

will do for the City of Toronto, what he has already done for the Church in Hamilton, and that he will issue a commission to fix parochial limits. The poorer members of the Church are more deeply interested in the matter than their wealthier neighbours, and for their sakes we earnestly move the consideration of the subject. It is a great mistake to leave in an unsettled state questions of such importance, and the Lord Bishop well knows that his people, both clerical and lay, look up to him with the utmost confidence for redress, as well as for the correction of errors when pointed out.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS AND SUPPORTERS.

We hope our correspondents will exercise a kindly forbearance on finding the articles wherewith they favour us, not receiving at all times an immediate insertion. We desire to assure them that there is no want of willingness on our part to extend to them the most speedy attention. The present very limited proportions of our Church serial, make delay a positive necessity. We owe a special apology to "F.," for the postponement of his communication.

We have now some good reason to hope that, before our half-year shall have closed, the friends of the Church—the lovers of "gospel truth and apostolic order"—will have placed us, through their energetic support and active influence, in a position to add four pages to "the Press" without adding to its cost. It will be very grateful to us, if we shall at the end of another six months, be enabled to add an additional four pages. We are happy to say that our subscription list is largely on the increase, especially in this Province. This is to a great extent owing, no doubt, to the zeal of churchmen, both lay and clerical; for this they have our warmest gratitude. We cannot but feel that it is owing also to a rapidly increasing confidence on their part, in our unflinching advocacy of the principles of our Reformed Church, and of the decent proprieties of her goodly order, as set forth in her book of Common Prayer—in that all but actually divine reflex of the blessed Bible.

By private letters we are given to understand that "the Press" is even now, in its "day of small things," exercising a wholesome influence in various quarters. The liberal countenance of "good men and true" is sure to follow a course of consistency, truth, and honest opposition, (ofttimes as painful as straight-forward,) to all unsoundnesses in the faith and all abuses in the practice, by whomsoever unhappily manifested. We set out with the determination to speak plainly our praise and our blame? God being our helper, as we have begun so we mean to continue, carefully regarding the rule of equity laid down by one of old:—"nothing extenuate; nor ought set down in malice."

The letter in to-day's issue, relative to the instruction of the Divinity pupils, as also the communication on the spiritual destitution of parts of the valley of the Ottawa, will well repay perusal. We commend the timely counsel of "O. O." to the best attention of those for whose benefit it is respectfully intended.

In our last number we alluded to the first meeting of the Musical Committee; we should have said, the first meeting of the *enlarged* Committee. We had no intention of ignoring the Committee on Church Music, which has been in existence for two years.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—A NEW DEGREE.—On Monday an examination commenced at Burlington House for a new degree, which has been established in connection with the University of London, that of Bachelor of Science. The subjects fixed upon by the Council in which the candidates are examined are somewhat extensive. Candidates who pass the first Bachelor of Science examination will be entitled to present themselves for honours.

Literature.

Mr. Murray has "just ready" his handbooks of the Southern Cathedrals of England and of South Wales.

Robert Carter and brothers of New York, announce a volume of "Addresses to the Candidates for Ordination," by the Bishop of Oxford, recently published in England, by the Messrs. Parker.

Books on Italy.—During the past eighteen months about a thousand books and tracts have appeared in Europe and the United States relating to Italy, and all more or less bearing on the question of the temporal power of the Pope. Three hundred of these books and pamphlets have been published since the 1st of January last. The facts show the vast interests that are involved in the Roman question, and the strong hold it has upon the public mind of the civilized world.

Napoleon III.'s "Life of Julius Cæsar" is now in course of publication. The Emperor of the French shares the theories of the historian Mommsen in regard to the domestic principles of the Roman conqueror.

Heathen Vernacular Literature in India.—It is surprising how heathendom in India continues to muster its energies against the Gospel. From recent returns of the native papers in the Bengali language in 1859, it appears that of 700,000 books printed, only 9,560 were Christian. There is no doubt the results in the other Presidencies would be found almost equally remarkable. What a call is this, showing the necessity of producing a more adequate Christian vernacular literature!—*Scottish Guardian Correspondence.*

The English Language.—At the recent anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund in London, the Lord Bishop of St. David's said, in illustration of the remark that our language had not lost either in compass or force through the hands which now used it, that a few years ago in the Royal Academy of Berlin, a most illustrious German philologist recorded it as his deliberate opinion, that the language of Shakspeare was destined to become universal; that its copiousness, its compactness, and its good sense, fitted it for that purpose in a higher degree than any other living tongue, that of his own German fatherland not excepted.

A correspondent of the *Congregationalist* says that at the late General Conference of Maine, it was voted to drop the D.D.'s, not only in calling the roll, but from the minutes; so that if any minister desires to be known as a doctor henceforth, he must carry his diploma in his pocket.

Art and Science.

Prince Albert never appears in public without being seen and heard to advantage. At the Trinity House dinner, on the 23rd ult., he made, as chairman, the best speech which marked the proceedings, and last year at Aberdeen, in opening the business of the British Association's annual meeting, he read a paper on science, in his capacity of President, which would not have disgraced any philosopher of the age. On Monday last he opened, in the same capacity, the business of the International Statistical Congress, by reading a paper devoted to the subject of statistics, weighty and full of matter, and yet treated in a style popular enough to arrest the attention even of those who have little taste for the comparatively dry details of figures. He combatted, very successfully, all that could be possibly urged against the science,—that it led to Pantheism, inasmuch as the moral and physical world resolved itself into a mere scheme of numerical expression; or to fatalism, by preventing human beings from exercising a free choice of action, and predestined them to a given course of action, whether for good or evil:—"Is the power of God," asked the Prince, "destroyed or diminished by the discovery of the fact that the earth requires 365 revolutions upon its own axis to every revolution round the sun, giving us so many days to our year, and that the moon changes 13 times during that period, that the tide changes every six hours, that water boils at a temperature of 212 degrees according to Fahrenheit, that the nightingale sings only in April and May, that all birds lay eggs, that 106 boys are born to every 100 girls? Or is man a less free agent because it has been ascertained that a generation lasts about 30 years; that