

THE BISHOP OF VERMONT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The following is an extract from the Annual Address of the Bishop of Vermont to his late Diocesan Convention:—

"Most of you, my brethren, have doubtless heard of the great Church University, which ten of our southern dioceses united to establish, some three years ago. The funds already secured for this noble institution now amount to about \$600,000, and it is expected, when the whole of the ten States shall have been fully canvassed, that the result will not be less than three millions, besides the landed estate which has been pledged to them, comprising nearly 10,000 acres, and situated on the Sawannee plateau of Cumberland mountains, in East Tennessee—a location admirable, in all respects, for ease of access, extraordinary healthfulness of climate, and pictorial beauty. The authors of this magnificent plan propose to erect an University, which, in the thoroughness of its attainments, and the broad circle of its studies, shall be superior to any similar institution in the civilized world, thus raising the whole tone of education not only at the South, but throughout the Union, and, in due time, commanding the respect of the best minds of England, France and Germany, which have hitherto been accustomed to look down upon our country, as being, in all the branches of scholastic attainment, so much inferior to their own. The influence of such an establishment on the position of the Church in the eyes of intelligent men, can hardly be estimated too highly. For the Church is One, and stands aloof from all sectional divisions, knowing no North or South, no East or West, in the diffusion of her energies, but sharing and rejoicing alike in all the great monuments of her progress, as the common property of the whole.

"The Bishop of Louisiana, who was the projector of this grand design, acting on behalf of the University, invited me to give my personal aid to the work, by a visit to the location in East Tennessee, for the purpose of laying out the vast domain, marking the roads and sites for the buildings, and suggesting the best modes for the general improvement of the property. The request, as I have said, was entirely unexpected, and took me by surprise. But it was highly gratifying at the time, for many reasons. As a strong proof of kind regard on the part of my episcopal brethren,—as an opportunity of taking a share, however humble, in so admirable and important an undertaking,—as an evidence of our unity of interest and sympathy, and as a contribution to the treasury of our own diocesan seminary, on which I resolved to bestow the fruits of my labour—I felt at once that the proposal could not receive any other answer than that of a cheerful compliance. I went accordingly, without delay, to the place of destination, and spent three months in the performance of the task. With the exception of the hewed log houses erected for the workmen, it was all in a state of nature; covered with a splendid growth of oak, chestnut, tulip tree, hickory, holly, laurel, &c., comprising some sixty springs of the purest water, and having in the neighborhood, an inexhaustible supply of the best bituminous coal, extensively wrought by the Sawannee Mining Company. The elevation of this grand plateau is nearly eight hundred feet above the surrounding valleys, and two thousand feet above the ocean, which secures to it a climate of remarkable healthfulness, free from all extremes of heat and cold. It abounds in the finest varieties of stone, for building; and the views which are presented from the bluffs stretching for thirty miles across the valleys, and terminated by the mountains, are full of romantic beauty. When we add to this the fact, that it is accessible by railroad from every quarter, it must be confessed that the limits of the Empire will hardly offer a location better adapted to the objects of this splendid enterprise. And I could not but consider it a privilege for your Bishop to have a part, even to the most moderate extent, in giving shape and form to some of the adjuncts in the noble institution, which is destined, I trust, to be the instrument of many blessings to the Church and to the world.

"I need hardly say that, during the whole of my sojourn in Tennessee, I exercised my office as a minister of the Gospel. Morning and Evening Prayer with the workmen who were around me, a Bible lecture being added to the evening Service, and a full Service every Sunday, to which many persons came from a considerable distance, kept me well employed in my special duty. In this, as in every other matter, I was much indebted to the gentleman who was the engineer and superintendent of the University, and a thorough, zealous Churchman. Besides himself, however, there was no one else who had any acquaintance with our ecclesiastical principles. But a parcel of Prayer Books was sent to us, by the kindness of a friend in Richmond, and the Service, in due time, was very respectably performed. Six Baptisms, of which four were adults, marked my last Sunday's ministry, and several more promised when I should come again. It was a missionary work, on a small scale, to a few sheep in the wilderness. Our place of worship was the dining room of the boarding house. My pulpit was a table, and everything was in the most simple form. Yet I have never addressed congregations more serious and attentive, and I trust that, by the divine blessing, some lasting good was effected, which will appear at the Judgment of the great day."—*N. Y. Churchman.*

We copy the following announcement from this *Church Intelligence*:—"The required preliminary arrangements having been made, the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees hereby gives notice that the corner-stone of the principal building of the University of the South, will be laid, with the appropriate ceremonies, at University Place, Franklin county, Tennessee, on the 10th day of October next.—*JAMES H. OTZY.*"

General Intelligence.

(Continued from page 2.)

NAPLES—A dispatch received from Reggio announces that on the 21st inst. Garibaldi obtained another victory over a body of Neapolitan troops who had retired into the citadel. General Cosens, with a considerable force, had crossed the straits at Fuimicino. The fort of Reggio capitulated on the 21st. The Neapolitan garrison is allowed to leave with muskets and personal baggage only. After a short fight the Garibaldians have occupied the Villa San Giovanni. Two Neapolitan brigades, Melandez and Briganti, have surrendered at discretion to General Cosens. The Garibaldians are masters of their artillery, arms, &c., and of Fort del Pizzo. Moderate candidates, opposed to annexation to Piedmont, have presented themselves for election to parliament. Generals Ulloa and Pisanelli are at their head. Conflicts have taken place between Neapolitan soldiers and some Bersaglieri who had landed from Sardinian vessels. The villa of Count D'Aquila and several other houses have been searched by order of Minister Romano, but nothing was found to prove a conspiracy. The journals of Naples of the 22nd publish an address to the King from the ministers, recommending, in consequence of hostilities which were imminent, to postpone the elections from the 30th September to the 20th October. The King signified his acquiescence, and a royal decree orders the postponement as proposed. Garibaldi when last heard of at Palmi, was marching upon Palermo, being supported on the right wing by General Cosens 4,000 men under General Torre, had disembarked at Capri. Insurrection had broken out at Sala, where Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed. It is reported the Austrian Minister at Naples had telegraphed to Vienna that the King of Naples had resolved to quit his States. Pictures, furniture, and the King's baggage were embarked on the 30th on board a Spanish vessel. Other authorities affirm the King had adopted the desperate policy of "No Surrender," and would not leave until the last extremity. Eight Sardinian war vessels were in the bay of Naples with regiments Bersaglieri was on board the British steamer Orwell, which was taken possession of by the Garibaldians, and had been recaptured by the British war steamer Scylla.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.—**CONSTANTINOPLE.**—The *Journal* has published the protocols of Paris, relative to Syria. The grand vizier has sent the governors of Adrianople, Salonica, Sophia and Philippople instructions for the extirpation of brigandage, the organization of the police, and the levying of tithes and taxes. The Armenian patriarch and vicar-general have received Russian decorations. At Trebizond agitation prevailed among the Greek population. New arrests have been effected at Constantinople. Aleppo, Jerusalem and Said are tranquil. At Caesarea agitation prevailed, and a certain number of persons are about to be expelled. The governor of Smyrna, Kaiserli-Achmet Pasha, had left that place for Syria, and his successor, Osman Pasha, has arrived. The services of the steamers of the Messageries-Imperiales between that town and Marseilles has been suspended.

The Sultan has sent to Abd-el-Kader, the decoration of the Medjidie, of the highest class, in acknowledgment of his courageous conduct during the massacres at Damascus.

SYRIA—A correspondent says:—"The grand event of the day here is that all doubts are set at rest as to the intervention, by the arrival this morning of some 2,000 French troops, more being allowed to follow in a day or two. They have not yet disembarked, but I believe will do so this evening. The Christians are delighted, the Moslems sulky, the Osmanli or fanatic party in despair, and every European rejoiced. Whatever people may think in Europe, here we have no national jealousies on a question which regards our lives, fortunes, honour, and peace. We English are just as glad to see the French troops arrive, as I believe, the French were to see our fleet come to anchor before Beyrout.

Six copies of the Convention in reference to the affairs of Syria, have been drawn up, one of which is destined for each of the contracting Powers. The Austrian and Russian ambassadors signed their copies before quitting Paris on leave. The date of these copies will be filed up, and the signatures of the other ambassadors added, as soon as the Turkish ambassador shall have received full powers for the definitive signature of the Convention.

UNITED STATES.

A NEW BRITISH MISSION TO WASHINGTON.—We learn from the news by the Prince Albert that the British Government has decided to send a special agent—a member of Parliament—to Washington, to lay before our Government their views upon the navigation laws and belligerent rights, and to enter into negotiations for the opening of the coasting trade. The person selected for this duty is Mr. W. S. Lindsay, the member for the English borough of Tynemouth, a gentleman who has made this subject his special study—just as Cobden and Bright have selected their specialties. Mr. Lindsay is, no doubt, sent here to confer with Lord Lyons upon this question, precisely as Mr. Cobden was despatched to Paris to confer with Lord Cowley upon the recent treaty of commerce between France and England, and as Lord Elgin was sent here to negotiate the Reciprocity treaty with Canada, of which province he had been Governor, and was naturally supposed to be acquainted with its affairs.—*Chicago Times.*

MEXICO.—The Mexican imbroglio is beginning to assuage a serious aspect, and Mr. McLane has been directed to return at once to his post. He left for New York last evening, and will sail in the steam corvette Pawnee for Vera Cruz on the 15th. Senor Tassara has had several interviews with the President on the subject of the relations between his government and Mexico. He has notified our government of the intentions of Spain, which power disclaims all intention of interfering in the complicated questions between the several parties struggling there for the supremacy; but Senor Tassara distinctly says that the claims Spain holds must be liquidated, and if not she will enforce their liquidation. No hostile demonstration against Vera Cruz will be made before the 1st of December, when, if the claims