stances to the solemn inquiry of the Bishop. This congregation likewise showed the same training in the old customs of the church as Mr. H.'s other congregation at Tyrconnel. After service we remained at Morpeth, and were put in no little difficulty by the illness of one of the horses hired for the journey. At length the Bishop succeeded in engaging ano-ther pair so far as Chatham, and left the driver of the first pair to find his way back to Toronto, giving him the best advice he could think of. The next day we started, at six o'clock, for encourage, stimu ate or harmonize both as oc-the school-house near Col. Little's, in the south casion shall be given. Of this the clergy and of the township of Raleigh, under charge of Mr. Kennedy. The school-house was full, and the number of candidates adequate. After tions to complete the episcopal fund should be service the Bishop addressed the congregation on the necessity of exerting themselves to build and that part at least of the diocese will show a church. Here his lordship found that he had sufficient cause to the Home Government to been misinformed as to the means of reaching the next station in Tilbury, and this constrained him to omit that station altogether, and proceed to Mersea. This shews how necessary it is that the clergy at the several stations should care-fully consider whether the arrangements made which it was my privilege to visit. There is an fully consider whether the arrangements made for visiting their stations can be carried out. In this instance, if this had been done, and the Bishop communicated with in time, the disap pointment might have been avoided. Our drive gregations, and the willingness with which the to Mersea was a very wet one, in consequence of the thunderstorm; and indeed not free from danger: for as we were stopping in a narrow power. part of the read, to allow another waggon to pass, we were startled by a terrific expl and on looking back saw that a tree about 150 yards behind us had been broken off short by the fall of the thunderbolt, which was actually

seen by the driver of the other waggon. At Mersea next morning, which was Sunday, partly no doubt in consequence of the state of the roads through the rain, the congregation came in very slowly, and the church was not two-thirds filled. We had, however, a choir mposed of five musical instruments, and (so far as I could perceive) only two voices, and those not powerful ones. The result was that the voices could scarcely be heard, and none, or scarcely any, of the congregation seemed to feel it their duty to join in the singing. The same was the case in regard to responding, for could hear but one voice performing that duty. Indeed the want of attention and reverence during the prayers was remarkable-few at-tempting to kneel, and some of those who did kneeling only on one knee. Some remaine sitting during the entire service. The candi-dates were only two. This deficiency of candidates drew forth some remarks from the Bishop, in which he pointed out that, if some improve ment did not take place, he should be constrained to withdraw the missionary and remove him to some station where his exertions would be more appreciated.

The afternoon brought us on through Kingsville, where a new church is going up, to Col-chester, under the charge of Mr. Gore Elliott. We were struck with the beauty of the churchyard of this place, which is comparatively old and shaded with trees. The church is of stone, and had been improved. The congregation was good, and would have been better but for the prevalence of cholera, which was carrying off one person every day out of a thin population. The number of candidates was, however, good. although (chiefly from the previous reason) eleven were absent. Most of the male candidates here were above 18; one was 30 and another 40. We passed the night at the com-fortable and hospitable mansion of the incum-

The next morning we arrived at the pretty town of Amherstburg, and found a large con-gregation in its old brick church. The singing was here very good indeed, the choir being carefully trained under the experienced and carefully trained under the experienced and judicious management of Mr. Mack, the rec-tor,—and well seconded by the congregation. In consequence of the badness of the roads theorem the rain wa were nearly an hour take the rest distribution of the vice-chancellor on their return. Mr. Kay, a very respectable and amiable young man, applied to the Provost of his college for this donation, which was readily granted to him, through the rain we were nearly an hour too late; and the Bishop directed that the litany should be substituted for the morning prayer and sermon. The number of candidates was very good. It givos me much pain to remark the indecorous conduct of some of the young ladies in this church, recognizing and smiling to their acquaintances, even during divine service, and even smiling to the churchwarden as he made the customary collection. Surely they can never have reflected that the house of God requires very different behaviour from a drawing room. After service we pushed on to Sandwich, of which Mr. Dewar is rector. There has been a new tower erected for this church, surmounted by a spire, from the designs of Mr. Hay, of Toronto. It is simple but effective. The vestry here is behind the altar and of the church ; but it does not appear externally like a chancel, and there is a descent of several steps to it Whilst looking out upon the delightful old churchvard we were agreeably surprised by the entrance of the Bishop of Michigan and Mr. Hill, one of his clergy. The Bishop of Michi-gan had a place within the rails of the altar assigned to him. The singing here was good and simple, and it seems surprising that the words sung before sermon (some verses of the college. Veni Creator) are not more frequently selected at confirmations; they are so peculiarly and strikingly appropriate, and far fitter for the use of a congregation than the ordinary Confirm tion Hymn. The Bishop was hospitably lodged by the rector. The next morning we went to the Irish settlement, on what is called the middle road to Chatham. There the service is held in a very simple church, which was a school-house, and retains the desk in the usual place opposite the door: but there is still an enclosure for the communion table, not in front of the desk. There was a full congregation, and a good num-ber of candidates. In this, as indeed in most of the congregations in this part of the province, the people stand at the doxology at the end of the sermon; setting in this respect an example which it would be well if our congregations in Toronto would follow. In the afternoon the Bishop crossed to Detroit, to dine with the Bishop of Michigan, and returned the same evening. The next day saw him on his way to Chatham, which he reached before noon on Thursday, and dined with the rector, Mr. Sandys. The confirmation took place on the following morning, when there was a good congregation, although the church is quite on the outskirts of the town, and the number of candidates was good, and the singing effective. The church Rev. J. C. C., Halifax, N. S. appears to be prospering here, and there is great probability of the erection of a new church, nearer the heart of the town, leaving supply necessary particulars. the present structure to be used only at funerals, until the town reaches it by gradual extension. At present the rector gives an evening service in the town-hall, which is very well attended At this place I took my leave of the Bishop, leaving him in his usual good health, with his strength unimpaired either by the unusual heat or by fatigue, although he preached on every alternate occasion, and sometimes oftener, addition to the addresses at confirmation. And here I cannot but remark the peculiar excellence of those addresses, and their great variety and adaptation to the circumstances of the congregations or candidates. Some portions, it is true, were always in substance the same, as they deserved to be. The Bishop always exhorted the candidates to make use of the new grace they had received by calling it into action in their respective families; by endeavoring to be more kind and gentle, more obliging and affliction which has befallen the gertleman dutiful; and he always exhorted them to cultivate the grace already given by a diligent use who was to have assumed the editorial of the means of grace, both public and private, management of our new volume, which specially enjoining them to bring their prayer-books to church, and to join heart and voice in commences with the present number, the the service. These portions of his addresses were invariably the same in substance. But beyond these, there were large portions of been unavoidable.

Morpeth, another church under Mr. Holland. greater length, in which, on the twenty-four The congregation was large, partly perhaps because it was a double solemnity, as the ever heard him repeat himself, and in which church was to be consecrated. Mr. Sandys, the suitableness and excellence of the matter rector of Chatham, read prayers, and the sub-Bishop preached on the observance of the Sab-most part understood and appreciated by those bath, specially in reference to public worship. There was a good number of candidates, and they responded more audibly than in most inwhom he ministers the ordinances of God. But no reflecting person can accompany the Bishop without seeing how much more his cha-

racter and qualifications might be made to tell on the people committed to his charge, if he had more time to devote to each successive place; and therefore how desirable it become that the diocese should be so divided that the bishop of each division of it may be enabled then to dwell more amongst his people-be better ac-quainted with both clergy and laity, and advise, and laity of the west seem to be well convinced consent to permit them to elect a bishop of their own. Yet, with this drawback of the shortness of

earnestness and activity which it is refreshing to witness; and it is especially gratifying to people come forward with pecuniary means. where advancing prosperity puts it in their J. B.

To the Editor of "The Church." THE UPPER CANADA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

Sir-I have just been looking over the June number of the Upper Canada Journal of Edu-cation and I think that some observations upon two of the articles which I have read may not

e uninteresting to your readers. The first is a statistical report on popular education in England, founded upon the official census. It appears that of 1,413,170 scholars receiving education in public day schools— ,188,786 are in schools receiving support from eligious bodies; and that of this number the Church of England educates 929,474 children, while all other religious bodies (comprising all the dissenting sects, Scotch Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, Jews, German and French Protestants) educate by their united efforts only 194,673. For every 1,000 educated by he Church of England, the Independents edu cate 54, the Roman Catholics and Methodists ach 44, and all the others combined only 66 What becomes of the charge so frequently made against the Church, that she neglects the duty of educating the young? And what be-comes of the loud boast founded upon Mr. Mann's report, that the members of the Church

tre a minority in England? The other article, which suggesied some reflections to me, was a notice of Mr. Joseph Kay's State of Education in European Continental Countries, which commences with the following paragraph: "In 1844, the Senate of the University of Cambridge appointed Joseph Kay, Esq. as Travelling Bachelor of the University, and commissioned him to travel through Wes tern Europe, in order to examine "the social condition of the poorer classes of the different ountries. In the performance of this important duty, he spent eight years," &c. Now the facts of the case are these : Among

the many benefactions to the University of Cambridge, there is one enabling the Senate to give a small amount of pecuniary aid to any bachelor of arts desirous of travelling for a year, upon being properly recommended by his College; and the terms of the bequest advise

such persons to direct their attention to some particular subject, and to transmit, *in writing*, any observations which they think deserving of

The Church.

HALF OF THE MISSION FUND APPOINTED TO BE TAKEN UP ON THE 9TH OF JULY, 1854. Previously announced 124 15 5 Trinity Church, Barrie, per H. Boys, Esq. Christchurch, Amherst-

burg..... 1 2 0 ork..... 15 6 York 3 10 0

15 0 4 1 4 Cayuga Heights..... 10 0 St. John's Ch., Forman, Churchwarden Christchurch, Delaware 1 12 41 Consider Academy 19 22 2 Caradoc Academy per Rev. F. Flood ... -2 11 7

19 3 Norval Hornby 1 0 Georgetown 1 2 9 per Rev. T. W. Marsh -3 2 0 86 collections, amounting to 152 5 6

THOMAS SMITH KENNEDY, Sec. C. S. D. T.

Colonfal. CENSUS RETURNS.

The first report on the Census of the Canadas has just been received, with appendices referr-ing to the Personal Census. The appendices and the relational census. The appendices contain abstracts of the Census for Uppor Can-ada and Lower Canada, by Origin, Religion, Ages, and Trades and occupations; also an abstract of the Census of Deaths, and the causes of Deaths. The aggregate population of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, according to origin and religion, is given in the Report, which was published in 1853. In the appendices now published, we have, in addition, to the aggregate, the returns for every Municipality and for the several wards in the cities and towns in the Province. In the report we have no information

on the ages of the population ; the following ab-stract, will therefore be new to our readers. The population of Upper Canada in 1851 was,

Males 499,067; Females, 452,937; total 952,004. The number of families, 152,336. The ages of the population were : Males. Females. Total. 19,306 18,426 37,732 Under 1 Year

	o co a co	20,000	10,100	,	
2	"	18,642	18,010	36,6	
8	44	17,122	16,448	33,6	
4	44	16,052	15,460	81,5	
5	**	15,002	14,584	29,8	
Between 5	and 10	69,800	68,926	138,7	
10	" 15	62,268	57,005	119,2	
15	" 20	54,735	55,318	110,0	
20	" 30	88,730	78,122	166,8	
30	" 40	56,882	47,110	103,9	
40	" 50	38,725	30,817	69,5	
50	** 60	23,567	18,054	41,6	
60	" 70	11,683	8,673	20,8	
70	" 80	4,117	8,039	7,1	
80	" 90	989	757	1,7	
90	" 100	133	127	2	
Over 100	ycars	11	9		
Much interesting and valuable information					
given in the abstracts of the Census of ages.					
appears to be well done and deserving of t					

serious consideration of all parties interested in questions connected with the average of life in Canada.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL. The speech of Lord Derby on the Canadian Legislative Council Bill is well worthy both cf

the fame of the orator and of the assembly to whom it was addressed. It is both retrospec-tive and prophetic, and though perhaps ultranservative in its anticipation of the dangers of innovation, it still contains weighty sta ments and arguments, which we think were not satisfactorily, or indeed at all, refuted in the able and elaborate reply of the Duke of New-

Nations. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN QUEBEC. ago, which is thus described by the Quebec Chronicle :

red in our city for the past five years took place at noon yesterday. Before its ravages were Mr Buc stayed about fifteen stone and brick, and several wooden houses, were totally consumed. The fire broke out in a hay loft in the rear of Mr. Gaspard Garneau's house, St. Joseph Street, St. Roch's Suburb, and in a short time extended to the whole block of brick and stone buildings reaching fron that corner to Crown Street, and was communicated also to several dwelling houses on Des Fosses Street, all of which were burned to the ground. The premises destroyed were owned respectively as follows:-Mr. Garneau, three houses and some hangards; Andre Picard, one house: Joseph Normand, two houses, occupied as dry good stores by Messrs. Latulippe & Hudon, Widow Morel, François Parent, Gagnon, Martin, Widow Laliberte, Charles Huot, C. Duresne, Miss Simard, Widow Barnier, Micheal Renat, and Beaudoin, one house each. Serious apprehensions were at one time entertained for the safety of St. Roch's Convent and Parish Church on the other side of St. Joseph Street; happily they proved to be unfounded as the fire in that direction was soon extinguished. The buildings owned by Mr. Garneau were insured or only £1200; Messrs Lutulippe & Hudon's oss is about £3000, insured for £1800. The osses of the other sufferers are principally covered by insurance. A high wind which prevailed at the time greatly served to spread the con-flagration, and we have no doubt that, had it

not been for a plentiful supply of water obtained from the Water Works, the prompt exertions of the firemen, and the efficient service rendered by detachments of the Royal Artillery and 26th Regiment, we should once more have to record the entire destruction of the most populous Suburb of Quebec.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

The annual recitations and distribution of prizes took place at Upper Canada College, on Wednesday the 19th inst. Considering the estimated at 11,000 bales. Wednesday the 19th inst. Considering the extreme heat of the weather, the number of extreme heat of the weather, the number of visitors was very large. The recitations were very creditable, and the Principal, in awarding the prizes to the successful candidates, made come very heavy heavy remarks many of which will be the local of the London Times states that the Russian of t some very happy remarks, many of which will long be treasured by those to whom they were addressed. The prizes were awarded as follows :-His Excellency the Governor General's Prize-Moss, T. The Classical-Moss, T. The Mathematical—Sampson, D. A. The French—Sampson, D. A. The English—Stanton, W. I. GOOD CONDUCT PRIZES. 1. Stanton, W. I. 2. Jones, C.A. 3. Humphreys, J. D. Resident School House-Cowie, W. 746For the greatest amount of Voluntary Extra Work-Benson, C. COLLEGE PRIZES. Scripture-1. Sampson, D. A. 2, Jones, W. Webb, E. 4. (Preparatory Form) Churchill, Grammar-(Greek)-Benson C., Grammar-(Latin)-1. Jones. W. 2. Mc-Glashan, J. Book-keeping-Badgley, C. Prize Essay-Stanton, W. I. Elocution-Stanton, W. I.

Reading-Benson, C. Drawing-(Geometrical)-McLean, N. Drawing-Ornamental-1. Moss, T. 2. Mc-Lean, N.

YEAR, IN Classics—7th Form: Moss, T. 6th Form: ampson, D. A, 5th Form: Boyd, J. A. 4th There

ist

COLLECTIONS MADE IN THE SEVERAL CHURCHES, CHAPELS AND MISSIONARY STATIONS ON BE-to bless your warriors and those of your allies relieved from was a treacherous friend. He with victory. Done in Great Council, at our General Coun-il Fire, this 3rd day of June, 1854. (Signed) JOHN S. JOHNSON, And forty-two chiefs and sachems of the Six to be a written recantation of his former views and principles,-he had never done anything of the sort. When the time came he trusted he had courage to bow to the voice of the country. A dreadful fire occurred in Quebec a few days but he never had recanted, nor would he recant. from his former principles. He had little more to say, but if they sent him again to the House, "The most destructive fire which has occur- he would do what he thought best for their

Mr Buchanan rose to reply, but was not heard by the crowd. The Returning Officer then called for a show of hands, and declared that Sir Allan MacNab had the nomination. There were about 5 to 1.-Hamilton Gazette.

The Australian and New Zealand Gazette announces the death of Mr. E. Wakefield, at an advanced age. He was chiefly known to the colonial public by the indefatigable interest which he took in all matters connected with the colony of New Zealand. The deceased gentleman was eminent as an author.-Globe

We have news from Bermuda to the 4th inst., and from Barbadoes to the 13th The Cholera was raging in both Islands. Out of one hundred and fifty prisoners in the jail of Bridgetown Barbadoes, only thirteen had escaped. The prison doors had been thrown open, and those that were able were allowed to go free. The Governor of Bermuda had issued his proclamation ordering a strict quarantine. - Colonist.

The Andes has reached her dock. She left Liverpool on the 19th. Brings papers of that date, also London and Paris advices of the 18th. She reports speaking to the United States steamer Atlantic off Great Owlshead from New York 8th, bound in; she has made the passage

since the departure of the Africa, and prices at

troops were returning from Moldavia to Wallachia.

Says a dispatch from Widden of the 12th :-The Russians had crossed the Danube at several different points, and have occupied the principal places, in order to prevent the Turkish troops from crossing. Advices from St. Petersburg, dated 8th inst.

announce that 300 young nobles had been arrested, charged with expressing sentiments f opposition against the government.

It is rumored from Vienna that Prince Paskewitch is dead. The whole garrison at Brailaw is marching to

Bucharest. The Russians were reported to be cutting lown and destroying all the crops of wheat in

Wallachia. The Servian Government has finally been compelled to give satisfactory assurances to Austria. Accounts from Bucharest of the 14th mention, that in consequence of a dispute having arisen between the Emperor Nicholas and the heir to the Crown, the latter will not join the

The Allies are in full march for the Danube. A body of French troops have arrived at Rustchuck, and a force of English troops at Embelor.

ENGLAND. - Lord John Russell gave notice Lean, N. FOR DILIGENCE AND PROFICIENCY DURING THE that he would, during the ensuing week, move a vote of credit, for the purpose of carrying on

FRANCE .- Nothing important.

tion :- The Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin wanted there. On the 21st they returned to evacuate the Principalities, if it be not at the same time clearly understood that the Allied Powers shall stop their movements in advance.

to be moving towards the mouth of the Danube. The allies have repaired and occupied the Russian batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, and are employed in removing sunken bins from the charmed. This however, no damage would have been sustained by the grain crops, and the prospects of a good harvest would speedily dissipate any little tem-porary gloom, and animate trade with renewed spirit and activity.

The Russian Danube flotilla must soon fall into the hands of the allies, and the free naviga-tion of the Danube established. The French and English, are slowiy drawing their lines closer wheat is more than useful and under around the Russians.

There was nothing of importance done in Parliament. In the House of Commons Mr. Isaac Butt gave notice of a motion to inquire if the government was aware of the presence in London of Count Pahlen, an active Russian liplomatist? and if so, whether his presence in Ingland is sanctioned by the government? On the morning of the 10th, a serious diffi-

ulty occurred on board the American ship Harkaway at Liverpool. The ship was on the point of sailing for Charleston; some altercation took place between Capt. Breck and the steward. From a Malta letter, July 2.

OPERATIONS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The French steamer Cane, which arrived last night, brings intelligence from the combined fleets up to the 24th, when they were still lying at anchor in Baltshick Bay; from Trebizonde to at anchor in Baltshick Bay; from Trebizonde to the 18th, and from Sampson to the 19th June. For a fortnight preceding, the steamers, English as well as French, had been busily employed in various parts of the Black Sea, and at times only a paddle-wheel steamer or two were with the fleets.

The Terrible, Furious, and Descartes, de tached from Baltschik on the 10th to reconnoitre at Sebastopol have had a somewhat interesting cruise, for particulars of which I am indebted to an officer on board one of the vessels, On reaching the offing of the enemy's stronghold on the 11th, they boldly stood close in and counted the same number of line-of-battle ships as heretofore, but could only make out one steamer. This circumstance gave them hopes of meeting some of the enemy outside, and they accordingly proceeded to cruize along the shore towards Cape Tarkan, until they were within fourteen miles of the Tendra peninsula, where a brig was observed on shore, which, on a boat being sent to overhaul her, was found to be the Menton of Bremen, salt laden, a portion of which cargo and some of her stores were in a tent pitched near her; and her boats, which were in good condition, were hauled upon the beach, but none of the crew were to be Some Cossacks made their appearance not far off, and the boat in consequence was recalled before closer examination could be made. When

communicated to the English and French Governments the impression produced upon Ottoman squadron shifted its anchorage on the them by the answer of the Emperor Nicholas to 16th from Kavarna to Baltschick. Many of its the summons sent by Austria to evacuate the seamen have been knocked down by scurvy, Principalities. The German powers now pro- more from the deficiency in the quantity of their nounce it as their opinion that the propositions contained in the Russian answer, if not altogether satisfactory, appear calculated to they propose that Prague shall be fixed upon as the seat of further negotiations. They, more-over, express their opinion that it will not be possible to call upon the Emperor of Russia to moment no less than thirty-five armed Ottoman

1854

THE WEATHER, THE CROPS AND THE TIMES. In other words, Austria has fallen back into alliance with Russia. The Austrian reserves are to be called out and placed on a war footing. THE WEATHER, THE CROPS AND THE TIMES. —With a damp and chilly atmosphere in the intervals between the frequent falls of rain, and Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the a temperature from 5 deg. to 7 deg. below the Czar is determined not to yield. Discontent prevailed in the Capital. Details show that the regard public affairs with something like a feelprevailed in the Capital. Details show that the victory of Giurgevo was achieved by the Turks unassisted; leaving the whole bank of the Danube from Turna to Oltenitza in their hands. The main body of the Turkish army is said to be provide the to be a statistical of the Durate to the to be a statistical of the Durate to the to be a statistical of the Durate to the top o

This, however, is the most critical period of

wheat is more than usually extensive, and with Black Sea —on the 7th the combined fleets were seen off Kirman, sailing east. It was reported that Admiral Bluathad forced an entrance to Novawich, Asia. Reerom Parotta surprised 12,000 Russians, and defeated them, captured 56 guns and 400 men, at a pass in the mountains. There was nothing of importance done in pends upon a higher power, and in two months we shall have ascertained whether the blessings of plenty have fallen to our lot. In the intervai there is scope for alternate hopes and fears, first one predominant and then the other, and the money market has naturally been more particularly under the influence of these variations of

> This week, as we have stated, the great monetary barometer has been depressed. With a chilling temperature, and its probably attendant blight, it was impossible to be as sanguine and blogant as if the warm sun was propitiously bringing to maturity heavy and golden crops. The mists have at the same time thickened around European diplomacy, and this additional element of uncertainty gave a darker tone to despondent views. The funds have fallen with the theorements and die de die the block the thermometer, and the decline has been rendered more marked from the operation of political causes. The feeling is both natural and advantageous. If these monetary symptoms were disregarded, evil days would find men unprepared, and the shock would be productive of

in to many. Freely acknowledging, therefore, the wholesome sensitiveness which ensures precaution at critical periods, there is nothing in our present osition to create dismay, but rather to inspire ope. Even at the worst the beneficent action of free trade places the bounties of the world at large at our command, and already the harvests are being gathered in warmer zones which are sufficiently abundant to supply our wants also in case of need. This is the case in Tuscany, in Naples, in Sicily, and in Egypt; and the accounts from France, Belgium, and North America, all speak favourably of the coming harvest. The trade of the country is on a sound and substantial basis, and its activity has scarcely been interrupted by the war. With fine weather there would be an immediate renewal of monetary confidence, and we may hope, a long interval secured for realizing the fruits of enterprise and industry.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

As though it were not enough that a portion before closer examination could be made. When the disturbers reached the place there was, of a civil war has broken out once more in the

European Dews. ARRIVAL OF THE "ANDES."

Boston, July 31st, 11 A.M. The British steamship Andes, with four days

12. A.M.

in about eleven days. Liverpool cotton market moderate, active

ter news from Europe, is below, coming up. Flour declined 6d @ 1s. Wheat lower.

as it had been to many others. In course of time, however, he published a voluminous work. embodying all the peculiar views of his brother, Sir John Kay Shuttleworth, the first secretary of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education. And this book he advertised as pub-lished "by the desire of the Senate of the University of Cambridge," thus endeavoring to stamp with the approbation of the University the loosest and most dangerous notions on this all-important subject. The trick was exposed at the time by the distinguished Provost Trinity College; but, as the Journal of Education is endeavoring to play it over again in this country, it may be worth while to expose it for the benefit of such of your readers as may

not remember the circumstances. Let Mr. Kay's book go for what it is worth, the opinions of a young man, travelling through countries with whose language he is but very imperfectly acquainted (as I happen to know, having been his tutor), and contradicted on many material points by the observations of those who have resided in them for many years. But let not his friends seek to invest it with the authority of a connection to which it has not the slightest claim, and which was at once and indignantly repudiated by the Provost of Mr. Kay's own

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

E. H. D. The New York Daily Times of the 14th inst.,

sserts that it is stated in private letters received from England by the Asia, that Lord ELGIN will return to England so soon as his recent treaty with the U. States is completed, by the assent of all parties-that the British Ministry has not abandoned the intention of sending out his Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, as Vicerov of Canada and the rest of British America,-that the appointment will not be formally made until the Duke's return from the seat of war,-and that Sir EDMUND HEAD, now Lieutenant Governor of New-Brunswick, will probably be his locum tenens, holding office until after the Duke's arrival. The Times adds that there is some difference of opinion as to the amount of salary to be paid to the proposed Viceroy. Some arguing for £12,000 and others in favour of £30,000 per annum.—Colonist.

LETTERS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 2.

Rev. J. S. M., Coteau du Lac; H. R., Credit; E. H., Marshville, rem.; Mrs. D. Sen'r, Marshville, rem. ; Mrs. W., Hamilton, rem. vol. 18 J. L. A., Niagara, rem.; Rev. J. P., Whitby

Remittance received without name - post-mark, London, C. W. Will the sender please

The Church.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1854.

ARCHIDIACONAL VISITATIONS.

THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D. V.) visit the following Parishes and Missionary Stations at the periods undermentioned. The same course will be pursued as at former visitations :

In consequence of a severe domestic

castle. One of Lord Derby's objections to the bill. which occurs to us as the most weighty, is that against the extreme limitation of the veto which it is contemplated should be exercised by the Upper House. The Legislative Council may continue in the consistent exercise of its un-doubted right of refusing its assent to measures passed through the House of Assembly which it may consider objectionable for two years or rather more ; then farewell to such conscientious sticklers! the business of the country can be no longer impeded, the drag must be removed from the wheel of the political state coach, the House must be dissolved! Nothing, in our opinion, is more self-evident

than that a body thus restricted in the exercise of its powers would soon become a contemptible laughing-stock to the whole community, instead of a dignified and efficient check to inconsiderate and intemperate legislation. Whatever bill may be ultimately introduced by the legislature of this province we sincerely trust that this most objectionable provision will not form one of its

That the entire measure will have a tendency to render popular influence paramount is a fact which we hold to be almost equally unquestion-

The constitution of the country able. gradually approximating step by step to that of the United States. The influence of the representative of the Sovereign has been already all but annihilated by the introduction of re-

sponsible government. The next step towards a republic is the one now prayed for, an elective Upper House : the final and only remaining one, which will in our opinion inevitably follow, sooner or later, is an elective president or governor. At present, as Lord Ellenborough uly remarked in the House of Lords, all that a Governor General of Canada can aspire to, is to be, as Lord Metcalfe was, the first minister of the colony. The present measure will probably soon dispense with the necessity of his presence altogether. The step now taken may therefore be considered as the first towards a peaceful but inevitable separation from the or less delayed ; but, reasoning from experience -or analogy, we shall be much mistaken if it does not follow as a necessary consequence of the change. We doubt not that the necessity will and the mother country, and that though their political relations may undergo a change, the eeling which binds men together more than laws, treaties, or government, the feeling of relationship and common sympathies, will con-

The following address has been forwarded by the hands of Lord Elgin to the Queen :--

Mercury.

TO HER ROYAL MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Great Mother,-We, the chiefs and sachems

of the Six Nations of Indians, residing on the Grand River, in Canada West, being assembled at our own council fire in great council, take this opportunity of assuring your Majesty of our unalterable attachment to your Majesty.

Great Mother,-We have heard that your Majesty is now at war with a powerful nation, and that your warriors, with those of the French, as your allies, have gone on the war-

be just. Nations have always been faithful and active your illustrious ancestors.

There was nsiderable fluctuating in the Form: Ridout, J. 3rd Form: McGlashan, J. Bourse on the 18th. 2nd Form: McCaul, L. 1st Form: Maynard, F. Preparatory Form: Churchill, T.

nmercial Department-Foster, W. Mathematics-Sampson, D. A.; Boyd, J. A. French-Sampson, D. A.; McGlashan, J. Arithmetic-Archibald, C.; Parke, S. Geography-Grahame, R.: Stanton, F. Writing-Boyd, J. A.; Delmege, E. FOR PROFICIENCY IN THE SUBJECTS OF

EXAMINATION. 7th Form: Moss, T. 6th Form: Sampson, D.

A. 5th Form: Boyd, J. A. 4th Form: Ridout, J. G. Commercial Department-Foster, W 3rd Form: McGlashan, J. 2nd Form: Robert-son, H. R. 1st Form: Williams, G. Preparatory Form : Wilder, H. The successful candidates for the Exhibitions

were as follows :---

Kidout, J. G., 1st.	
Archibald, C., 2nd.	
Cayley, E., 3rd.	
Maynard, N., 4th.	
	-Color

NOMINATION FOR HAMILTON.

The nomination of persons as candidates to represent this city in Parliament, took place

After the reading of the writs by the Returning Officer, G. H. Park, Esq., W. L. Distin, Esq., moved, seconded by John Young, Esq., that Sir Allan N. MacNab be the representative of this city in Parliament.

Alexander Carpenter, Esq., then came for-ward and moved Isaac Buchanan, Esq., which was seconded by Robert McIlroy, Esq.

Considerable confusion occurred about this time in consequence of a rain-storm commencng, and the people wishing to adjourn to the then called for a division, when there appeared about 4 to 1 in favour of Sir Allan,—and then

adjourned to the City Hall. By agreement Mr Buchanan addressed the meeting first, and said that he came forward very unwillingly, as a candidate, but that almother country. This separation may be more though he, like every one else in Hamilton respected Sir Allan, yet there was one great principle now at stake,-if Sir Allan would agree to that, he would walk down stairs and measure now in contemplation. It is not for us to say how the colony will thrive under the have an opportunity of turning him out. He (Mr. B.) should vote, should he be returned. produce men who are equal to it, and we feel confident that there will always be existing a warm and sufficient sympathy between Canada warm and sufficient sympathy between Canada stairs, and all opposition would cease. Sir Allan Macnab then addressed the meet-

ing, and said the mountain had at last brought forth a mouse. Mr Buchanan came forward to tinue to exist as strongly under the new order oppose him, as a supporter of the Ministry (Mr. Buchanan: No); he could not deny the of things as it does under the present.-Quebec fact, as he (Sir Allen) had seen his telegraph

in Quebec; it was shown all round, and was from the Queen: laughed at by everybody. The same party that Mr. Buchanan came forward in support of, had been in power with a majority of some 61 to 19, and got their power for the express purpose of

settling the Clergy Reserves, but never would do it, because they never wanted to do so; and yet, forsooth, he was called upon to retire at once because his party had not settled the question. He (Sir Allen) liked to see a great | Monday. man, but he had a great contempt for a cunning one. Mr Buchanan had endeavored to get Mr. Ferrie out, and then Mr Jackson, and they

both declining, of course there was nothing to do but to go it himself. Neither the present | taken prisoner. path. We are happy to hear of this alliance, and we feel that our great Mother's cause must Government nor their supporters were to be trusted in regard to promises, for they had at Salamanca, near Grenada.

been elected to settle the question of the re-Great Mother,-Your children of the Six serves; and but a short time since a member of the same Government asked him (Sir Allan) allies of your crown, and the ancestors of your | if he thought they were such a set of fools as children never failed to assist in the battles of to settle the question before the elections,-he our illustrious ancestors. Great Mother,—We now renew the offer of liament. When Mr Buchanan was in the House,

our services against any external or internal he went there as a supporter of Lord Sydenenemy that may dare to attack this portion of ham, but every vote he gave was against him. Chronicle announces the following communica-

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

August 1st. The Canada arrived at Halifax at 9 o'clock last night.

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, 19th July. Brown, Shipley & Co.'s circular states that

the cotton market opened heavy in the first part of the week, but on Tuesday prices had improved, and were firm at last week's figures, the market was, however, fully supplied. Sales 57,250 bales, of which speculators took 6,550 and exported 7,850; closing prices are, New Orleans $6\frac{1}{2}$; Middling 5; Mobile fair, 6; ordinary qualities $4\frac{3}{4}$; inferior $3\frac{1}{8}$ a $4\frac{1}{2}$; sales of Friday 600 bales.

Breadstuffs market dull and prices irregular, and for a few days past there has been quite a panic in the trade.

Flour has declined 3s a 4s 6d per barrel. Western Canal is quoted 28s 6d a 29 6d. Philadelphia, and Canadian at 30s a 30s 6d. Ohio 31s. Wheat has also largely declined, say 1s per 100 bushels. Wheat 9s 6d a 9s 9d, Red 8s 6d a 9s 2d. Indian Corn white and yellow of fair quality 32s a 32s 6d, mixed 31s.

Gardner & Co. quote markets for beef unchanged except for first qualities, which are firm,

but transactions limited. PORK-Large business doing but lower prices. Markets for bacon firm at previous prices. Hams and shoulders move freely at last week's

prices. Lard heavy. Dantzic, July 20.

The Nicholas arrived here. She left Cairo ound with the allied fleet on the 18th. The allied fleet went to Aland Island.

A letter from Kiel of the 19th, published in a City Hall, which the Returning Officer said was illegal at that stage of the proceedings. He army of the Baltic" will disembark provisionally at Zealand (Denmark) shortly.

Prussia and Austria have asked France and England for stated conditions on which they are willing to conclude peace.

The attack on Sebastopol was indefinitely postponed. The attack on Cronstadt would not take place this year. The great battle near Bucharest is problematical.

The Swedish Legislature report in favor of cimal coinage.

PARIS .- Advices from Madrid of the 18th state that the insurgents are masters of Madrid. During the night the troops engaged acted vigorously against barricades, but unsuccess-

In the Fouse of Commons the Earl of Harringsame, he (Mr. B.) would at once walk down ton asked the Ministry whether they had authorized Lord Westmorland to state to the Cabinet of Vienna that Polish subjects of Russia will not be allowed to enter the English army or follow the standard of the Allies.

The Earl of Aberdeen replied, that no instructions had been given. The Earl of Aberdeen then brought forward the following message

Her Majesty, deeming it expedient to provide for any additional expenses which may arise in consequence of the war in which her Majesty is now engaged against the Emperor of Russia, in the defensive and offensive, asks of the House of Lords their concurrence in such measures as may be necessary to make provision accordingly. The message will be taken into consideration on

Ministers, Gen. Cavajal is appointed.

A battle has been fought between O'Donnel and Blages-the latter defeated, wounded and

The populace sacked the Palace of Christina,

A private telegraph from Constantinople received at Paris states that the Russians met

with a check near Batoum. No change had occurred in the state of Eastern affairs, and none likely until after further consideration by the English and French Governments, on the recent conduct of Austria. The Paris London Correspondent of the

display was allowed to be indulged in. Had yet to offer any very confident suggestions as to there been any harm in it they would soon have found that they were within range of the steamer's guns. At day-break, on the 15th, the three steamers being close into Eupatorio, sent in some boats and brought out a schooner which was lying a hundred yards off the town. Here also a troop of Cossacks made their appearance, but very wisely refrained from inter-Whilst the captors were employed in ering. stripping the prize of whatsoever might be useful, preparatory to burning her, a steamer sufficiently important to effect its professed was reported in the direction of Sebastopol; so, of jourse, the prize was soon in flames, and the captors steaming away at full speed towards the stranger. Before long other five steamers and three line-of-battle ships were descried in the offing of Sebastopol, and the former, which an abuse of the forms of liberty. Save in so showed an inclination to fight, was full of sol- far as it served as a war-cry and as an inscripdiers, grape shot, &c.

appointed.

depositaries of power in any European country since modern history began sunk lower in the estimation of a people than Queen Isabella and her minions in the opinion of the Spanish nation. Everything in Spain is prepared, and has long been so, for an outbreak. Whether object it is not for us as yet to say. Everything about both the Government and the Court of the Spanish Queen has long been rotten and unsound. It would be idle, perhaps, with regard tion upon a banner, the idea of a consitution

We were prepared to cure any mad project of boarding, and of course steered to windward of this squadron. For some time they were allowed nations such as we see them in our day. When to fancy that they were giving chase, so as to the constitution is presented to the imagination draw them well away from the large ships, and of the Spaniard in the form of a beautiful young then by easing the engines, had by noon got them within range of the *Terrible's* guns, to atstern warrior before whom his spirit quails, the tack which the largest vessel, the Vladimir, seemed destined, whilst to the Furious and comprehend the nice distinctions upon which Descartes a pair had also, it was evident, been we set so much store. The Spanish people, if At half past twelve the Terrible they are in insurrection, have not risen for an fired her first shot from her stern guns. This fell short, as did the second; but the third for the mere exercise of despotic power. They went into the Valdimir's bows, and produced a required something far more personal to the cheer from the Furious and Descartes. The honour and chivalrous sentiment of every Russians returned the fire at once, and as they individual of the nation than matters of State did so, hoisted the colors at each mast head. policy ere they would consent to take up arms The Valdimir's shot was soon passing over the against the Throne. Such a motive has been Terrible, but most of those from the other found in the disgusting immorality of the Court. steamers fell short. A running fight was carried A certain license has been taken by crowned on from 12 30 till 2 P. M., when the enemy's steamers suddenly turned and made for the line-of-battle ships with all speed. In the act of modern history—even in the Courts of Central turning they offered a capital mark, which was dermany at the conclusion of the 17th century-quickly availed of, and several well-directed there was a more thorough and pervading foulness of life than has prevailed in the middle of shot were sent into them. The chase became now quite another affair, and that good order the 19th century at the Court of this young which the Russians had preserved in coming out Spanish Queen, who was raised to the throne by the devotion of a loyal people. There may was entirely broken up ; they, however, proved be other reasons thrust forward as the more themselves to be of good speed. When near the liners they stopped, whereupon the English and French vessels did so likewise, and by way of prominent causes for this insurrection, but the one which has added force and vigour to them a finish gave them two or three broadsides. all has been the hopeless depravity of the During the afternoon, three more line-of-battle Spanish Court.

From the telegraphic despatches we publish ships, and two other steamers had come out from Sebastopol, so that the three allied steam- to-day it will be seen that the insurrection has ers were actually in the presence of, and not already assumed the most formidable proporfar distant from, no less than six liners and Madrid is covered with barricade tions. eight large steamers, (full of troops) of the is said that a body of the insurgents, four thouenemy; yet nothing further was attempted, the sand strong, had taken possession of the Campo whole squadron moved off in a body towards del Moro, at the distance of a musket shot from the port, the liners being a little in advance. the Palace. The Director of the Artillery, No damage whatever was done to the allied General Campuzano, had refused to advance steamers; but it was impossible to say what the effect of their firing was on those of the he protested throughout that the Queen owned enemy. It is certain that they were many times no more loyal subject. The Spanish Throne is struck—that the port bow of the Valdimir's in evil case when its most loyal subject refuses paddlebox boat and a part of that ship's quarter to draw a sword in its behalf. The garrison, were knocked away, and it is probable that she lost some of her crew from a shell which burst over her forecastle; but no very serious damage was done to any of them. Had they been take any active steps in support of the Queen's drawn a little further off before the firing com-menced, the result would probably have been goes even further than this, and speaks of a very different; as it is there is no trophy to grace the issue of this little affair, but that eight of the enemy's steamers, in presence of half their fleet, should not only hesitate to bring the Terrible, Furious and Descartes to action, but General O'Donnell, desiring her to resign her crown. A regency is mentioned, of which Narfinish by scampering off from them, shows a varez should be a member, and, if member, which can hardly do their spirits good, let the Czar say what he may of it.

From the 15th to the 19th, the allied steamers roused in the offing of Schastopol, but no movement took place from that port. On the 20th they left for the Sulina mouth of the bands of the Govern-Danube, where they communicated with the ment. It may no doubt be true, but it does Inflexible; Retribution and Firebrand. The latter not come before us in any way which entitles it

had takes two more small prizes, and the two small Turkish steamers which have been recent- Such are the principal additions to the inforly placed on that blockade are just what was mation we published yesterday which we can

The Gazette publishes a list of the new