

of the Authorized Version of the Bible—that is, any alteration which it might be presumed all would approve should be introduced at once, and those likely to be approved by a large majority, but not all, should be left optional to each minister.

#### UNITED STATES.

The following statistics of Nashotah, have recently been published:—In 1850, there was no permanent edifice to shelter the students—only a few decaying structures of wood. In 1850, ten Candidates for Holy Orders, and four Preparatory students, almost filled the unsuitable buildings. In 1850, but two clergymen composed the Faculty. In 1860, Nashotah occupies three substantial edifices: Bishop White Hall beside Nashotah Lake, Kemper Hall and Park Hall at Racine. In 1860, Nashotah has under her daily care sixty students, twenty-seven Candidates, and thirty-three preparing for Candidatoship. In 1860, two Faculties divide the care and instruction of the young men—the Faculty of Theology at Nashotah and the College Faculty of Racine. In 1850, there were twelve Alumni of Nashotah; in 1860, the number is fifty-one. Beside the thirty-nine who have graduated during these ten years, several others have been ordained, before completing the course of study, making with the graduates, sixty that have been added by Nashotah to the ministry.

On St. Peter's Day, the 29th ult., a very interesting service was held in the chapel of the General Theological Seminary, New York, under the auspices of the "Church Missionary Union" of that institution, in conjunction with the members of the Missionary Societies of Nashotah Seminary, and of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, England. Morning Prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Mahan, and Mr. Thomas E. Pattison, of Norwalk, Conn., an alumnus of Nashotah, both of whom afterwards made some very appropriate remarks on the occasion of this first service of the kind. The Holy Communion was then administered, Dr. Johnson also participating. At the same hour (11 o'clock,) both at Nashotah and at Canterbury, as already observed, a similar commemorative service was held.

#### General Intelligence.

##### UPPER CANADA.

The London Times of the 27th ult., gives the following intelligence respecting the Prince's intended visit to this continent:

We understand that the arrangements for the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada, are now completed, and are as follows:—

His Royal Highness will start from Devonport, upon the 10th of July, in Her Majesty's ship "Hera," Captain G. H. Seymour, which will be accompanied by Her Majesty's ship "Ariadne," Captain E. W. Vansittart, and Her Majesty's ship "Flying Fish," Captain C. W. Hope.

The Prince will be attended by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle; the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, the Earl of St. Germain; his Royal Highness' Governor, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce; and the Equerries in waiting, Major Teesdale, R. A., and Captain Gray, Grenadier Guards; and Dr. Acland, his Royal Highness' physician.

Mr. Egleheart, Private Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, will accompany His Grace.

The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's Newfoundland, then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and will reach Quebec by the route of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal, about the 23rd of August, and the opening of the Victoria Bridge will take place a few days later.

His Royal Highness will represent Her Majesty upon this important national occasion, and will hold levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both the Canadian provinces.

On his return from the western districts it is intended that his Royal Highness should drop all Royal State, and assuming the title of Lord Henfrey, under which he has before travelled, upon the continent of Europe, his Royal Highness will visit some of the most important and interesting localities in the United States.

It is understood that the President, Mr. Buchanan, having in an autograph letter to the Queen expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington, his Royal Highness will pay him a visit in that city, and that his Royal Highness has also accepted an invitation from the city of New York.

His Royal Highness may be expected back in this country, about the middle or end of October.

The lumberers propose to man a hundred canoes, each crew in uniform, and banners flying at the sterns. The largest canoe will be for the Prince, and thus escorted, they will convey him the length of Lake Duchesne and back again.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

A number of gentlemen engaged in the lumber trade have held a meeting to protest against an attempt to increase the present burdens on the trade, by the charge for interest upon the dues payable on lumber not sold. Besides carrying resolutions in that sense, comparing the case of timber unsold to goods in bond, they passed others condemning the penalty of 50 per cent. charged for trespass on Government lands, alleging that the lumberer may often overpass his own line by mistake; also affirming that Mr. Russell, the Crown Lands Agent at Ottawa, should be authorised, as he formerly was, to grant limits and berths; and that a person practically acquainted with the lumber trade ought to be placed at the head of the Woods and Forests department in the Crown Lands Office.

The President of the Bank of the County of Elgin (the head office being located at St. Thomas) announces that the bank being about to close and

wind up its affairs all persons holding notes which purport, on the face of them, to be secured by the deposit of the Provincial securities, and are countersigned by the registrar of free banks, may present them for payment at the office of this bank, in St. Thomas, on or before the 31st of December next, after which date they will cease to be secured by the deposit of Provincial securities. The reason assigned by the directors for closing up the affairs of the bank, is that the business is not sufficient to sustain it in a prosperous state.

The following memorandum (says the *Daily News*) relating to the Great Western Railway of Canada, is from an authentic source:—The Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Great Western Railway of Canada, acting under the full powers given them by the shareholders, considering that a complete examination is necessary to be made into the condition of the lines of railway bridges, plants &c., in order to render the inquiry entire and satisfactory have determined that Mr. Giles, the engineer, shall at once proceed to Canada for that purpose.

#### LOWER CANADA.

The elections which come off after September next for divisions in Lower Canada, are:—

D. La Valliere, comprehending the Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska, the townships of Wendover, Graham, and that part of Upton which lies in the County of Drummond. Inkermann, comprehending the counties of Argenteuil, Ottawa, and Pontiac. Bedford, comprehending the counties of Missisquoi, Brome, and Shefford. Rigand, comprehending that part of the parish of Montreal which lies west of the prolongation of St. Denis Street and the counties Jacques Cartier, Vaudreuil, and Soulanges.

The Montreal Telegraph Company has sent a party to survey a route for the Telegraph from Farther Point to the seaboard.

#### EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—PARLIAMENT:—On Friday, June 22nd, Mr. D. Griffiths asked whether the Government had received any account of a Neapolitan frigate having captured two vessels presumed to be carrying reinforcements to Garibaldi, by hoisting English colours, and offering to tow them into Palermo. Lord John Russell said that he had heard those on board spoke to the Garibaldians in French, and thus led them to believe that they were French. Sir R. Peel again called the attention of the House to the annexation of Savoy and Nice and charged Lord J. Russell with exhibiting a reluctance to answer questions put to him on the subject; and he looked upon the policy of the noble lord as shameful, vacillating, and disgraceful to the country. Lord J. Russell defended himself with vigour, and said that Her Majesty's Government was not satisfied with the treaty of Turin, as a substitute for the neutrality of Savoy, secured by the treaty of Vienna, and that opinion they would express to the Powers of Europe. Colonel Dickson called the attention of the Secretary of State for War to the present state of the army of the United Kingdom with a view of measures being adopted to render it efficient for any emergency that might arise. Mr. S. Herbert entered into a lengthened explanation regarding the present state of the army, in the course of which he took occasion to pay a well-merited compliment to the volunteer rifle corps. Their efficiency, he said, had so far exceeded all expectation that they had become an efficient means of defence to the country.

On Tuesday, June 25th, Lord Stratheden obtained an address to Her Majesty for the appointment of a Consul at Mozambique to watch the Slave-trade, which is beginning to flourish again in those parts. Lord Wodehouse in opposing the motion said that Her Majesty's Government were of opinion that the most effective mode of putting an end to the traffic was to teach the natives the value of legitimate commerce by such expeditions as that of Dr. Livingstone, for which the estimates for the present year contained and increased vote. In the House of Commons the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill passed its second reading, Lord John Russell remarking that its chief object was to effect a more inequitable distribution of Church revenues, by appropriating the excess of incomes from capitular estates to the augmentation of small livings. He admitted that the sale of church lands and an investment of the proceeds in the funds might produce more ample revenues, but contended that such a course would deprive bishops, deans and chapters of that solid stake in the country which it was so desirable for them to possess.

On Tuesday, June 26th, the Archbishop of York moved the second reading of another Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, explaining that its object was to amend the existing law so as to make it incumbent upon the commission to provide spiritual instruction for districts from which they derived revenues, before applying those revenues to the purposes of other districts. In the House of Commons Mr. Hennessey moved an address, praying Her Majesty to direct that steps might be taken to relieve the distress now prevailing in Erris and other parts of Ireland. In the district of Erris, he said there were 900 families in a state of complete destitution. The motion was offered by W. Cardwell, on the ground that the local aid which was being given was sufficient.

On Monday, June 28th, Lord Dunsannon gave notice that on July 6th, he should again call attention to the disturbance at St. George's-in-the-East: in the House of Commons there was a warm debate on the bill for the abolition of the Indian local army, which was ultimately adjourned.

There have been alarming symptoms of a mutinous spirit in the prison at Portland, where 1,000 convicts are confined, 500 of whom are undergoing penal servitude for life. An addition has been made to the military force, and a ship of war has arrived from Portsmouth, a threatened outbreak having been discovered in time.

There has been a splendid review of the Rifle Volunteers in Hyde Park, in the presence of Her Majesty, 20,000 well drilled Volunteers were present.

At the last dinner of the corporation of Trinity House, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort (the master) occupied the chair. After the usual loyal toasts, the prince addressed the brethren and visitors as follows:—

My lords and gentlemen, I propose to drink to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the royal family. The younger members of the royal family are rapidly growing up; the Princess Royal has already become the founder of a new family, destined to mount the throne of