

Advises from Naples of the 3rd, state that the King refused the conditions of capitulation, and that hostilities would commence at noon. And later still, we hear:—Messina is quite deserted. The enthusiasm in favor of Garibaldi was spreading. The Neapolitan troops were becoming more and more affected by it. The clergy in Sicily were publicly preaching a crusade against the Neapolitan Government.

The conflict between the Sardinian Government and the Bishops of its new provinces has now fairly begun. The Cardinal Archbishop of Pisa has been brought to Turin by a military escort, in order to answer for his conduct in prohibiting a "Te Deum" for the establishment of the Sardinian constitution in Tuscany. Several other Bishops have been arrested in the Romagna, and the archbishop of Fiacenza is said to have fled into the Austrian territory.

There was a protracted and interesting debate in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, on the treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France. Numerous telling speeches, both for and against the treaty, had been made. Signor Ratazzi was amongst those who spoke against the treaty, and he advised his party to abstain from voting. Count Carour admitted that the sacrifice was grievous for Sardinia, but pointed out the circumstances which compelled it, alluding particularly to the necessity of maintaining the alliance with France.

LATEST.—The Chamber of Deputies, on the 29th, approved of the treaty by a vote of 226 against 88. Twenty-three members abstained from voting.

FRANCE.—The evacuation of Rome by the French troops is countermanded. They remain where they are "provisionally." The counter order is owing to Garibaldi's success.

An interview between the Emperor and the Dowager Empress of Russia, took place at Lyons, on the 1st of June. Its especial object is said to have been to negotiate an interview between the Emperor and the Prince Regent of Prussia.

Prince Jerome Buonaparte, the Emperor's uncle, has been for some weeks at his chateau of Villegeens, near Paris. The Prince's health is in such a state as to leave very little, if any, hope of his recovery.

RUSSIA.—The *Gazette in Nord* states that the principal measures proposed for the emancipation of serfs in Russia, had been adopted by a majority of the deputies of the nobles, and that general enfranchisement would be realized next autumn.

SPAIN.—The Cortes were opened by the Queen in person. The royal speech recalls the war with Morocco, which, it says, has ended in a glorious peace, and in a treaty compensating as much as possible for the expenses of the treasury. The relations of Spain with all the powers are satisfactory. The journals of the 23rd ult. express the opinion that the Government really will demand of the Cortes authorization to increase the army to 200,000 men.

UNITED STATES.

The Eighth Census of the United States is now being taken. It was commenced the first of June.

The widow of Osawatimie Brown received \$30,000 from her colored sympathizers in Hayti.

The Japanese Envoys, with their suite, left Baltimore on Saturday, June 9, and in the afternoon reached Philadelphia.

The Overland Mail from California brings important news from Japan. The Prince Goltairo, who was at the head of the present Japanese Government, was assassinated on the 15th of March. He was going from his house to the palace with his train, when he was attacked by 14 Japanese, dressed as travellers. His retinue had six killed and several wounded.

The receipts of the New York Post Office have increased so marvellously since the defaulter Fowler was superseded, that it is believed, besides the enormous deficiency in his accounts, he has been plundering at the rate of four thousand dollars a week.

The President's protest against the Committee of Investigation into his conduct was considered in the House of Representatives, on the 9th, and resolutions condemning his positions and doctrines were carried by a majority of 87 to 40. So far has President Buchanan fallen in Congress, while not one member of his own party even alludes to his name for re election.

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The Canadian Church Press will be published in Toronto, every Wednesday afternoon, in time for the mails.

It will be supplied direct from the office of the Publishers, Messrs. LOVELL AND GIBSON, Yonge Street, Toronto, for \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly, in advance: no reduction can under any circumstances be made, nor will there be any free list.

This rule may appear an unusual one, but the Editors beg to call the attention of the Subscribers to the fact, that this is not a commercial speculation, but an effort on the part of a COMMITTEE OF CLERGYMEN to supply a common want and to attain a common benefit. Until the circulation attains a point which they cannot immediately expect, every copy which is sent out will involve a personal loss to themselves. As these columns are not supported by any party, the price is regulated by the working expenses, and these have been reduced to the lowest point compatible with the respectable appearance of a journal which professes to be the organ of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Province of Canada.

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The Canadian Church Press.

TORONTO: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1860.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

JUNE 20.—Wednesday.

" 21.—Thursday

" 22.—Friday.

" 23.—Saturday: Vigil of St. John Baptist.

" 24.—St. John Baptist's Day. Proper Lessons—Matins: Malachi iii.; St. Matth. iii. Evensong: Malachi iv.; St. Matth. xiv. v. 13. The Athanasian Creed to be said.

" 25.—Monday.

" 26.—Tuesday.

THE SYNOD.

We think that we may very sincerely congratulate the Diocese at large upon the result of the late meeting of the deliberative body of the church. There was on the whole a more practical character marking the various discussions than has often been the case, and a spirit of fairness, cordiality and courtesy, was pleasingly apparent in almost every speaker who addressed the assembly.

By far the most important question which occupied the attention of the Synod was that which grew out of the proposal for the formation of a general Mission Board, viz., the organization of a central fund through which a certain proportion of the incomes of the clergy, whether engaged in strictly missionary work or appointed to settled parishes, should be paid. This measure is most comprehensive in its character, and it drew towards itself, and, to a great extent, absorbed and modified a large number of the suggestions offered, as well to the Church Society as to the Synod. The tone of the debates before both these bodies was powerfully influenced by the widely extended desire that the action of both should be combined, and that hereafter the Synod should be regarded as the legislature of the church and the Society as its executive. The practicability of this most desirable object will be considered by the joint committee of the Synod and the Church Society, to whom have been referred the resolutions on the subject of the Board of Missions and those on the incorporation of the Synod. From the deliberations of this committee the happiest results may, we think, be reasonably anticipated, and we hail with extreme satisfaction the prospect of increased unity and vigor of action which the proposed measures will certainly tend to produce.

A very general expression of sound and healthy principle was elicited during the debate, on the report upon the mode of celebrating Divine Service. The great desirability of uniformity in the method of observing the various laws of the church was well and forcibly put by many gentlemen of the laity, and it was especially gratifying to observe how generally was the wish for a more audible response and greater reverence of outward bodily demeanor. Acknowledgments of great obligation to the chairman and members of the committee which had reported upon the subject were made by almost every speaker, but at the same time there was manifested a godly jealousy lest by adopting the report the Synod should be trenching upon the episcopal prerogative. The debate can not fail to be productive of very beneficial effects, and we were gratified to observe so cordial a recognition on the part of the laity of those views which we have ventured to propound. The report was laid upon the table upon the Bishop's expressing his intention of availing himself of many of the valuable suggestions which it contained, and of directing the attention of the clergy to them, as in his judgment seemed best.

Another very practical subject, was a report upon the necessity of affording Spiritual Instruction in Prisons, upon which we have no doubt immediate action will be taken, and very great good done.