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The Canadian Church Press,

A JOURNAL OF ECCLESIASTICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, IN CANADA.

Vol. I.]

TORONTO: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1860.

[No. 15.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

A Special Meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto is convened for Friday, the 7th day of September proximo, to meet in the School House, adjoining St. George's Church, Toronto, at ten o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of a Committee to draft an Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; and subsequently to attend the Lord Bishop in welcoming H. R. H. to Upper Canada. The Bishop requests that all who can make it convenient will attend, and that the Clergy will appear in gowns and academical hoods.

The attendance of the Graduates and Undergraduates of the University of Trinity College is requested on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Toronto, for the purpose of joining in the welcome to be given to H. R. H. The College will be open for the reception of those who may attend, on Thursday Evening, the 6th Sept.

TESTIMONIAL.—We have much pleasure in intimating that we were this week shown a very chaste and beautiful silver communion service, together with a very appropriate and handsome address, on parchment, which were presented to the Rev. Dr. Macnab, Rector of St. John's Church, Darlington, by the members of his congregation in Bowmanville, as a testimonial of their respect and esteem, and also commemorating the eighth anniversary of his ministry amongst them. Such a testimonial must be truly gratifying to the recipient, and is calculated to cheer and refresh him in his endeavors to minister to the wants of those under his ministerial charge.—*Bowmanville Statesman.*

To the Editor of the Carleton Place Herald.

SIR,—Perhaps it will not be considered out of place to allude in your journal to the commencement, on Sunday last, of what in all probability, will be the regular worship of God in Arnprior, according to the forms of the Church of England.

There have been occasional services here previously to this occasion, but, although quite a fair proportion of our population are members of the English Church, it is much to be regretted that latterly these services have been altogether discontinued. In all probability, sufficient means could not at present be found to support a resident clergyman in our midst, but a fortnightly, or at least monthly service by a neighboring clergyman could surely be managed, and on the intermediate Sundays the services could be conducted, without a sermon, by a deacon, or some other properly authorized person.

It will be a perfect scandal to the members of the Church, if the present state of things be permitted to continue, and it should be a matter of shame that this neglect and indifference has existed so long. The Churchmen are believed to be as numerous in Arnprior as any other religious body, (except, perhaps, the Roman Catholics), and they will, doubtless, see the propriety of carrying out immediately some such course as is herein suggested.

The services on Sunday were kindly conducted by the Rev. J. A. Morris, of Fitzroy and Pakenham, who delivered an excellent extempore sermon, on the beauty and efficacy of Christianity, and its adaptability to the wants of fallen human nature. In future, arrangements should be made to hold the services in the new Church, which is stated to be free to all religious sects, and which would be far more convenient and appropriate than any private room.

Arnprior, August, 1860.

FRANK.

CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY AND ARCHDEACONRY OF KINGSTON.

REVEREND BRETHREN,—I send you the copy of an address which it is proposed to present to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to the City of Kingston, and also a resolution proposed at a meeting of Clergy held in Saint George's Sunday School House on the 8th instant, which is as follows.—“That the Clergy be requested to attend in their robes, and assemble at the house of the Archdeacon on the day appointed, to proceed from thence in ‘a body to the place where the address is to be presented.’ His Royal Highness is expected to be in Kingston about the 5th proximo.

If you intend to be present on the occasion, have the goodness to notify me some days before. If you are uncertain whether you can come, you can authorize some person to sign the address for you.

GEO. O'KILL STUART,
Archdeacon.

Kingston, 11th August, 1860.

To His Royal Highness, Albert Edward, K.G., Prince of Wales, &c., &c., &c.—*May it please your Royal Highness:*

We, the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Kingston, with sentiments of dutiful and loyal attachment, gladly join in the cordial welcome with which your Royal Highness has been greeted on your arrival in this part of the wide spread dominions of our most gracious Sovereign. The site of the City of Kingston, together with the adjacent country, whose now well cultivated fields are covered with the golden harvest, was granted by His Majesty George III. as an asylum to those of his faithful and loyal subjects who, not succeeding in the attempt to maintain unimpaired the sovereignty of Great Britain over her North American Colonies, abandoned their homes, and freely sacrificed their all rather than renounce their allegiance: and may we not with laudable pride mention that, while they labored amidst privations and difficulties of no ordinary kind in the land of their adoption, they continued faithful to the Church of their fathers, their religious zeal and untiring energy ever cheered on and strengthened their Pastors, and the duty they owed to God and their Sovereign was never forgotten? As the dispensers of God's Word and Sacraments, we account it a cause of great thankfulness to the Giver of all good things, that the inhabitants of Canada are a religious, as well as an industrious and loyal people, firm in their allegiance to the Crown of England, and following that righteousness which exalteth a nation. That your Royal Highness may long be preserved to adorn the high station which, in the Providence of God, you are destined to fill, that the Author of all good may give you richly to enjoy His choicest blessings, and grant you wisdom to emulate the virtues and copy the example of your Royal Mother, our most gracious Queen, shall be our constant and earnest prayer.

DIOCESE OF HURON.

The Bishop of Huron will hold his next general ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on Sunday, the 23rd of September. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether Deacon or Priest, are requested to communicate to the Rev. J. Walker Marsh, M.A., Examining Chaplain, by the 10th of September, their intention to offer themselves, and to be present for examination in St. Paul's School House, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 19th of September, with the usual testimonial and *Si Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop of Huron held a special ordination in St. Mary's, Blanchard, on Sunday last, when the following gentlemen were admitted to the holy order of deacons:—Mr. John Perrott Hincks, and Mr. Edmund Ryder Davies. Mr. Hincks is nephew of His Excellency the Governor of the Windward Islands, and the son of the Rector of Ballynahinch, in the County of Down, Ireland; and is appointed, we understand, missionary at Exeter, and parts adjacent, in the County of Huron. Mr. Davies is master of the Grammar School at Vienna, and is at present, we believe, to remain in that neighborhood.—*Prototype.*

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

The following is the address of the Bishops and Synod of the diocese of Quebec to the Prince of Wales, together with His Royal Highness' reply:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS.—We the Bishop and Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Diocese of Quebec in Synod Assembled, avail ourselves of the arrival of your Royal Highness on our shore, to testify our deep and fervent loyalty towards the sceptre to which in good time we trust you are destined to succeed, and also to express our heartfelt gratification that the hereditary monarchy of the British Empire has for the first time in its history visited that great and important Province in which our lot is cast. We believe that in this auspicious event is implied much more than the mere graceful recognition of the request made by our Canadian legislature for the presence and sanction of one of the Royal Family at the inauguration of the greatest work of engineering skill the world has seen. We view it rather as an evidence of

the more ultimate union which is growing between the mother country and the Canadian offshoot, and as a pledge that that union will be developed into an enduring and indissoluble unity. And moreover we prize the more highly the presence of Your Royal Highness amongst us, as we shall thereby be enabled to add the feelings of personal acquaintance and attachment to that abstract loyalty which we have always cherished in the cause of your family. Your Royal Highness will be in a position to judge of the rapid advance in material prosperity which the country has made in the last few years. Amidst the busy scene the Church of England may seem to have been remiss in her work, and to have done little to keep pace with the rapid motion of the world around. We have, it is true, comparatively few marks of outward prosperity, we have no state privileges, no great cathedral, no opulent endowment, and in this part of the Province we are scattered and few in number, yet we are endeavouring as best we may, and by God's blessing we trust with some measure of success, to reproduce in this new land all that is essentially important in the doctrine and discipline of that pure and reformed branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, which in England entwines so closely with the very foundations of the throne, and we pray you to remember that the petitions for the welfare and prosperity of Your Royal Highness will continue to be offered, and with not less fervency from our humble fane as from these splendid fabrics which the wealth and piety of our ancestors have reared at home, for the worship of the Almighty. That God may have you in his holy keeping; that he may conduct you on your way and restore you to your native land in health and safety, is our sincere and earnest prayer. To His care we commend you; may He ever bless, preserve, and keep you; may He fill you with the richest gifts of His Holy Spirit, and finally bring you to everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The Prince replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—It is a source of no little pleasure to me to receive from you these words of welcome, and to hear from the lips of your Bishop the assurance that your prayers are offered for my future usefulness and happiness within the walls of your Cathedral. I have joined in the petitions offered for the Queen, and I am convinced that the ministers of the church from which this Address emanates do not fail to inculcate those principles of loyalty which are so characteristic of this Province. I trust that it may be my lot, whatever be the future reserved for me, to realize the hopes which you have expressed, and to secure the beneficial results of this my first acquaintance with the Canadian people."

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

JULY 20TH 1860.—The Bishop of London in the Chair. Present, the Provisional Bishop of New York. The sum of £10,000 was voted for the purpose of aiding Colonial Churches to secure a permanent endowment. It was resolved that not more than £1,000 of this sum should be given to one diocese; that at least five times the amount of the grant should be obtained from other sources; and that the entire fund should be invested in such securities, and should be under such a scheme of administration, as should be approved by the Society. A letter was read from the Bishop of Nova Scotia, on the subject of the proposed endowment fund of £40,000, now being raised in the diocese. The Bishop and five or six other contributors have given £500 each, and one gentleman, Mr. Collins, has given £1,000. A grant of £1,000 was made in aid of the fund. A letter was read from the Bishop of Grahamstown, requesting aid towards the endowment of St. Bartholomew's Church, lately built in that city, which was served by the Archdeacon. The sum of £100 was voted. A letter was read from the Bishop of Calcutta concerning the Memorial Church at Cawnpore. It was agreed, in compliance with the Bishop's suggestion, to request him to negotiate with the Government for the surrender to the Society of Christ Church, which is in the native part of the city, to be used as a Mission Church, with one English service; the patronage of the Church to be vested in the same persons as had been agreed for the proposed Memorial Church. It was also agreed that the sum should be reserved from the Memorial Church Fund for the purpose of erecting a memorial of some kind in Christ Church to the Missionaries of the Society who were murdered in the mutiny, and that the remainder of the fund should be given towards the Memorial Church which the Government intend to erect in the European part of the city. Authority was given to complete the sale of the Society's Church at Chittoor, in the Diocese of Madras, to the Government. In compliance with the request of the Bishop of Capetown, the sum of £300 a year, for three years, was granted towards the support of three Missionaries in the Orange River Sovereignty. A letter was read from the Bishop of Columbia, in which he said that four Missionaries were wanted for the Natives, and eight for the Europeans. In compliance with an application from the Bishop of Adelaide, the sum of £300 a year, for five years, was granted towards the support of a Dean and Chapter. The grant is made from the Lee Fund, which consists of the profits of two town acres, which were given to the Church by a private gentleman some time since, and which now produce £1,300 a year. Authority was given to affix the Seal of the Society to the contract for the Memorial Church at Constantinople. The Church is to cost £16,200 and is to be built within three years. It was resolved that the Society was ready to assist in providing for the English at

Beyrout and Salonica. A grant was made to assist the Christian Turks, James and George Williams. It is intended to send them to St. Augustine's. An address of welcome was made on behalf of the Society by the Bishop of London to the Bishop of New York, to which the latter replied.

SPECIAL MEETING.—July 26.—The Archbishop of Canterbury in the Chair. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—That the Bishop of Capetown, as Metropolitan of the South African Church, be informed that the Society is willing to appropriate, out of the sum reserved in conformity with the resolution of April 15, 1859, £300 per annum, towards the support of a Bishop for territories in South Africa, lying beyond her Majesty's dominions there, if and so soon as the Bishop of Capetown shall inform the Society that he and the majority of his suffragans are convinced that the proper time is come to send a Bishop into such territories. The Standing Committee having taken the subject of the Church of England Endowment Society of the Diocese of Adelaide into consideration, reported as follows:—"That as the main feature of the scheme consists in borrowing money, the Standing Committee do not feel justified in recommending the Society to take part in the scheme." In compliance with a request of the Bishop of Adelaide, dated April 14, 1860, the sum of £100 was granted, being £25 towards each of four churches, the foundation of which the Bishop had lately laid. A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Natal, dated Natal, May 7, 1860, acknowledging the grant towards the preparation of the Book of Genesis in Zulu, and the Zulu Grammar; and sending a copy of six little books, three of which have been printed by native boys, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Baugh. In obtaining materials for printing and binding, the Bishop requested the Society's aid. His Lordship has just completed a Zulu-English Dictionary. "I hope," said his Lordship, "soon to send it to the press. Also the Books of Exodus and Samuel, with the Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians, are waiting for the printers; and I am revising the four Gospels and Acts for a correct edition."

KIDDERMINSTER.—A very interesting Church-rate contest at Kidderminster has terminated in the triumph of the friends of the Church by a majority of three hundred and ninety-five votes, against one hundred and seventy-seven. This result is regarded as most satisfactory to the cause of the Church; and, at the close of the proceedings, the vicar of the parish—the Rev. T. L. Cloughton—warmly congratulated his parishioners upon it,—observing: "that up to the period of this opposition Church-rates in this parish had partaken very much of the voluntary principle, the payment of the rate not being enforced against those who, having the means, refused to pay it; but that he was led to believe one effect of this contest would be, that henceforth, poverty only would be deemed a sufficient excuse for the rate being unpaid." He thus took occasion to expose an impious machination of the enemies of the Church, to which they had had recourse during the contest. "He much regretted to find," he said "that the publications of the Liberation Society of London had been freely circulated in the town, some of which were highly objectionable, and must have a tendency to evil in the minds of the ignorant amongst the population; he referred particularly to a question in the one he held in his hand, where the Churchman is made to say, 'Church-rate is the law,' and in answer it says, 'Tell them it was by law—Church law—that our Saviour was put to death;' he was sure any right-thinking and pious man, whether Churchman or Dissenter, must see the impropriety of putting such publications into the hands of ignorant men." It unfortunately happens, however, that they who get up and carry on these assaults on the Church have seldom, if ever, any "right-thinking or pious man" in their ranks, or whose influence is allowed to have any effect upon them,—a fact which speaks volumes for the badness of their cause.

The Record, speaking of the New Act to Prevent Church Riots, says:—"The new law which has just come into operation will, if enforced, effectually put a stop to the riotous proceedings at St. George's-in-the-East. It is entitled 'An Act to establish the Jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland in cases of defamation, and in England and Ireland in certain cases of 'brawling.'" By the second section persons guilty of making a disturbance in churches, chapels, churchyards, or burial-grounds, are liable to penalties, 'or who shall molest, let, disturb, vex, or trouble, or by any other unlawful means disquiet or misuse any preacher duly authorized to preach therein, or any clergyman in holy orders ministering or celebrating any sacrament or any Divine service, rite, or office in any cathedral, church, or chapel, or in any churchyard or burial-ground, shall, on conviction thereof before two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty of not more than £5 for every such offence, or may, if the justice before whom he shall be convicted think fit, instead of being subjected to any pecuniary penalty, be committed to prison for any time not exceeding two months.' The offenders may be apprehended by a constable or churchwarden of the parish immediately after the offence, and be dealt with under this Act. An appeal is given to the sessions, and a recognizance is to be entered into to abide the judgment of the Court, and to pay such costs as may be awarded."

The new Archbishop of York (Dr. Longly) was enthroned in the Minster, on Friday, the 20th of July. On the Sunday following he held his first ordination: admitting ten to the Diaconate and fourteen to the Priesthood.

For remainder of Ecclesiastical Intelligence see the Sixth Page.

General Intelligence.

UPPER CANADA.

PROGRAMME OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' PROGRESS THROUGH THE UPPER PROVINCE—CANADA WEST. TAKEN FROM THE "MONTREAL WITNESS."

Friday, 31st.—The Prince proceeds to Ottawa—by Special Train to St. Anne's—thence by steamer "Prinos of Wales" to Carillon—thence by Rail to Grenville—and thence by steamer "Phoenix" to Ottawa, arriving at 5 o'clock. Landing at the ordinary Steamboat Wharf, the route of His Royal Highness will be through the Lower Town to a new House in the Upper Town intended for a Hotel. This has been furnished, and accommodation been provided here for 30 to 40, the portion of the House appropriated for His Royal Highness and his attendants being divided from the rest, with separate dining room if required. Saturday, September 1st.—It is proposed that the Foundation Stone of the New Government Building should be laid by His Royal Highness, in which view a portion of the grounds will be suitably prepared. It is also proposed to provide a suitable entertainment for the workmen on the occasion [about 1600 in number,] the contractors engaging to place them under the control of their respective foremen. Sunday, 2nd.—At Ottawa. Monday, 3rd.—From Ottawa to Brockville, going up the Ottawa as far as Arnprior, and thence to Brockville, as follows. Ottawa to Aylmer, 9 miles.—Carriage.—Aylmer to Chate Portage.—Steamer.—Chate Portage either by Tram Road or by Canoes, proposed to be furnished by the Lumbermen and the Hudson's Bay Company to Arnprior—Arnprior to Almonte, 18 miles, by carriages. At Almonte, H. R. H. Railway carriage will be in waiting to convey him by Rail to Brockville, 54 miles. At Brockville the steamer will be in waiting to convey His Royal Highness up the Lake of the Thousand Islands to Kingston. It is proposed by the local authorities at Kingston, to meet His Royal Highness with a number of Steamers, some distance below the City, and accompany him to the Town. Tuesday, 4th.—At Kingston—the House of Mr. Morton has been provided for His Royal Highness and immediate attendants—and an adjoining House (Alwington) for the remainder of the party. It is arranged that the Steamer "Kingston" shall remain for the accommodation of those who cannot be provided for in the two Houses. Wednesday, 5th.—It is proposed that a Regatta shall take place under arrangement made by the Mayor and Citizens. His Royal Highness will then proceed by Steamer up the Bay of Quinte to Belleville, and thence to Cobourg, where he sleeps on board the "Kingston." Thursday, 6th.—Peterborough—Thence back to Port Hope—thence to Whitby by Rail, and then by Water to Toronto. At Toronto it is proposed His Royal Highness should be received and the Address presented by the Corporation opposite the Parliament buildings, and that he should proceed by Front street as far as the St. Lawrence Hall, and back by King street to the Government House. This has been prepared for the reception of His Royal Highness and those immediately in attendance on him. Accommodation for 21 others has been provided at the Rossin House, with separate entrance, and apart from the rest of the hotel. Saturday, 8th.—The arrangements at Toronto are, to open the University Park—a reception in the Osgeoo Hall—an inspection of the Volunteer Force—opening Horticultural Exhibition. Sunday, 9th.—At Toronto. Monday, 10th.—An excursion to Lake Simcoe. Tuesday, 11th.—From Toronto to Sarnia, 165 miles by Grand Trunk Railroad, and thence to London by Great Western. 55 miles. At London provisional arrangements have been made for the accommodation of His Royal Highness and party for the night and the next day, during which it is expected he will make an excursion to some neighboring town. Wednesday, 12th, Thursday, 13th, Friday, 14th.—From London to Paris by the Great Western Railway—thence by the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway to Brantford—and thence to Fort Erie, whence a steamer will convey His Royal Highness to Niagara Falls. Saturday, 15th.—At Niagara—A house having a view of the Falls, with limited accommodation has been prepared for the reception of His Royal Highness, and a portion of the Clifton Hotel, has been secured for the remainder of the party. Sunday, 16th.—At Niagara. Monday, 17th.—It is proposed that the Agricultural Exhibition of Upper Canada, for which very extensive arrangements are being made, shall be opened by His Royal Highness at Hamilton, to which he can proceed either by the Great Western Railway or by Boat from Niagara. At Hamilton several gentlemen have offered to place their houses at the service of His Royal Highness, but considering the limited time at His Royal Highness' disposal, and that his other residences whether at Toronto or at the Falls, are so accessible, arrangements have been made at the Royal Hotel, Hamilton. It is proposed that an entertainment shall be given on the Exhibition Ground to the Agricultural population, and also that His Royal Highness be requested to inaugurate the new City Water Works and visit the Central School. It is also proposed that a number of Indians shall be brought from Brantford during the exhibition. The visit to Hamilton has, we understand, been postponed till the latest moment at the request of the Agricultural Association, in order to enable them fully to complete their arrangements.

Toronto.—A large and respectable meeting of Native Canadians was held in the St. Lawrence Hall, for the purpose of adopting measures for Native Canadians to take part in the procession, on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales in Toronto. The following resolutions were adopted:— "That the Committee on the Programme having assigned to Native Canadians a place in the procession in honor of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as it is desirable to take such steps as may be necessary for the effective organization of that part of it." "That all Native Canadians in Toronto at the time of the Prince's arrival, are earnestly invited to join in the procession in the place assigned for that purpose by the Committee." "That all Native Canadians joining the procession, whether identified with the National Societies or not, should wear the Maple Leaf as an emblem of the land of their birth." "That on the day of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Toronto, the Native Canadians do rendezvous on Front street, between the Bank of Montreal and Ellah's Hotel." Three hearty cheers were then given for the Queen, and three more for the Prince, and the meeting separated.

We understand the Prince will open the Horticultural Grounds on Tuesday, the 11th of September, the first day of the Exhibition. It is expected that the Exhibition will be on a scale of great magnificence, as the Electoral Division Society and the Horticultural Society have combined to make it worthy the occasion.

LOWER CANADA.

QUEBEC.—The secular journals contain accounts of the reception and proceeding of the Prince, to which our limited space will not allow us to do more than allude. The decorations of the ancient city of Quebec have been elaborate—the welcome extended to His Royal Highness by all classes has been of the most enthusiastic character—the illuminations have been almost universal, and marked with great taste; the entire population, together with the multitudes of visitors, seem wild with excitement and delight. His Royal Highness having been graciously pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood on both Speakers of our Provincial Parliament, those gentlemen are now—Sir Narcisse Belleau, and Sir Henry Smith. The fifty Sovereigns left by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, for the Indians present at his landing, was distributed on Saturday last, by Captain Chearnley and J. Whitman, Esq., in the Orderly Room of the Chebucto Greys. The letter of the Lieut. Governor, acknowledging in the Prince's name, the address presented by the Indians, having been read—and Captain Chearnley having given some very good advice in English—which an interpreter rendered in the Mic-mac vernacular—ninety-five of the Tribe received half-a-sovereign each, and after smoking a pipe of peace, departed well pleased.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The weather continued cold and showery, and anxiety respecting the crops was increasing. The Government proposed to send Lord Stratford de Radcliffe as a special envoy to Constantinople to advise the Sultan. A select Committee on ordinance had reported condemning the Whitworth cannon. The British Government are decided upon having the whole iron-plated steam floating batteries put in a state of thorough repair, and ready for immediate service. England declines to actively join in the Syrian expedition. In the House of Commons on the 6th, Mr. Gladstone, in reply to Mr. Berkeley, said that through the failure of the Atlantic Telegraph Company the contract had become inoperative, but he did not know whether it was void in point of law. The subject of the paper duty was then taken up. Mr. Gladstone moved the first of his two resolutions fixing the duties on paper, books, &c., imported from France, in accordance with the commercial treaty. He spoke at length in explanation of his proposition, and urged its adoption, that the last remnant of the Protective system might be utterly destroyed. Mr. Fuller moved his promised amendment, declaring it to be inexpedient at present to assent to the Government proposition. After a general debate, in the course of which Mr. Disraeli denied that any question of free trade or protection was at issue, the House divided: For the amendment, 264; against it, 232; Ministerial majority, 33. The original resolution was then carried, and the second resolution affecting paper not the product of France and Algeria, was agreed to without a division. Prior to the assembling of Parliament, Lord Palmerston received 170 of his supporters at his private residence, and fully explained to them the position of the Government.

IRELAND.—DUBLIN.—It must not be concealed that more unfavorable weather for the ripening of the crops has not been remembered, in Dublin at least, for twenty years past, or a still more remote date. There seems to be no end of the supply of rain. A fine hour or so is sure to be followed by a drenching shower, and, what is worse, for several days past it has been cold and windy enough for the close of September. Notwithstanding this unfavorable prospect there has been this season a complete absence of croaking in the provinces, and hopes are everywhere expressed that matters will not turn out as badly as might be expected. In the neighborhood of Duolin and the adjacent counties there is no sign whatever of the commencement of harvest operations, as corn of all kinds is yet quite green in the ear, and it would take a full month of genial weather to bring the crops to maturity. The reports homewards from the Crusaders continue to be most distressing, and from all that has been permitted to leak out it may be taken for granted that there will be no further breaches in Ireland of the Foreign Enlistment Act.—Mr. Lever has withdrawn from the direction of the Galway line.

FRANCE.—The Emperor has addressed the troops for Syria as follows: Soldiers! you leave for Syria. France hails with joy the expedition, the sole aim of which is to cause the rights of justice and humanity to triumph. You do not go to make war against a foreign nation, but to assist the Sultan in bringing back to obedience his subjects who are blinded by fanaticism of a former century in that distant land, rich in great reminiscences; fulfil your duty, show yourselves worthy children of those who once gloriously carried into that country, banners of Christ. You do not leave in great numbers, but your courage and prestige will supply the deficiency, because wherever a French flag is seen to pass, nations know that a great cause precedes it, and a great people follows it.—The Emperor has given 25,000 francs in aid of the fugitives from Syria. It was rumored that the Paris regiments of the line would be increased from 102 to 110. Prince William of Baden was on a visit to Chalons Camp and would be present at the great military manoeuvres. The troops have left for Syria.

SYRIA.—Latest dates from Damascus report all quiet there, but murders are still committed in the surrounding country. Thirty thousand Christian women were sold at 25 piastres each, and were detained in harems. General Beaufort sailed for Marilles on the 9th, with ten thousand men for Syria.

SARDINIA.—It was rumored that the Neapolitan Envoys at Turin, seeing the impossibility of concluding an alliance between Sardinia and Naples, were to leave Turin forthwith. The Sardinian Government have negotiated a loan of 150,000,000 livres, at 20f. 25c.

MEXICO.—Garibaldi has not yet left for the mainland, but continues his preparations.

AUSTRALIA.—The commercial depression at Melbourne still continued.

☞ *SUBSCRIBERS* remitting the amount of their yearly or half-yearly subscription, are requested to REGISTER their letters, as there have been some miscarriages in the remittances.

The Canadian Church Press.

TORONTO · WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1860.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 4th.

29	W	11	Hours	8	Arts	27	Hours	9	St. John	
30	Th	10	Hours	10	Arts	28	Hours	11	Jude	
31	F	12	Hours	12	Arts	30	Hours	13	Rom	1
1	Sat	14	Hours	14	Arts	31	Hours	14	1st John	2
2	S	15	Hours	15	Arts	1	Hours	15	2nd John	3
3	At	16	Hours	16	Arts	2	Hours	16	3rd John	4
4	Tu	17	Hours	17	Arts	3	Hours	17	4th John	5

We regret that owing to the recent absence of some of the gentlemen who take an active share in the management of this journal, several typographical errors, and mistakes in the arrangement of the matter, have occurred in our last two numbers, which we shall endeavor to guard against for the future.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS.

Many new subscribers to the *Press* are very desirous of obtaining the early numbers of our Journal, in order to complete the volume. We would feel grateful to the following parties if they will kindly return to us such copies as they happen to have by them: - Firstly. Such gentlemen as, having copies of our early issue, do not file them, and - Secondly.—Such as having received the earlier numbers, have not become subscribers. We are sorry that we cannot hold out a reasonable hope to our recent subscribers, that we shall even with the courteous assistance of both the above classes of persons, be able to supply the deficiency; but they may rely on us to do our utmost to meet their wishes.

BISHOP OF HURON AND TRINITY COLLEGE

It is with extreme reluctance that we again advert to the unhappy dispute which has occurred between the Bishop of Huron and Trinity College. We have not hesitated to express our opinions on the subject in the most explicit manner—to point out what we believe to be the spring and source of the whole quarrel—and to characterize as we think they deserve, the entire proceedings. We do not wish, however, to excite further discussion by animadverting upon the strange aspect in which the Bishop of Huron's conduct has been placed by the last document issued by the Corporation of Trinity College. We would rather endeavor to suggest means whereby a breach, which is calculated to bring such scandal on the church, may possibly be healed, and the bitterness of party feeling be allayed.

The present method, adopted in this quarrel, of appealing to public opinion through the medium of the press, cannot fail to be productive of great mischief—it must lead to endless and angry discussion—it must inevitably embitter party feeling, and tend to alienate those who are brethren in the household of faith. Beyond these most undesirable consequences no practical results can flow from it. It is not a probable mode of bringing to a close the state of things of which the Bishop of Huron complains, and without saying anything intentionally unkind, we may venture to assert that the public controversy as far as it has gone, is not likely to bring the opponents of his lordship's opinions over to his views.

Are we, therefore, to submit to all the wretchedness of a newspaper controversy, carried on between those who minister at the same altars—accept the same creeds—have signed the same articles, and worship according to the same forms? Are we to make our internal differences of opinion a public scandal, and thus give great occasion to the adversary to blaspheme? This must be the result of such a course as that which has been heretofore

pursued, and as it rests with the Bishop of Huron, who began the dispute, to bring it to an end, we publicly and most earnestly call upon him for his own sake—for the sake of our holy religion, and of the church to which we belong, at once to do so.

It will be asked, how—supposing him to be willing—is this to be done? We think the answer is plain. The Bishop of Huron originally made a very serious mistake in the course which he adopted; his perseverance in it must be disastrous. In virtue of his office he was invested with a power in the government of Trinity College which he had no right to shrink from exercising. He was morally bound to go to that council board and contend for what he supposes to be the truth. He could not complain of being alone; although if he had been so, it would not have exonerated him from the duty of exerting his influence in what he believed to be a righteous cause. He had the power of nominating five members of the council, which, with those on the Board who sympathize with his opinions, would have been a minority—if in truth it was a minority—which could not be ignored. What he ought to have done then, he ought still to do. He is at this moment one of the visitors of the college—he has at this moment the legal power of appointing five gentlemen from his own diocese and of his own opinions on the council board—he has at this moment the legal power of arresting all legislation from which he dissents, by the exercise of his veto. We appeal to his lordship—we appeal to all reasonable men, whether it would not be the most straightforward, manly, and christian course, to exert the authority thus legally vested in him for the remedy of the evils which he supposes to prevail, rather than by public controversy to make the church the gazing stock of the country. We therefore most earnestly and most respectfully urge his lordship to appoint without delay the five members of the council whom he has the power to nominate—to present himself with his friends at the very first meeting of the board—to demand the most searching investigation into the teaching of the various professors—to examine critically the text books which are used, and to offer his opinions freely upon all points of discipline, government and administration. If, as the result of this, his objections should prove to be unfounded, or his wishes be complied with, then our troubles would be over, and all the miserable heart-burnings with which we are at present threatened would be prevented.

If, on the contrary, he was, in consequence of such a course, to find within the walls teachings, text-books, or discipline which though in his judgment "dangerous" to the cause of truth, he nevertheless found himself unable to neutralize—then he could appeal with tenfold power to the influence of the public opinion of the church, and would secure the respect even of those who differ from him in opinion. The adoption of this course, which alone could have prevented this miserable dispute, can alone—in our judgment—remedy and arrest it; and it is the Bishop of Huron alone who can take the steps necessary to initiate it.

THE EPISCOPATE.

IN resuming our remarks upon the subject of our late article, we first of all address ourselves to the task of meeting those objections which will most probably be brought against our plan of filling the next vacancy of the See of Toronto by a clergyman elected from home.

And first of all, it will be said that a clergyman brought from England must necessarily be ignorant of this country, unfamiliar with the people, and their habits of thought and action, and totally unacquainted with the clergy; and that his knowledge of these essential points could be purchased only at the expense of many blunders.

We think that we have already answered this objection in our previous articles upon the subject, by pointing out first, that a clergyman from home being accustomed to a higher and more

earnest development of the church life, would be more likely than any one from among ourselves to lead us on to a similar state of things, and secondly, that being free from all trammels of old associations, or personal predilection, he would be more likely to act with impartiality, wisdom and vigour, than one who was hampered by mere local claims and feelings. To this we may add, that neither the country nor the people are marked by such peculiarities as to prevent a man of ordinary experience and discernment from speedily adapting himself to both. Experience shows the truth of this position. Bishops Wilson, of Calcutta, Selwyn, of New Zealand, and Grey, of Capetown, did not find their want of acquaintance with their respective dioceses lead them into any very serious error; and can we reasonably suppose that if one of the Indian Chaplains, or one of the old New Zealand or Cape Missionaries had been elevated to the episcopate because they happened to be better acquainted with their respective localities than these great men, we should have seen what we behold to-day—those dioceses in a few years grown into vast organized ecclesiastical provinces—would they have occupied as large a place in the heart of the church at home, or would they have received—what every new diocese requires—as large a measure of assistance from her? In the present state of things we look upon some want of intimate acquaintance, with both country and clergy, as hardly a disadvantage, but if it is so, we hold that the considerations adduced above are a full and sufficient answer.

Again, it will, of course, be said that such a course as the one which we advocate would be unfair and invidious towards the colonial clergy, and that the effect will be most disheartening and injurious, if those who bear the burden and heat of the day find strangers brought in to occupy all places of honor and emolument.

In the first place we are happy to be able to say, from our own knowledge, that many influential clergymen who have labored long in this diocese, are strongly in favor of the course indicated, and can see nothing invidious in it; and they, we take it, are tolerably competent judges on this question. We are happy to think that the great bulk of our brethren are more anxious for the welfare of the diocese as a whole, than for the advancement of their own personal views or individual interests, and that when it shall please God to call them to exercise the right of election, they will show that their sole anxiety is to secure the best possible incumbent for the vacant See.

It must also be borne in mind, that the chief end of the church is not to make men comfortable in their worldly circumstances. Because a clergyman has labored so long in her service, that perhaps his powers both of mind and body are beginning to fail, he is not for that reason to be placed in her highest office, the exercise of which demands the exercise of his very best faculties.

Length and faithfulness of service should unquestionably be considered, honored and rewarded, but not with such honors and rewards as shall prove a drag upon the vigorous action of the diocese. The interest of the individual must always yield to the general well-being of the body as a whole.

Finally, we wish to be very distinctly understood, that in advocating the step which we now do, we have no desire that in case of its adoption, it should therefore pass into a precedent, which on other occasions we shall be bound to follow—on the contrary, we are very decidedly opposed to any such idea, it is merely a plan which—regard it in what aspect we may—appears to our judgment immeasurably the best, in order to meet the prospective necessity which in the course of nature awaits us.

In connexion with this objection, of which we think that we have now disposed, it is frequently asked with somewhat of an air of unanswerableness: "What would be thought of the lawyers if they were to 'import' their judges, as you would

have us 'import' our bishops? would it not be a very humiliating confession of their own legal incapacity?"

In the first place, we reply on the authority of more than one legal gentleman, that the profession would be nothing the worse for adopting the very plan which is objected to. We have heard it said that one reason why the present very distinguished Chief Justice of the province is still burdened with work, when from his years, his honors, and his labors, he might well look for rest, is chiefly because the country affords few or none who are competent to succeed him. We next remark that if this be the case among the lawyers of the province who are so numerous, then *a fortiori*, it must be so among the clergy who are so few.

But beyond all this we hold that the cases are by no means analogous. Lawyers, bringing to the practice of their profession a fair amount of ability, attain eminence by the hard study of statutes, cases, rules and precedents which in their principle are everywhere the same, for the science of law is one which is eminently and characteristically logical and argumentative in its nature. It affords no place for the affections, and can attain its ends only by excluding the influence of mere feeling which generally tends to obscure the clearness of its cold and penetrating glance.

Theology on the contrary, can fulfil its holy objects only by touching the heart. It teaches men that their happiness depends upon the state of their affections, and unless it leads to feelings of humility and true devoutness it fails in the end which it is intended to subserve. The result of this distinguishing feature of theology is this, that there will inevitably be times and places when and where (in consequence of theologizing correctly) there will be greater earnestness and devotedness than can be found elsewhere—localities where the affections will be more fervently fixed upon their true objects, and the christian feelings be more vigorously carried out into their appropriate action; and this at once places theology in a very different category from that of law, which experiences no such alterations and affords scope for no such outgoings of the heart. Now if we desire this true revival to extend, it is evident that we should endeavour to get from the place where this revival of true christian earnestness is most vigorous, him who from his position as bishop should lead such movements in every diocese, and since there is urgent need that the renovated life which distinguishes the Church at home should be transplanted here, we hold that the argument which is brought against our plan from the appointment of colonial judges is, when rightly reflected upon, rather in our favour than otherwise.

Space compels us to defer till a future number the consideration of the remaining objections which may perhaps be brought against the project of which we are in favour.

CHURCH FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—A public Meeting, called by the Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, was held on the 12th ult., at Willis's Rooms, Lord Ebury in the chair. The Bishop of Oxford proposed the following Resolution:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the erection of a building for the Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, containing a room for Divine services in the finger and sign languages, accommodation for a few aged mutes, a reading and lecture room, the offices of the Association, &c., is a very desirable object; and such an undertaking is cordially approved, and earnestly recommended to be carried out." The Rev. W. Cadman moved the second Resolution as follows:—"That this Meeting pledges itself to endeavour to raise the means for carrying out the aforesaid object, (about £3,000,) and that as the clergy cannot preach to the deaf and dumb themselves, they be requested to aid the Association in this important work by granting their churches for sermons in its behalf."

The London Diocesan Penitentiary celebrated its anniversary on Wednesday, at the Home of the Society at Highgate. Morning Service and the Holy Communion were celebrated in the Chapel at eleven o'clock, and a Sermon preached by the Incumbent of the parish, the Rev. O. B. Dalton, from the words—"This Man receiveth sinners and eateth with them." Among those present were the Marquis of Bristol, Lord Dufferin, Mr. Crawley, Dr. Irons, the Rev. Upton Richards, F. Garden (Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal), John Lawrell, &c. The Bishop of London also took part in the proceedings in the latter part of the day.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

(Continued from page 2.)

A question has been lately put in the House of Commons on a subject in which the Churches of Scotland and America have deep interest. It took its immediate rise from the fact of English Bishops being at times assisted in their Dioceses by Scotch Bishops. The Home Secretary shewed that there was no law preventing this custom. Of course the same holds good with respect to the American Bishops. The Act only has reference to Clergymen who have not received English Ordination, and not only prohibits such from holding any benefice or curacy, but from ever officiating in any English Church or Chapel.

The Bishop of Argyll and the Isles will confirm in Germany, this year, for the Bishop of London. In August he will confirm at Homburg.

The Colonial Church and School Society have established an English Chaplaincy for the summer at Milan.

The English Church at Chamounix is to be formally opened by the Bishop of Winchester, who will officiate for the Bishop of London, in the first week of September.

A curious literary novelty is the production of a Bible which is indexed after the fashion of the Post Office Directory—that is, on the fore edge—so that the desired spot can be opened at once.

It appears from the Parliamentary Reports that the Government does not at present intend to disturb the existing arrangements for printing and publishing the authorized editions of the Holy Scriptures.

There is nothing new to say about St. George's in the East. At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, July 24th, Mr. King administered the Holy Communion, preaching a short sermon after the Nicene Creed. On the following morning, at five o'clock, he left for the Continent, surrounded by many of his choristers and friends, some of whom accompanied him to Gravesend. In the evening a disorderly mob paraded the parish, preceded by a band, and carrying banners, on which were inscribed "The Downfall of Puseyism," "Flight of the King," "St. George trampling on the Dragon," and other devices. At a late hour they adjourned to a public house; when they left, the "musicians" were quite incapable of playing. Mr. Hansard commenced his duties on Sunday, July 29th.

The English Churchman says that the advocates of the Revision of the Prayer Book have met in large numbers, and elected Lord Ebury as their President, who is to be supported by petitions, meetings, and newspapers, to bring forward next session, his motion for revision, "in a modified shape."

PROPOSAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN IN CORNWALL.—On the 3rd inst., a meeting was held in the Guildhall, Bodmin, for the purpose of taking into consideration the above object. The chair was occupied by T. J. A. Robertes, Esq., M.P.; and there was also present the Rev. A. Tatham, V. Page, J. J. Wilkinson, S. C. Childs, J. H. Glanville, Dr. Martin, W. J. Everest, R. B. Kinsman, C. M. E. Collins, J. French, S. Sandilands, T. Pascoe, Uriah Tonkin, H. N. Barton, Colonel Cocks, J. B. Collins, Esq., &c. The Chairman said, that at a meeting of Christian gentlemen, it was needless to enlarge on the importance of providing a remedy for an admitted evil; he would therefore call on the Rev. W. F. Everest to explain the plan he had in view for that purpose. Mr. Everest said that before he explained the nature of the proposal he had to make, he would remark upon the necessity which existed for an institution such as was contemplated in Cornwall; he thought that by having a Refuge in the county new energies would be created in favour of the poor women. He then proceeded to detail the particulars of his plan. 1. That the work should be carried on by means of the unpaid services of Christian women. Mr. Everest observed that he thought one great advantage of such services over those of a paid agency was, that whereas the interest of a paid matron might be supposed to feel in the work would naturally terminate with the discharge of her duties in the house—that of a lady who for love's sake gave her energies to it would extend beyond this, lead her to look abroad for the gathering in of penitents, and to promote in every way the objects of the proposed Institution. 2. That the lady at the head of the Institution with her associate workers should be under the control of a Warden, who should be a Clergyman of the Church of England in Priest's Orders. 3. That there should be a council of five laymen, and four Clergymen, who should have the entire management of the funds of the Institution, and be a security to the subscribers for their proper distribution, to whom also the Warden should be responsible. After a brief discussion, in which Mr. Carow, Colonel Cocks, and the Rev. R. Kinsman, with others, took part, it was resolved that an attempt, in accordance with Mr. Everest's plan, should be made on a small scale at first; and that the following gentlemen be requested to act, with power to add to their numbers, with a view to continue a temporary working Committee:—the Hon. G. M. Fortescue, T. J. Agar Robertes, Esq., M.P.; J. J. Rogers, Esq., M.; W. H. Polo Carow, Esq.; Francis Rodd, Esq.; the Rev. the Vicar of Bodmin; Rev. A. Tatham; Rev. C. B. Edward Collins; Rev. W. P. Chappel. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rev. W. F. Everest, at the Chaplain's House, Bodmin.

Mr. Spurgeon has returned from his continental tour and resumes his Exeter Hall preachings next Sunday. The Times says:—"During his travels he preached in the Cathedral at Geneva, and contrary to the Baptist mode of addressing a congregation, the rev. gentleman ascended the pulpit dressed in full canonicals. So great was the anxiety to hear him that some came as many as two hundred miles for the purpose." Mr. Spurgeon "in full canonicals" must have been a sight worth seeing.

Lord Lyttelton has recently introduced a bill into the House of Lords for the increase of the Episcopate. The bill proposes to carry into effect the recommendation of the two Archbishops, the late Bishop of London, and the present Bishops of Durham and Oxford, and of the other Cathedral Commissioners, "that a permissive Bill should be introduced into Parliament, empowering Her Majesty to divide any Diocese under certain conditions, and with the consent of the Bishop, where it is proposed to effect the division before the avoidance of the See." A Memorial setting forth the grounds of the measure, and bearing numerous influential names, has been addressed to Lord Palmerston, requesting him to support a legislative measure for that purpose. The principle and mode of proceeding adopted in the Bill have already been sanctioned by Parliament in the year 1847, in the Manchester Bishopric Bill. The Memorial has also been signed by all the Churchwardens of all the parishes of Coventry, and by many magistrates of the county of Warwick. A Declaration to the same effect has already been signed by more than six thousand clergy.

The friends of the Greek Church, in England, are still taking lively interest in the idea of establishing Hcolats at Cambridge, and Schools at Ho Brewer, for their special benefit.

THE CEMETERY AND THE DISSENTERS.—SIR,—Although the Dissenters in their terror have hindered the declaration of the religious profession of the living, they cannot obstruct the facts which may be gathered from the interment of the dead. Observe any town where there is a new cemetery, and the truth will soon be apparent. I write from a town where the whole Nonconformist interments, including Romanists, do not amount to one-tenth of the Church of England alone. Before the cemetery was built the Dissenters in this borough said that they must have ground twice as large as the Church's portion, because they were so much more populous than the Establishment! Behold the result! It would be a real value if a return could be obtained from all the cemeteries of the proportionate amount of Church and other burials.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

RURAL DEAN.

IRELAND.—The subjoined statistics relative to the Irish Church are not without interest:—In the year 1806 there were in Ireland 912 Incumbents and 529 Curates, being 1441 Clergymen of the Established Church; in the year 1824, there were 1412 Incumbents and 565 Curates, making 1977 Clergymen of their Church, an increase over 1806 (a period of 18 years) of 536 Clergymen; in 1860 there were 1548 Incumbents and 708 Curates, making 2256 Clergymen of the Church of Ireland, an increase over 1824 (in a period of 36 years) of 279 Clergymen, and over 1806 an increase of 815 Clergymen, being at the rate of 65 per cent. in 54 years. With regard to the increase of Churches, a few figures might be given. In 1806 there were only 1029 Churches in Ireland; in 1824 there were 1102; whilst in 1860 the number of Churches and licensed places of worship supplied with church requisites by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the number might be fairly taken at 1600, being an increase of 55 per cent. in 54 years.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON.—A new Church paper is to be started in Boston next month, devoted to sound Church principles.

Bishop Davis at the last accounts, was still in Philadelphia. There had been no improvement in his vision, and he himself had given up, we are informed, all hope of the operation proving of any benefit. It was thought however by others that there was a "possibility" that he might see, but there was no appearance as yet of absorption of the cataract. His general health is said to be feeble, but as soon as he is able to bear the fatigue of travel he will return to Camden. The prayers of his clergy and of the whole Diocese are offered in our Bishop's behalf, and we trust he may be restored to us, as it shall be the will of God, and preserved for many years of usefulness in his holy office; for the "making full proof" of which there can be no more excellent school than that of suffering and trial.—*Southern Episcopalian.*

TENNESSEE.—At the recent Convention of the Diocese, held at Columbus, Mr. Josiah P. Cannon, for seventeen years a minister among the Baptists, was received into the Church by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Otay. Mr. Cannon being dissatisfied with his baptism, was baptized by the Bishop and afterwards confirmed. After a sermon by the Rev. O. T. Quintard, fourteen persons came to the chancel rail, and knelt to receive God's strengthening grace. Among those confirmed was Major Wm. H. Polk, brother of the late President Polk.

HARTFORD.—The Unitarian Society in the city being defunct, its edifice is in process of being taken down, in order to the erection of a large block in which will be the Charter Oak Bank. Judging from indications and reports, we fear that some who have not the Unitarian name have the thing.

Communications.

To the Editors of the Canadian Church Press.

GENTLEMEN.—In your last issue mention is made of a law memorial addressed to *Sancti Raimondus*, for the increase of the Episcopate; it alludes to the "elastic character of the Episcopate" in this country, where bishops can be increased according to the wants of the population.

I should be glad to offer a few suggestions as to the need there is, that this principle should be at least recognized by the laity here; it is admitted I believe by most of the clergy.

We have only to look round us to see how actively the Romanists in Canada are at work in extending their Episcopate. I see by the papers that a Romanist Bishop of Chatham, has just been designated. Surely the Church of England cannot have less need of a more extended Episcopate, when her numbers in Upper Canada at all events far exceed those of the Roman communion.

Of course, I do not for a moment imagine that, as circumstances are at present, a measure so exclusive to the interests of the church, could be adopted. We have only to look to Toronto for an instance of the opposition always offered in certain quarters to any attempt to extend the church, an opposition shown always and with too much success by persons whose conduct should be very different. Notwithstanding this, I wish to have the matter brought under the notice of churchmen generally, and in particular of the members of Synod. They might consider it with reference to the rapid filling up of the country with church families, and the wide field comprised in the present diocese, bearing especially in mind the fact alluded to, viz., the multiplication of the bishops of the Latin communion. Toronto itself with its hundreds of heathen, would be no mean field for a bishop's labours.

Space will not permit me in a letter like this, to enter largely into the reasons which might be urged for a further subdivision of our diocese, even after the eastern portion of it has been set off. I will only notice one thing that might be said, "we have rural deans and archdeacons, why not make them more practical and efficient?" As to rural deans, as they exist at present, (and is not their position and authority of such a nature that they will most frequently be always what they are?) with two or three exceptions they are a pleasing delusion, the invention of modern days. They are not needed, as the efficiency of the early church when bishops were numerous, and rural deans unknown, sufficiently shews. And as to the practical benefits arising from archdeacons, many country clergymen will smile at the idea. The present archdeacon of York, is a gentleman very laborious and pains-taking, very useful on Synod and Church Society committees, and visiting his archdeaconry triennially in the good old quiet fashion of past days;—but with what practical result? Not even a show of interest by the people whose parishes he visits. I have often been present at visitations where only the clergy and churchwardens were present.

Trusting that abler hands than mine will take up the matter, and hoping that this communication is not too long.

I remain, Gentlemen, faithfully yours,
PRESBYTER

METROPOLITAN OF CANADA.

To the Editors of the Canadian Church Press.

GENTLEMEN.—As it is probable some misstatements, evidently unintentional, entertained in a recent article in the *Echo*, in the appointment of Metropolitan, may have met the eye of several of your readers, I shall be obliged if you would allow me the opportunity of correcting them.

The writer of that article is mistaken in stating that an act of consecration is required, when a minister of the church already holding the office of bishop, is elevated to the dignity of archbishop or metropolitan. In respect to the latter office, now revived within the Colonial Church, in the provinces of Calcutta, Sydney, Cape Town, and New Zealand, it has not been desirable it should confer upon the bishop who holds it the title of archbishop, nor that he should be addressed either as "your grace," or as "most Reverend." In accordance with these precedents, our own recently appointed metropolitan, will, I conclude, be addressed in the same manner as he was previous to his elevation, and that his full designation will receive no other change than the addition of "Metropolitan of Canada," to that which he already has. The "rights and duties" appertaining to his office, are not, I believe, in every respect identical with those which belong to archbishops and metropolitans in England and Ireland; in this matter, however, we shall all obtain full information when the "letters patent" are published, for the benefit of the members of the church throughout the Province. S. E.

August 18th, 1860.

The extract which follows is taken from *Burns' Ecclesiastical Law*, and may be interesting to many of the members of the church in Canada. It contains information respecting both the antiquity and nature of the office which is now revived amongst us:

"The language of the Council of Nice (A.D. 325) renders it quite clear that certain Bishops had a pre-eminence and dignity above the rest.—Let those customs remain in force which have been of old the customs (*dogmata*) of Egypt, and Lybia, and Pentapolis; by which customs the Bishop of Alexandria hath authority over all these; and the rather, that this hath also been the case of the Bishops of Rome, and the same hath been observed in Antioch and in other provinces." The Metropolitans were so called because they presided over the Churches of the principal cities of the Province. It was their duty to ordain the Bishops of their Province, to convoke Provincial Councils, and to exercise a general superintendence over the doctrine and discipline of the Bishops and Clergy within the Provinces. The title of Archbishop was one of honour, but brought with it no authority, and was at first very rarely bestowed, and only on the most distinguished Bishops. The name is not to be met with during the three first centuries. It occurs for the first time in the fourth century, and St. Athanasius appears to have been among the earliest who were distinguished by this title.—*Burns' Ecclesiastical Law*, Vol. I. p. 194.

CHEAP CHURCHES.

To the Editors of the Canadian Church Press.

GENTLEMEN.—You will, I trust, pardon me if—in hope of serving the church—I solicit space in your columns for a few remarks on cheap churches. In the poorer districts of the country, and more especially in new settlements, where money is seldom at command, where, in fact, the returns of labor scarcely outreach the ordinary necessities of life, the problem to be solved, is at how small a cost a building can be erected which, while ecclesiastical in character, will meet the wants of hundreds who are either worship in school-houses or are wholly destitute of a place in which to worship.

The use of school-houses—unavoidable in many cases—is fraught with many evils and inconveniences, on which, however, some limited space will not allow me to dwell. How to escape from these evils and inconveniences, and at the same time make provision for the needs of destitute townships, are the points on which I beg to suggest a few plain thoughts.

Admitting then that our new settlements or townships are poor—even by the poor much may be done toward the erection of a church, if men will only avail themselves and make full use of the ability which God has given them.

In newly settled districts timber is every where abundant, and every woodman is skilled in the use of the axe.

It is in the power of the settlers, therefore, to prepare and lay upon the ground (selected as the site) enough two-sided timber for the walls, and smaller stuff, duly prepared, for rafters, collar beams, braces, &c. They can, by a very moderate expenditure of time during the winter, draw to the nearest saw mill a sufficient number of logs to ensure, by the month of June next ensuing, all the boards required for the casing, lining and covering of the building. Shingles can and should be provided without difficulty—so can also the cedar sleepers for the floors. The material being thus all prepared and on the spot, a "bee" is called to effect what is styled "the raising,"—care being taken to provide good corner men (more especially if there be transcripts) to ensure true dove-tailing;—and further care that each stick of timber, both at the corners, and also throughout its length at the distance of about every four feet (as nearly as the plan of the windows permit) be secured to the timber immediately beneath it by good two-inch oaken pins. The walls being up and plates on, the door and windows are sawn out, and the ends of the timber made permanently steady by facings of plank fastened to them by means of spikes, or which is better (and less costly) oaken pins. The frames of door and windows will fit into these spaces, and if lanceol shaped, the vacant space above, i. e. between the lanceol and the square, can be blocked in with plank, and made fast without any other instruments or tools than an axe, a hammer and a few nails. The preparing and fitting up of the rafters and roofing in, shingling, and lining (with inch stuff) are not beyond the skill of any ordinary farmer. If the walls be protected outside by perpendicular boarding, battened at the seams, the timber thus protected outside from the weather, will last fully fifty years. Up to this point then, the farmer can help himself—here, therefore legitimately begins his appeal for assistance. The laying of the floor, lathing, plastering, masonry, and interior fittings, e. g. pews or benches, pulpits, chancel, &c., can be accomplished only by skilled labor—or in other words by money. And for these objects, in a moderately sized church, \$400 or \$500 would be amply sufficient. No doubt need be entertained as to the durability of a building so erected. Experience has proved that after a lapse of thirty-seven years, the timber has retained perfect soundness. The only precautions requisite are—Firstly.—That the first or lowest round be of cedar or of other wood not easily affected by damp.—Secondly.—That the "plates" be bound together by an iron rod, or rods—if the length of the structure so require—to prevent spreading—and—Thirdly.—That the walls be merely "pointed" and allowed so to remain for one year, thus affording time for the work to "settle" before lathing and plastering be attempted. A moderately ecclesiastical shape, including transcripts, chancel, tower, or belfry, &c., can be given to such churches. In point of expense they ought not to cost above one half the sum usually spent upon those anomalous framed parallelograms so common in the diocese—and, by teaching our people to help themselves ere they seek help from others they will open to our wealthier brethren a wider field for their benevolence, and thus ensure the rapid multiplication of churches throughout the new and destitute sections of the provinces.

Metcalfe.

Yours in the church,

F.

* From some knowledge of the buildings, we strongly think that transcripts should be avoided in all such structures.—[Editors Church Press.]

Lords Kildare, Dunraven, and Talbot de Malahide have associated themselves with Dr. Todd and other Irish scholars in the work of compiling and publishing a dictionary of the Irish language. The present dictionaries, it appears, are imperfect and untrustworthy; and, for want of a better help, many MSS. supposed to be valuable cannot be translated.

Daniel Dana, Jr., of New York, publishes "Unity and its Restoration: addressed to all Christians who desire to hold the Faith in Unity of the Spirit, and in the Bond of Peace, by a Presbyter of the Diocese."

The Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh, say:—The changes produced in the English book trade by the cheap press are not more remarkable than that improvement in taste which has subdued the traffic in books of a politically objectionable and of a demoralizing character. The sale of books of a grossly demoralizing tendency has been driven into obscurity. On this subject we offer the following statements, the result of careful inquiry into the cheap periodical trade in 1859-1860: cheap periodical literature may be classed and summed up in amount as follows:—1. Works of an improving tendency, circulation per month, 8,042,500. 2. Works of an exciting nature, but not positively immoral, circulation per month, 1,500,000. 3. Works immoral, and opposed to the religion of the country, circulation per month, probably under 80,000.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, who has seen the Girard House lighted up with the new water gas, writes: "All that I see and hear convinces me that this discovery is a reality. I have therefore little doubt that coal gas has seen its brightest days, and that in the five coming years a new era will be inaugurated, by which consumers will get their light at half the present prices."

Toronto Markets.

CANADIAN CHURCH PRESS OFFICE. Wednesday, August 23rd, 1860.

Since our last, the supplies of grain have been pretty liberal, and buyers seem confident now that the arrivals will continue to increase.

FALL WHEAT.—There has been very little done in Fall Wheat during the week, and the supply may be quoted at between 2,000 and 4,000 bushels.

SPRING WHEAT.—There has been very little done in this grain, the supply being only limited. New spring wheat has sold for \$1.04 per bushel.

OATS are in good supply, and sell at from 80c. to 32c. per bushel. PEAS realize from 55c. to 60c. per bushel.

FLOUR.—A dullness in the flour trade since our last has ruled this market, and prices remain at about our last quotations.

HAY.—The price of hay is from \$12 to \$16 per ton. STRAW.—There is no straw offering. It is much wanted, and high prices would be paid.

POTATOES are very plentiful, at from 20c. to 40c. per bushel. BUTTER is very scarce, and on this account prices have gone up to an unusual height.

EGGS are plentiful, at 12c. per doz. retail. FRUIT.—Apples \$1 to \$2, and Peas \$2 to \$3 per barrel. Peaches 75c. to \$1.25 per basket. Plums \$1 to \$2, and Tomatoes 50c., per bushel. Water Melons, 20c. to 25c. each.

Advertisements.

RUDIMENTS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Just Published, RUDIMENTS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE. By EMILE COULON, Professor of French in the Toronto Model and Grammar Schools; Examiner in Modern Languages in the University of Toronto, for 1860.

Price 75 cents. For Sale at R. & A. MILLER'S, Booksellers, Yonge Street, Toronto.

PRIVATE SCHOOL IN HAMILTON.

Under the Superintendence of the REV. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, M.A.

TERMS: For Resident Pupils, under 14 years of age \$20 per an'm. For Resident Pupils, over 14 years of age \$20 do. Day Pupils \$15 do.

IN the case of two or more Brothers, a deduction will be made of \$10 per annum on each under 14 years of age.

There are Vacancies for two or three Boarders. Mr. McKenzie is occupying the Old PARSONAGE, opposite Christ Church, a commodious house in an open and pleasant situation. Hamilton, 15th August, 1860.

Advertisements.

MESSRS. FULLER & JONES, ARCHITECTS, OTTAWA CITY, AND TORONTO, CANADA WEST.

WILLIAM HAY, Ecclesiastical Architect, CORNER OF CHURCH AND QUEEN STREETS, TORONTO.

HARDWARE!!! RICE LEWIS & SON, (Sign of "The Parlock") 41, KING STREET, TORONTO, O.W.

OFFER, at the lowest prices, the largest and most varied Stock of HARDWARE in Canada, comprising every description of Building and House Furnishing Ironmongery. Agricultural Implements; Blacksmiths' Tools and Materials; Cabinet Makers' Goods; Tinmiths' Materials; Leather and India-rubber Belting; Lace Leather and Engine Packing; Machine Oils, Paint Oils, White Lead, and Colours; Muler, Mill, Butting, and Circular Saws; Bar, Rod, Hoop, and Sheet Iron; Steel in all its Varieties. Ship Chandlery, Fireproof Safes, Patent Mangles, Iron Joint Bedsteads. Toronto, June, 1860.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, BROOKVILLE.

MRS. T. D. CAMPBELL'S SCHOOL will RE-OPEN September 10th. A few Vacancies for Pupils. Religious instruction kindly given by the Rev. Dr. LEWIS, to whom, with the Friends of her Pupils, Mrs. Campbell begs to refer. Brookville, August 1st, 1860.

CORNWALL County Grammar School.

THE Principal of this School (the Rev. H. W. DAVIES, M.A.) is prepared to receive a limited number of BOARDERS, to whose progress and comfort every attention will be paid.

Their studies at home will be superintended either by the Principal or his Assistant. Terms made known on application. The Principal is allowed to refer to the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Ven. the Archdeacon of York, Cobourg; the Rev. the Provost of Trinity College, Toronto; the Rev. the Chief Superintendent of Education; G. R. H. Cockburn, Esq., Rector of the Model Grammar School; and to those Parents whose Sons have boarded with him.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MR. W. IRWIN, A.M., of Cambridge, England, will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, at his Residence, 12, William Street, Toronto, ON MONDAY, the 20th of August; But Scholars will be received at any time, and charged only from the day of admission.

The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English education, together with the Classics and Mathematics. The fees, payable invariably in advance, will be For Day-Sons \$10 per Quarter, For Boarders \$60 " without extras. References permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Rev. the Chief Superintendent of Education; the Provost of Trinity College; and the Rector of the Model Grammar School. Toronto, August 15th, 1860. 13-31.

Advertisements.

Just Published, Price \$3.00, OUTLINES OF NATURAL THEOLOGY. By JAMES DOUGLAS, M.D., Trinity College, Canada; Professor of Natural Theology in Trinity College. Published by H. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

CHURCH BOOK DEPOSITORY. Rev. HENRY GREGORY, D.D., 28 Genesee Street and 45 East Fayette Street, SYRACUSE, N. Y. Agent for the Canadian Church Press.

The Gen. Prot. Episcopal S. S. Union AND Church Book Society PUBLISHERS THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE (Monthly) AND THE CHILDREN'S GUEST (Twice a Month).

600 CHOICE ILLUSTRATED BOOKS, For Children and Youth. Also Catechisms, Question Books, Primery Class Books, Registers, Reward Tickets and Cards, Tracts, Books of Family and Private Devotion, and every requisite for organizing and conducting the largest Sunday Schools. Address the Rev. F. D. HARRIMAN, Agent, 762, Broadway, New York.

BOOKS.

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Night Lessons from Scripture. By Sewell. Cloth 0 65
Cot's Lectures on Church History, and Sermons. Cloth 1 10
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New Dictionary of Quotations, from the Greek, Latin, and Modern Languages. Cloth 1 65
Parochial Sermons. By Southgate. Cloth 1 10
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The Second Adam and the New Birth. By the Author of Sacrament of Responsibility. Cloth 0 40
Lent; or, Water Baptism. 0 25
The Revival System and the Parable. 35 0
Lent; or, Feigned Knowledge. Paper, 20 cents; cloth 0 27 1/2
The Sacrament of Responsibility. Paper 0 12 1/2
Why I am a Churchman. Paper 0 12 1/2
Confirmation; or, The Laying on of Hands: its authority and nature. Paper 0 06
Pastor preparing his Sock for Confirmation. Paper 0 06
Seven Years, and other Tales. By Julia Kavanagh 0 25
The Churchman's Penny Magazine for 1859. Cloth 0 50
The Doctrine of the Eucharist. By Wilberforce 1 25
The Children's Tune Book; a collection of Music for Sunday Schools. Part I. For Advent, Christmas, and Epiphany. \$3.50 per 100. Do. do. Part II. For Lent, Easter, and Trinity. \$3.50 per 100. For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street, Toronto.

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