes place. An exception to this rule can only be made in cases in which the levee takes place so soon after the Prince's arrival as to make its observance impracticable.

4. All persons not British subjects, or not habitually resident in Canada, must cause their name and address to be transmitted as aforesaid through the Consul or Vice Consul of their nation, if there be one at the place, and will be considered as presented to His Royal Highness by such Consul or Vice-Consul.

5. At the levee, every person will bring two cards, distinctly written, containing his name and office, or military or militia rank, if any. One of such cards will be delivered at the entrance, in order that it may be compared with the list of names previously submitted; and the other will be read by the A.D.C. or Equerry in waiting, at the time of presentation.

6. After the announcement of his name, each gentleman will pay his respects to His Royal Highness by bowing, and will pass on.

7. Colonels commanding districts, and officers and members of the active force, who may be presented, will appear in uniform.

8. All addresses presented to His Royal Highness, can, as a general rule, be presented personally only at levees. An exception may be made when His Royal Highness may permit such addresses from municipal bodies to be presented to him on his arrival at some station or place, and in some special cases.—*Canada Gazette*.

Toronto.—A petition to the City Council was presented and read from the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of St. John's Church, York Mills, praying for the use of the St. Lawrence Hall, for a concert, to be given on the night previous to the grand bell in honour of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. This concert, it may be remarked, is in aid of the funds to purchase an organ for St. John's Church.—Mr. Councillor Baxter moved that the prayer of the petition be granted.—Mr. Ald. J. E. Smith said that if it was found, when the time came, that the Hall was wanted for city purposes, they could easily give the parties due notice, so that they might use the City Hall instead.—After some discussion, the motion was carried.

THE METROPOLITAN OF CANADA.—The *Globe* copies the *Herald's* announcement that the Queen had appointed the Bishop of Montreal Metropolitan, and adds,—"The people of Canada cannot regard with indifference the appointment of ecclesiastical dignitaries in this Province by the Queen, as if she had the power of conferring the authority in the provincial Church as well as the State. Canada has no Established Church; the Church of England stands on no different footing from the Methodist or Presbyterian Church, and it is an unwarranted assumption for her to claim the interference of the highest authority of the realm in the appointment of her bishops. We are aware of the technical reason given for the custom, that there is no other mode of appointment known to the Anglican Church. It does not follow because there has been no regular system provided for the peculiar circumstances of the Church in Canada, that an improper one should be introduced. The Church of England in Canada should do as the Anglican Church in the States has done—make rules suited to its own peculiar position. She has done so already in some affairs: the Synods now choose the bishops, though, if we do not mistake, the nominal appointing power is still held to be in the Crown. In the case of the Metropolitan, however, this plan seems to have been disregarded, and the Queen has not only appointed, but has selected, the man; nay, has enacted that the incumbents of one particular diocese shall be perpetual archbishops.—[The *Globe* seems not to take into consideration that Her Majesty is temporal head of the United Church of England and Ireland, "everything to the contrary notwithstanding;" and thus, she certainly has every legal right to grant the prayer of the various Synods of the said Church in British North America, which have memorialized Her Majesty to appoint a Metropolitan.—*Ed. Can. Ch. Press.*]

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—Parliament is expected to adjourn in the third week of August.

The weather is improving throughout England, but sunshine is very much wanted for the crops. The harvest is expected to be three weeks later than usual.

The English Government has decided to despatch a complete set of telegraphic apparatus to China, with wires to be laid down in districts occupied by the British forces.

There is no longer any doubt that the contemplated London Exhibition of 1862 will be undertaken. The guarantee fund of £250,000 has been raised. Arrangements for the building will be commenced at once, but it is not expected the "first stone" will be laid before July, 1861.

A prospectus is issued for a new Telegraph Company, which proposes to establish a system on the penny postage principle, and convey twenty words to any part of England, Scotland, or Ireland, at a uniform charge of one shilling. Influential directors are appointed. Capital, £100,000 sterling. It is proposed to work the lines on Allan's patent.

The London *Chronicle* reports that any difficulty which interfered with Mr. Gladstone's remaining in the Cabinet, has been overruled.