

Prussia; the Prince of Wales is following his academic course at Oxford which he proposes to complete at the sister University Cambridge—while his younger brother has, by the prescribed apprenticeship, earned his rating as a midshipman, and serves zealously as such in the fleet. It will be a curious coincidence that, nearly at the same time, a few weeks hence, throughout at the opposite poles, the Prince of Wales will inaugurate, in the Queen's name, that stupendous work, the great bridge over the St. Lawrence, in Canada, while the Prince Alfred will lay the foundation stone of the breakwater for the harbour of Cape Town. What vast considerations, as regards our country, are brought to our minds in this simple fact! What present greatness! What past history! What future hopes! An how important and beneficent is the part given to the royal family of England to act in the development of those distant and rising countries, who recognise in the British Crown, and their allegiance to it, their supreme bond of union with the mother country and with each other. (Loud cheers.)

We understand that the national commemoration of the Reformation in August will be opened by a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, and that Lord Shaftesbury, the Earl of Cairn, and others are expected to be present on that occasion.

A letter from Coburg says:—"Preparations are being made for the reception of Prince Alfred of Great Britain, who will shortly arrive here and live alternately at Coburg and Gotha. The reigning duke not having any children, Prince Alfred, his nephew, is his presumptive heir."

The committee for raising a memorial to the late Henry Hallam have resolved to erect a full-length statue of him, in St. Paul's, an eligible site having been offered by the Dean and Chapter.

(For remainder of General Intelligence see page 6.)

## The Canadian Church Press.

TORONTO · WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

JULY 18.—Wednesday.  
 " 19.—Thursday.  
 " 20.—Friday.  
 " 21.—Saturday.  
 " 22.—Sunday. SEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Proper Lessons—*Haggai* 2 Sam. xli. John 1. *Free Song* 2 Sam. xli. 1 Tim. 1.  
 " 23.—Monday.  
 " 24.—Tuesday.

### THE EASTERN DIOCESE.

WE cannot help thinking that some explanation is required for the delay in setting off the Eastern Diocese. For the credit of the Church we would hope that mere indifference has not prevented the success of a scheme which was commenced six years ago, under the happiest auspices. While Kingston dallied and talked, Huron, though later in the field, has outstripped her, and though a great monetary depression followed her efforts to obtain an Episcopal Fund, yet we are glad to see that this Fund is in a healthy condition. Several causes have operated injuriously to damp the ardour of Churchmen in the proposed Eastern Diocese. Amongst other causes, the late hour in which the City of Kingston contributed her quota has served to discourage other parishes. Belleville too, a wealthy and leading parish, has not given a sixpence to this most important object. Other places, however anxious for the establishment of a New Diocese, have a repugnance to pay the assessment on Belleville. The Rector has been repeatedly solicited to allow the deputation to canvass for the Fund with his sanction, and he has as often refused. Congregations sometimes are glad to defer to the feelings of their rectors, and in the present instance, like priest, like people. On the principle of assessment which has been devised to distribute the Fund equally over the New Diocese, Belleville should have paid about £1100, but so far she can only claim credit for a verbal promise of £100 from a liberal parishioner. The minimum amount has, however, been made up without the aid of this refractory parish. Strange to say there is even a surplus of \$1400 as we see from the report. Why not proceed then to an election? It seems that the Governor General requires as a preliminary, that the Fund be invested in mortgages, and as this is a tedious process, the project is "hastening slowly." But we must be permitted to demur to this mode of securing the Fund. As we understand the matter, the Committee are actually paying out cash with promissory notes in order to induce persons to give mortgages on landed

property. Now the bulk of these notes will mature in less than a year, and as the Committee do not seem to be in any hurry (only meeting quarterly,) why not put an end to expectation, and formally notify the Diocese that it must wait for Episcopal Supervision, till the notes mature? The delay (we are told) cannot be helped. The Governor General requires a certain condition to be fulfilled before he will permit an election to take place. But we would suggest that a Deputation wait upon his Excellency, and inform him that half the required amount is secured by mortgages, and that the remainder, including \$2500 granted by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge may be considered safe, as there is a considerable surplus to cover losses that may be incurred from bad notes. Let Belleville then do a part only of its duty, and give \$500 as an instalment, and the Fund may be said to be completed beyond risk of deficiency.

We think his Excellency will accede to a reasonable request and permit an election to be immediately held, if the Deputation inform him of the real state of the case. We know indeed how much real-tapeism is brought to bear upon Church matters, and perhaps the precedent of Huron may be pleaded. But we sincerely hope that no such precedent as that of Huron or Kingston will ever again be urged to encumber the Church with so preposterous a demand as £10,000 in landed security before a Bishop can be elected for a New Diocese. Such a law would be simply intolerable. New Bishops have been appointed in Australia and New Zealand, and the income in each case is the interest of £5000 only. Why should the rule in Canada be doubly burdensome? Is the cost of living, or of maintaining the dignity of the Episcopate twice as great in Canada as in Australia? We protest against these precedents being considered at all binding for the future. Whenever the Synod considers that a Diocese needs subdivision, let the Church in her representative capacity decide what the Bishop's salary shall be, and how it shall be paid. Ten thousand pounds is too severe a penalty to pay for the advantage of possessing a Bishop, when imposed by the State which contributes nothing for the purpose. But we have every confidence that his Excellency will admit that such matters are safe in the Church's own hands, and that any determination to retain State hindrances, without any compensating State aid, will provoke a firm spirit of resistance. We cannot forget that the Royal assent has been given to an Act which affirms, "That the Bishop, Clergy, and Laity may meet in their several Dioceses, &c., any rights of the Crown to the contrary notwithstanding, for the convenient management of the property, affairs and interests of the Church." We object therefore to State interference of so formidable a kind as the practical limitation of the number of our Bishops. Ten thousand pounds or no Bishops, is an alternative disagreeable at any time, but when proceeding from the same source that confiscated our property it becomes repulsive.

### ACTION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY ON THE BOARD OF MISSIONS.

With regard to the Diocesan Board of Missions, we have again to congratulate the Diocese on its successful inauguration. The meeting of the Church Society on Wednesday last, was very fully attended, by both Clergy and Laity. The Board is now "an accomplished fact," and we look forward with considerable anxiety to the action which may be next taken in this most useful work. We must refer to the bye-law enacted for the constitution of the Board, and call upon the Clergy to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the scheme, in order that they may the more efficiently aid the Society in carrying out the admirable intentions which they have in view. The present disorganized condition of the temporalities of the Church, has been but too severely felt by every one, and the deplorable evils which have been consequent