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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, MAY 23, 1860.

No. I.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA:

DIocese OF TORONTO.

TORONTO.—The eighth Session of the Diocesan Synod will meet in the City of Toronto, on Tuesday, the 12th of June: there will be Divine Service and Holy Communion in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at ten o'clock: the offertory will be devoted to the Sustentation Fund. At one o'clock the Synod will meet for despatch of business, in St. George's School-house. On each subsequent day of Session there will be Divine Service in St. George's Church, at nine, a.m. The Synod will meet for business immediately afterwards, and adjourn at one, p.m.; re-assemble at two, p.m., and adjourn at six, p.m. The reports of the following committees will be presented by their respective chairmen: 1. Executive Committee; 2. Central Board; 3. Committee on Canons; 4. On Petition relating to Common Schools; 5. On discrepancies in celebration of Divine Service; 6. On increasing the number of Divinity Students; 7. On re-assessment of Parishes; 8. On enquiry into Endowments; 9. On Hymns and Psalms; 10. On Church Music; 11. On registry of Deeds; 12. On Minutes of Huron Election; 13. On Canon relating to Election of Bishops; 14. On Canon relating to Lay Delegates; 15. On building of Parsonages; 16. On Endowment of See. The unfinished business of last year's Session consists of motions on: 1. Confirmation of Canon on the Division of Parishes; 2. The transmission of the Canons at present adopted to the Provincial Synod; 3. The limitation of the increase of endowments of particular Churches from the increase in the value of real property; 4. Sabbath observance; 5. Endowment of Parishes; 6. The enactment of the first division of the Canons, already reported. The new motions, so far as they have at present reached us, relate to: 1. The adoption of by-laws (Archdeacon Bethune); 2. The incorporation of Synod (Rev. Dr. Patton); 3. Offerings to Clergy at Christmas (Hon. J. H. Cameron); 4. Mission Board (Dr. Bovell); 5. Petition against any alteration in the Book of Common Prayer (Dr. Bovell); 6. Report from Church Society on Commutation Fund (Mr. R. B. Donison); 7. Election of Delegates to Provincial Synod (Hon. J. H. Cameron); 8. Address to the Prince of Wales (Hon. J. H. Cameron). The number of clerical members of the Synod is 152, and of lay delegates, 185.

We are glad to observe that a very substantial and commodious Parsonage is in process of erection in connection with the Church of the Holy Trinity, in this city. When completed, the Church, Schools, and Parsonage, as seen from the east, will form a striking architectural group, notwithstanding the somewhat defective style which characterizes the Church. The schools and parsonage are from designs by Mr. Hay, whose sound judgment and severe taste are sufficient guarantees for their character. The undertaking is highly creditable to the zeal and energy of the congregation.

We learn that in consequence of the extreme pressure of the times, the authorities of the Church of the Holy Trinity feel themselves reluctantly obliged to dispense with the services of the Rev. W. E. Cooper, late the Junior Assistant Minister. Mr. Cooper, we are informed, being for the present detained in town, kindly continues to render, without pecuniary remuneration, a certain measure of assistance to the parish with which he has been heretofore connected.

The annual meeting of the Protestant Orphans' Home will be held at St. George's School-house, Toronto, on Tuesday, the 5th of June, at 7 p.m.

HAMILTON.—We understand that the Rev. J. G. D. McKenzie, the late Incumbent of Georgetown, has removed to Hamilton, where he intends to open a classical school, and will also assist the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Incumbent of Christ Church.

YORK MILLS.—We are informed that a concert of sacred music is to take place in St. John's Church, York Mills, on the 5th of June, under the leadership of Mr. Toulmin, and aided by many amateurs and professional musicians from Toronto. The object, we believe, is to liquidate a debt due upon the organ.

YORKVILLE.—We are exceedingly glad to see the works at St. Paul's Church, Yorkville, once more going forward. Our only re-

gret is that the structure appears much too circumscribed in its dimensions for a congregation and neighbourhood of such importance.

THOROLD.—On Friday last, Mrs. P. H. Ball and Mrs. L. A. Ball, on behalf of the ladies of St. John's Church, Thorold, presented the Rev. Mr. Ross with a splendid silver tea-service, on the occasion of his leaving Thorold. Mr. Ross has for sometime acted as curate of that Church, and is now appointed to the mission of Georgetown and Acton.—The ladies of Port Robinson, one of the stations of the same parish, also followed their example, and presented him with a purse of \$50, and an address expressive of the regret they felt at his departure.

DIocese OF HURON.

LONDON.—The Lord Bishop of Huron lately held an ordination in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on which occasion Benjamin Baily, A. B., Trinity College, Dublin, and Henry Frederick Mollish, were admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons. Mr. Baily is appointed as assistant at St. Paul's, it being the intention of the Bishop to increase the services, both on Sundays and week-days. Mr. Mollish we understand, is to act as missionary in the Township of Wilmot.

ORDINATION.—On the fifth Sunday in Lent the Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a special Ordination in the Indian Church, near Ononagan, when he admitted to Deacons' orders Mr. Robert Grant, who is appointed to assist the Indian Missionaries on the Grand River. The ceremony we understand excited great interest, and the Church was filled to overflowing by the Indians and others—indeed many were totally unable to obtain admission.

We learn that the Rev. Dr. Townley, Incumbent of Paris, has obtained twelve months' leave of absence, and will probably leave for England shortly after the meeting of Synod.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND.—The recent ecclesiastical appointments in England have evidently been contrived by persons well versed in the art of multiplication. The appointment of Dean Garnier to Lincoln, gave Lord Palmerston the appointment of two deaneries instead of one; and the appointment of the Rev. William Goode to Ripon, placed one of the most valuable livings in the City of London at the disposal of the Government. So also the appointment of Archdeacon Wigram to the See of Rochester, vacated both a living and an archdeaconry: the former of which, the Rectory of Southampton, has been presented to the Rev. Mark Cooper, and the latter to Canon Jacob, of Winchester.

On Sunday evening, April 29, there were the usual noisy demonstrations of dissent from the mode of conducting public worship in the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East. The Rev. Bryan King (the rector) and the Rev. T. D. Dove ascended the reading-desk, Mr. King saying the prayers amidst constant interruptions. During the hymn which was sung after prayers, a clergyman ascended the pulpit, who had a moustache and beard. He was received with a loud shout of derisive laughter, loud cries of "Nanny," and imitations of the cry of a goat. He was the Rev. Robert Seynour Walpole. The Rev. Bryan King pronounced the benediction from the altar, and was hissed most vigorously. The evening hymn, which was sung prior to the blessing, was parodied by "Hot Codlings." We understand that the Bishop of London has refused to license Mr. Dove to the curacy.

Viscount Duncannon has given notice in the House of Lords, that, on the 11th of May, he should ask the President of the Council whether it was intended during the present session to introduce any measure which would prevent the recurrence of such quarrels as had given rise to the late disgraceful riots in St. George's-in-the-East. We may then expect that the Bishop of London will offer some explanation of his conduct in the matter.

The suit *Westerton v. The Hon. and Rev. R. Liddell*, has been renewed in the Court of Arches, Mr. Westerton asserting that the order of the Court respecting embroidered altar-cloths has not been complied with.

The Archbishop of York is dead. The deceased prelate (Dr. Thomas Muggrave) was consecrated Bishop of Hereford in 1837, and was translated in 1847.

The Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to consider the Church-rate question, has just been issued. The Report derives additional importance from the abolition bill having been carried by so small a majority in the House of Commons. It is not improbable that a compromise may be effected by both Houses accepting the Report. The committee has come to the conclusion that the entire abolition of the Church-rate is opposed to the general feeling of Members of the Church; that it is not universally called for by Dissenters; and would, in the case of a great number of parishes, be attended with very serious and prejudicial consequences, by restricting the existing means for the repair and maintenance of the parish church; by greatly increasing the labour and responsibility of the clergyman; and otherwise materially impeding the ministrations of the Church. They, however, think that it is expedient to make certain alterations in the law, and propose an exemption from liability to pay the rate, based on a yearly notice and a disqualification to act as churchwarden, to attend the vestry, or to occupy a seat in the church during the period. Their lordships further submit for the sanction of the legislature, that the principle of assessing the owner instead of the occupier, to the Church-rate, is well deserving the serious attention of parliament in any future legislature on the subject. Only six witnesses were examined, viz.: Canon Champneys; Mr. Erwin, a Wesleyan, and a churchwarden of Kothorthe; Mr. George Coode, a barrister; Sir E. L. Perrott, churchwarden of Plumstead; Mr. Tomlin Smith, well known as an authority on parochial law; and Mr. T. P. Bunting, a solicitor and a Wesleyan. Canon Champneys stated that £360 per annum was demanded to pay the expenses of his parish at Whitechapel, and that he could see no way of raising that sum by voluntary effort; and that, consequently, if the rates were abolished, much of the burden would fall on the parson. Mr. Erwin declared his conviction that voluntarism would never adequately supply the place of the rate. Mr. Coode has had much practice in the working of the Poor-law, and he defended the plan of rating owners of property and not occupiers, making the rate optional in the case of those who wished to be exempted, and confining attendance at vestry to owners. He thought that, in practice, few owners of property would object, for they would be shamed into paying by public opinion. Mr. Tomlin Smith's evidence is of great length, and is of much importance in relation to the history of church-rates, parish vestries, and kindred subjects. He thinks it indisputable that church-rates have existed in England, as they are now, "for just 400 years," dating from the 4th year of Edward III. He endeavoured to show that the whole of the present endowments of the Church were voluntary in the first place, and that therefore Church and Dissenting endowments stand on the same footing. He denies the right of Dissenters to claim exemption from church-rates. Mr. Bunting expressed his dread of the principles of the "Liberation Society," and his fear for his own party if the secularisation of endowments were to be carried. He was very positive on the fact of the Wesleyans in general not being averse to church-rates.

IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenant has promoted the Reverend S. Anderson, M.A., of Belfast, to the Rectory of Raymuntterlony, diocese of Raphoe, vacant by the promotion of the Reverend John Brougham to Templeport. The Bishop of Kilmore has promoted the Rev. Andrew Hogg, LL.D., Rector of Cavan, to the Rectory of Castlebragan, vacant by the death of Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey.

On the 11th of April, an interesting meeting of the Irish Society was held under the presidency of the Earl of Mayo. The progress of the Society's operations during the past year seems to have been satisfactory. The agency now comprises 17 missionary clergymen; 2 lay agents; 78 Scripture readers, of whom 20 are inspectors of Irish schools; 16 mission schools, in which 600 children are under instruction; 246 Irish schools, in which 7580 pupils are being taught to read the Irish Bible. The meeting was addressed by, among others, the Rev. A. P. Hanlon, Vicar of Mountshannon, who gave a very interesting account of his advocacy of the Irish Society, during a visit which he paid, as a deputation from the society to the United States and Canada. Mr. Hanlon was invited to the General Convention of the whole American Church at Richmond, and, in the midst of a press of business, an evening was set apart for him to explain the proceedings of the Irish Society. Before he returned to Ireland he succeeded in organising auxiliaries to the society in seventy places in America; and the Rev. G. G. Gubbins, Rector of Ballingary, has just sailed for the United States, in order to follow up the work which Mr. Hanlon has so successfully commenced.

Mrs. Whately, the wife of the Archbishop of Dublin, died at Hastings, on the 25th ult. The deceased lady was a zealous patron of education amongst the poorer classes.

Mr. Benjamin Lee Guinness, of Dublin (the eminent brewer), has written to the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's, offering to pay all the expenses of restoring the ancient cathedral of St. Patrick's to a state of perfect preservation. The cost of the proposed improvements will exceed £20,000.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

UNITED STATES.—A New York letter-writer to *The Washington Constitution* says that Archbishop Hughes is to be made Cardinal

next October, and adds: "He will be the first American Cardinal. Had Bishop England of South Carolina lived he would have been a Cardinal."

We have seen a large bundle of parchments comprising nearly fifty memorials from different Wesleyan bodies in England, addressed to the General Conference now in session at Buffalo, entreating the great Northern Methodist Church of this country no longer to fellowship the practice of slaveholding in the Church.—*New York Independent*.

PRUSSIA.—The Prince Regent, in his capacity of *summus episcopus* of the Established Church in Prussia, has ordained the following passage to be inserted in the Laturgy:

O God, grant thy grace and thy blessing to all Christian authorities. Bless our German Fatherland, and shield it under Thy powerful protection. Unite its princes and peoples by the bonds of peace, and promote its welfare by inspiring all of us with the spirit of concord and faithfulness.

The Prince Regent has recently laid the first stone of a monument to be erected to the memory of Melancthon at Wittenberg.

THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

The following is a draft of a report submitted by the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee:

Your Committee beg leave to report, that no subject of greater importance or of more profound interest has ever been submitted to a Committee of your Honorable House.

While the more matter of the true application of the funds of the University of Toronto was the cause of the investigation, the whole subject of its present management and its past history was brought in review before your Committee.

From all the evidence adduced, and from the admissions of the advocates of the University and University College, and from the clear testimony of Professors Cook and Weir of Queen's College, and the Professors of Trinity College, Toronto, on the subject of University and Academical Education generally, it appears to your Committee, that the sum of £7,000, exclusive of fees, should be quite sufficient to support the University and University College on the most efficient basis, and that the balance might therefore be equally divided among the other Colleges of Upper Canada now in active operation, and having an annual income from voluntary contributions and other sources, of at least £2,000, provided such Colleges hold in obedience their University powers.

In case other Colleges should arise, so soon as they shall be in successful operation, and shall show to the Government that they have an annual income of £2,000, exclusive of Legislative Aid, these Colleges shall also be entitled to share in the endowment in the same way, and on the same terms as the Colleges now existing.

And your Committee recommend that the Legislature withdraw from these affiliated Colleges above described, the present annual Parliamentary grants, but supplement, if necessary, the funds of the University of Toronto, from the Provincial revenue or funds of Upper Canada College, so as to make them sufficient for the endowment of these colleges, as now proposed. Your Committee believe that the substitution of permanent endowment by statute from the University Fund, would be a great improvement upon the present system of annual grants, and would indeed remove the chief, if not all, the objections to the giving of legislative aid to such colleges, which, however, in their zeal, the opponents of the petition of the Wesleyan Methodists, seem to forget is now the law and practice of Parliament. If it were proposed to make new grants or endowments, there would be great weight in the objections; but when it is now, and ever has been, the system from year to year to vote sums of money to them, and not only these very Colleges, but to purely theological institutions, like Lennoxville and Regiopolis, it does seem extraordinary for parties who hold the doctrine of denominational state support correct in the abstract, to join with them who do not—to invoke the question of abstract voluntarism—to prevent the honest administration of law—to check the abuse of public funds—and to secure the application of the funds of the University, not according to the intention and declaration of the Legislature, which passed the Act of 1854, but to the will and pleasure of the Senate.

Your Committee have considered the subject of competing Colleges, and believe they express the opinion of the vast majority of those best able to judge when they say that the happiest results may be expected from an equitable affiliation of the several Colleges in one Provincial University under one Common Senate,—this Senate being impartially constituted, and being the sole body authorized to appoint examiners and confer degrees. And in view of the existence of the Denominational Universities, and the convictions and feeling of large portions of the people of Upper Canada, your Committee are of the opinion that only by such a confederation of Colleges, upon equal footing, is it possible to secure in this country a common standard of academical degrees, or a truly national University; and they would recommend a principle now adopted in England by the University Examiners of the first-class, now sent from the University to visit every College, Academy or even Grammar School in the Province, and examine the youths publicly. There can be no doubt that a spirit of emulation and energy will be stimulated, and every part of the Province will enjoy a share of advantages now confined very much to our larger cities.

General Intelligence.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

On Monday, May 14th, Mr. Galt having moved the House again into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Brown said that he desired to express his dissatisfaction of Mr. Galt having sold £2,800,000 of securities in London, whereas he only required about £500,000. That minister had led the House to imagine, last session, that out of 5 per cent. securities would be worth more than par; he had sold them at 97½. He ought to have invited tenders, as the Victorian Government had done recently.

Mr. Galt replied that whether he had been right or wrong in the mode he took of raising the loan, the matter which concerned the House was its result. The Victoria Debentures fall after the tenders were first opened—the Canadian securities rose, the five per cents above par and the sixes in proportion. In the case of the Victoria Debentures, as showed from the *Daily News* that £5 on every hundred were, as the member for Toronto would say, lost, and the price of all the rest of the securities of that Government were knocked down. After further debate and the loss of Mr. Brown's amendment, Mr. Galt proceeded to the question of the canal tolls, and light and lake dues, modifying to some extent his former explanation of the proposed partial abolition. Only vessels which touch at a Canadian port will be entitled to pass through the canals free. American vessels passing through the Welland canal will be charged toll as usual, but they will be entitled to a drawback of 90 per cent of the amount if they afterwards go to a Canadian port; ten per cent. being retained to pay the cost of collection.

On Tuesday the 15th, Mr. Dornon moved the third reading of his Bill to amend the incorporation acts of Montreal.

The bill relating to the final abolition of feudal rights and duties passed through Committee.

On the motion for the adoption of the report of the Committee of Supply Mr. Brown moved several amendments, which were all negatived, relating to the proposed allowance of \$2,000 to Mr. Benjamin for his services on the Printing Committee; to the assumption of the debt of \$650,000 incurred by the Montreal Harbour Commissioners for deepening Lake St. Peter; and to the laws of debtor and creditor in Upper Canada.

On Wednesday, the 16th, Mr. Galt moved the concurrence in the report of the Committee of Supply.

Mr. Ross explained the baby tug boat transaction. He said the contract was found unprofitable to the Province, very few vessels being towed. But a new class of services had arisen for vessels which might be accomplished by Mr. Baby's boats. He claimed that the terms on which the contract was cancelled were most favourable. The Government had directed the vessels to be sold in October next, to give time for tenders to be received from the United States, Lower Provinces, and Europe. One steamer had been already despatched to the light-house stores, another was laying down buoys; the third was to run to Pictou once a fortnight.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means, and gave authority to the Government to raise a loan of a million of dollars for the expenditures of the year. The Supply Bill was introduced, and in the afternoon sitting was passed.

The School Bill was read a third time, and that for the protection of growing timber passed through Committee. The Homestead Bill was lost by a majority of 34 to 27; and that on corrupt practices at elections was carried against the Government by a majority of 6.

On Thursday, being Ascension Day, the House did not sit. On Saturday, after adopting an address to the Prince of Wales, it was prorogued.

UPPER CANADA.

The mastership of Stirling County Grammar School is vacant. The salary is \$400 per annum. applications will be received until June 15th.

The Mastership of Simcoe County Grammar School is also vacant, by the resignation of the Rev. J. G. Mulholland, M.A.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, is now in Session at Kingston.

The number of vessels that passed through all the canals last year, was 26,466, with a total tonnage of 2,455,021 tons; and of those no less than 22,809, with a tonnage of 1,828,383 were Canadian.

Messrs. Thompson, of Galt, are converting the old sash factory of that town into a cotton mill.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant licenses to William P. Roche, Esq., M.D., of Arnprior, and John Lyon King, Esq., M.D., of Toronto, to enable them to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery, in Upper Canada.

Mr. Ireland, of the Commercial Bank, Brookville, has been promoted to the head office of the Bank at Kingston.

On Thursday last the first lumber laden cars were drawn through the new tunnel at Brockville. By the completion of the tunnel the Upper Ottawa and the St. Lawrence are placed in direct communication.

Mr. James W. Stanly advertises in the Montreal papers that proposals will be received at the office of J. H. Daly, Esq., government emigration agent there, to convey 200 coloured emigrants from Amherstburg, Toronto, or Montreal, to the port of Kingston, Jamaica, in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial Passengers' Act.

We learn from the London papers that the Grand Trunk Railway Company have advertised for tenders for £1,111,600 preferential 6 per cent. debentures, with interest from 1st of January, the minimum price being fixed at 80. These debentures were issued some time back, but have been hypothecated for a loan, which has now to be paid off. They will form therefore, no addition to the liabilities of the company. They ride over all the other obligations except the Atlantic and St. Lawrence lease, which represents less than £100,000, and the first preference bonds, which amount to £200,000.

LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Huot has been elected for the St. Rochs, or Eastern Division of Quebec. The election lasted only one day. Mr. Legare got 273 votes, and Mr. Huot 843; giving the latter a majority of 570.

The foundation stone of the new building belonging to the Pinlay Asylum of Quebec, was laid on Thursday week. It is now intended to extend the benefits of this charitable institution to Protestants of every denomination.

The report of the Chief Agent for the Superintendence of Emigration, just laid before the House, contains a vast amount of valuable information respecting the progress of immigration to Canada during the past year. The total number of emigrants who landed at Quebec during the season of 1859 was only 8,778, against 12,596 in 1858, showing a decrease of 35 per cent. The falling off was much greater in the number arriving from Ireland than from England, being in the former case equal to 64 per cent. and in the latter only 25.

It is in contemplation to adorn the Haymarket Square, Montreal, by a statue of Queen Victoria, in Canadian marble. Sir William Logan, it is said, can show some from the neighbourhood of Kingston, white as Parian.

The arrangements for the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, are being organized at Montreal with great spirit. A meeting was held on the 16th, at which a committee was appointed, consisting of most respectable men of all parties, whose duty it will be to receive subscriptions of not less than five dollars. On the 24th inst. a meeting of those who have contributed to the reception fund will be convened, and an executive committee of fifteen members appointed by *pro rata* votes—that is, each person will have as many votes as there are five dollars in his subscription. The executive committee so appointed will co-operate with the City Council and other bodies, and so far as the arrangements are subject to their control, we may safely conclude that they will be carried out with discretion and effect.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—PARLIAMENT.—On Thursday, April 26, the Bishop of London moved and carried the second reading of a bill for the union of contiguous benefices in certain parts of the metropolis where, from the conversion of dwelling houses into places of business, the churches are too numerous for the population.

On Friday, in the House of Lords, Viscount Dungannon complained of the unfair treatment of the Diocese of Durham by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and in the House of Commons the Church Rate Abolition Bill was carried by the narrow majority of nine in a full House.

On Monday, April 30, there was a discussion in the House of Lords on the Irish Education question; and in the House of Commons the Reform debate was continued, Mr. Cochrane making a vigorous speech against it.

On Tuesday Lord Lyndhurst called attention to the state of the navy. On the same evening, in the House of Commons, Sir Charles Napier addressed the House on the same subject, pointing out the inefficiency of the naval reserve.

On Wednesday, Lord Raynham carried against Government a bill for the protection of women and children from aggravated assaults, proposing flogging as part of the penalty instead of the present inefficient system of imprisonment.

On Thursday, May 3, the bill for the better enforcing of the laws prohibitory of Sunday trading was carried in the House of Lords; and in the House of Commons the Reform bill passed without a division, the Conservative members having resolved to "cook" it in Committee, rather than let it stand or fall on the issue of a single division. The closing speech of the debate was made by Mr. Gladstone, who quoted numerous statistics to show that the actual number of those who would be added to the voting lists would not exceed 160,000 or 200,000 at the most.

Lord Olyde has been relieved of the command in India.

Sir Frederick L. Rogers, Bart., Second Commissioner of Emigration, has been appointed permanent Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in the room of Mr. Herman Merivale, C. B.

The Royal Mail Steam Company's ship Connaught, intended for the Galway and New York line, was recently launched. The Connaught is 370 feet in length, being larger than any vessel afloat, with the exception of the Great Eastern. She is guaranteed to run at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

The Sailors' Home, at Liverpool, has been completely destroyed by fire; it was insured for only one-third of its cost.

W. G. Pullinger, Chief Cashier in the Union Bank, has contrived, by a system of forged pass-books, to appropriate to his own use, the enormous sum of £268,000 sterling. He has since pleaded guilty.

IRELAND.—The *Guardian* states that "no fewer than eleven actions for seduction were tried before the Assistant Barrister at Belfast, the centre of the revivals, on Thursday week."

The Irish exodus this season—if the reports are not exaggerated—is likely to be as marvellous in its extent as that which followed upon the terrible famine of 1846-7. The provincial papers teem with the subject, and the farmers remaining at home have taken alarm at the almost certain prospect of a scarcity of labourers and the consequent enhanced price of labour.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* publishes a note of M. Thouvenel, dated April 16th, to prove that the annexation of the neutralized districts of Savoy to France will not change the situation of Switzerland.

The share of the national debt which France will have to make good to Sardinia for the cession of Savoy, amounts it is said to 150 millions of francs.

AUSTRIA.—The *Vienna Gazette* of May 1, publishes an Imperial decree, in execution of the Imperial Patent for the Settlement of Hungarian Protestant affairs. This decree orders that the branch of the Ministry of Public Worship, which is to consist of Evangelical co-religionists, shall be established immediately. If this decree is not a sham like its predecessors, Hungary may be yet saved to Austria.

SARDINIA.—The king's further progress through his new dominions has been marked by the same enthusiasm which characterized its early days. At Bologna, the civil and military authorities went to meet his majesty at the cathedral, where an immense crowd was assembled. The king was received by the clergy. *Te Deum* was celebrated, and in the evening the illuminations throughout the city were general.

SICILY.—The latest reliable information from Sicily clearly establishes the fact that the insurrection is not yet crushed. The principal Towns are certainly in the hands of the Neapolitan troops, thirteen of the leaders of the insurrection of Palermo have been shot, the flower of the aristocracy is imprisoned; but at Corleone, in the mountains, a provisional government has unfurled the flag of revolt, proclaiming the unity of Italy under King Victor Emmanuel.

SPAIN.—A decree granting a general amnesty has been published. Count Montemolin and his brother Ferdinand will take their departure from Spain. The Cortes have been convoked for May 28.

UNITED STATES.

On Monday week Mayor Wood, of New York, transmitted to Mr George M. Dallas, United States Minister to England, a letter of invitation for the Prince of Wales to visit that city.

The Japanese embassy arrived at Washington on Monday week, they were received by the President on Wednesday, and will shortly proceed to New York.

The Republican Convention is in session at Chicago: Mr. Seward's friends are hopeful of his success in spite of the opposition of Pennsylvania and Illinois.

The Postmaster of New York has absconded, leaving an enormous deficit: the Hon. J. A. Dix has been appointed in his stead.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. S. G. Goodrich, more widely known as 'Peter Parley.'

The Canadian Church Press.

TORONTO: WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

- MAY 23.—Wednesday.
 " 24.—Thursday. Her Majesty Queen Victoria born, 1819.
 " 25.—Friday.
 " 26.—Saturday.
 " 27.—SUNDAY. Proper Psalms—*Mattins*: xlviii. lxxviii. *Even-song*: clv. clv. Proper Lessons—*Mattins*: Deut. xvi. to ver. 18; Acts x. ver. 34. *Even-song*: Isaiah xl. Acts xix. to ver. 21. Athanasian Creed to be used.
 " 28.—WHIT-MONDAY. Lessons—*Mattins*: Nehem. viii.; Matt. xxvi. *Even-song*: Nehem. ix.; 1 Cor. xi. Proper Epistle and Gospel.
 " 29.—WHIT-TUESDAY. Lessons—*Mattins*: Nehem. x.; Matt. 27. *Even-song*: Nehem. xiii.; 1 Cor. 12. Proper Epistle and Gospel.

LECTORI BENEVOLO.

The want of some recognized organ of communication between the members of the Church of England in these Canadian Dioceses, has long been severely felt and generally lamented. It is a fact strange in itself, and hardly creditable to us as a body, that from some cause, whatever it may be, we should at this moment have no periodical specially devoted to the promotion of our literary and ecclesiastical interests. As a body we claim to be behind none in the Province in ability and intelligence, while we are acknowledged to be superior to most in numbers and wealth; and yet we have no means by which the minds of the members of our communion can be awakened to any dangers that may threaten us, or be directed to the adoption of such steps as might conduce to our welfare.

The consequences of our present position are highly injurious. Isolation not only from the Church at large, but actually from each other, tends very strongly to produce apathy and indifference, and induces men to be content with a condition of mediocrity which, were they kept fully informed of the energy, progress and efficiency, which characterizes the life of other portions of the Household of Faith, would be simply intolerable.

Our laity have little knowledge of the throbbing vitality which marks the state of the Church at home, and of the thousand tokens of "the good hand of her God upon her," which meet us everywhere—in her earnest and frequent devotions passing into the outward forms of mercy to the poor, love to the outcast and the fallen, and missions to those who sit in darkness and the shadow of death.

Our clergy too, especially in the rural districts, with their narrow means, and consequent inability to procure expensive periodicals from England or the United States, feel themselves alone to a far greater extent than ought to be the case. They are thus kept comparatively uninformed of the leading events, and the prominent men, and the current ecclesiastical literature of the day, and hence there is a tendency to sink down to the dead level of a standard unworthy of their sacred cause and discreditable to themselves.

Our local affairs too, especially in these days of Synodical deliberation and action, suffer materially from the want of a properly conducted Journal, in which subjects of importance about to be brought before the deliberative body of the Church can be fully and temperately discussed.

Several attempts to supply this want have been made within a few years back, but from various causes they have failed to succeed.

Undeterred by that failure, however, we have resolved to bring out "*The Canadian Church Press*" as a Weekly Journal, which, while chiefly ecclesiastical and literary in its character, shall, nevertheless, include such a summary of political, commercial, and general intelligence as will prove, we trust, acceptable to all its readers.

The stand point from which we shall regard all matters coming within the sphere of our notice will be that of loyal hearted members of the United Church of England and Ireland. Convinced of her Evangelic truth no less than of her Apostolic order, we, although not loving controversy, shall by God's grace be ever ready to uphold and defend them both, against all assailants.

We have, however, no desire to ignore the fact that differences of opinion exist among us on many important subjects; although we are among the number of those who believe that the differences among really earnest-hearted and devout men are less wide than the dictates of partizanship would lead us to believe. Without therefore in the slightest degree compromising our own principles, we shall always be ready to admit into our columns any communication with which those of our brethren who differ from us in opinion, may be pleased to favour us—reserving to ourselves, of course, the right to controvert their positions if we see fit, being deeply convinced that temperate and reasonable discussion carried on between sincere and christian-hearted men, must inevitably tend to the advancement of truth. In all such discussions it will be our constant aim to be guided by the dictates of Christian courtesy, and that which we shall endeavor to accord to others, we shall demand for ourselves.

We desire it to be understood that our position is one of entire independence of all persons and all parties. We shall always be led by our sense of duty to treat with deference and respect those who are our superiors in ecclesiastical position, but we shall also be compelled by the force of principle to offer our opinion freely upon all public documents and public acts which appear to us to involve consequences of importance to the Church.

We desire to give a considerable degree of prominence to the literary department of "*The Canadian Church Press*," and beside reviews and notices of new and important works, we shall furnish lists of books, (whether published in Canada, England or the United States,) which appear likely to be of use to the clergy, not only in their studies, but in their pastoral ministrations.

We claim full power over all articles and communications sent to us for insertion. We must strive to avoid prolixity ourselves, and to prevent it in others. We urge upon intending correspondents the necessity of terseness and condensation. We should prefer that they should compress their own matter, instead of compelling us to undertake the unsatisfactory task of doing so for them.

We beg to add in conclusion that we do not mean to use any extraordinary efforts to secure subscribers beyond the somewhat important one of endeavouring to make it worth reading, and worth paying for. We have made arrangements for the support of the paper for a certain time, without any reference to the proceeds of the subscription list. After that period if the number of our subscribers warrants us in so doing, we shall proceed, if not, our undertaking will come to an end. In the meantime we beg to repeat the notice of our circular, that no copy of this paper will leave the office, and no advertisement be inserted in its columns, without having *first* been paid for. This rule may appear stringent and ungracious, but its observance is essential to the maintenance of an undertaking, by the instrumentality of which we hope, by help from on high, so to speak concerning Christ and His Church, as to bring glory to His Holy Name, and good to the souls of men.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

The University Committee has at length closed, and a question of vital importance to the Church and education has undergone a most patient and thoroughly searching investigation. We have printed in another column the draft of a report submitted by the Chairman of Committee, with whose views we in the main coincide, as promising a truly National University, in which the Church may join without any compromise of principle. We have received also the report offered on behalf of University College, drafted by Mr. Langton—the present Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. Cayley—the aspirant to that office.

The Government has, we are inclined to think, wisely prevented the adoption of any report this Session, and we believe intend to bring in a measure of their own, reorganizing the whole constitution of the University, so as to embrace the several Colleges, and include on a satisfactory basis, Schools of Medicine and Law. We intend at an early date to take up the question more fully.

We have received the proposition relative to the Board of Missions for the Diocese of Toronto which will be brought before the Diocesan Synod; we shall comment upon it next week.

We regret that we have not received any ecclesiastical intelligence from the Lower Province: we hope that the omission will be supplied in our next number, and that in time all details of interest to churchmen throughout the country will find their way into these columns. We rely on the co-operation not only of our correspondents, but of the clergy generally.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Canadian Church Press will be published in Toronto, every Wednesday afternoon, in time for the mails.

It will be supplied direct from the office of the Publishers Messrs. LOVELL AND GIBSON, Yonge Street, Toronto, for \$2 per annum, payable half-yearly, in advance: no reduction can under any circumstances be made, nor will there be any free list.

This rule may appear an unusual one, but the Editors beg to call the attention of the Subscribers to the fact, that this is not a commercial speculation, but an effort on the part of a COMMITTEE OF CLERGYMEN to supply a common want and to attain a common benefit. Until the circulation attains a point which they cannot immediately expect, every copy which is sent out will involve a personal loss to themselves. As these columns are not supported by any party, the price is regulated by the working expenses, and these have been reduced to the lowest point compatible with the respectable appearance of a journal which professes to be the organ of the United Church of England and Ireland in the Province of Canada.

All subscriptions to be sent by letter, registered, or otherwise secured, to the Editors, at the office of Messrs. Lovell & Gibson, Yonge Street, Toronto.

Literature.

A Dictionary of the Bible: comprising its Antiquities, Biography, Geography, and Natural History. Edited by William Smith, L.L.D., Editor of "The Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities," &c. In 2 vols. Vol. I. A to Juttah. London: John Murray.

The present century may well be proud of the contributions which it has made to the literary knowledge of the Bible. Whatever be its relations to theology, strictly so called, it has certainly thrown a flood of light upon sacred literature. It has been, no doubt, the natural tendency of an age which is rather critical than creative, rather practical than contemplative, to dwell especially upon the historical books, and to realize the state of things, in the midst of which the characters of the sacred narrative moved. If we regard this as a test of the mere authenticity and historical verity of Scripture history, the links of proof which have thus been gathered up may be classed among the most valuable of the collateral evidences; or if, on the other hand, we regard it as so much additional help towards the understanding of the actual words of the inspired penmen, we may congratulate ourselves on the possession of information, the want of which cost many a Father and Doctor of the Church many a fruitless speculation.

But of late years the biblical student has suffered rather from the abundance than from the scantiness of the means at his disposal. The contributions to biblical literature have poured in from all quarters of the globe in every variety of form. In Europe itself it has been very difficult even for the master of several languages to keep himself well informed as to the progress of criticism; and here in Canada it has been quite impossible, even with the excellent aids furnished by English periodical literature, to realize the actual state of knowledge upon the subject. An attempt was made by Dr. Kitto some years ago, to give a conspectus of the results then attained in a "Biblical Encyclopædia;" but the names of some of his contributors were so questionable for their theology, and of others for their scholarship, that the attempt, however praiseworthy in itself, must be pronounced a decided failure. And, moreover, since that time our knowledge has on many of the most interesting points more than doubled. English criticism has been added to German speculation, and the results are at once much more sure and much more sound. The place which Dr. Kitto endeavoured to fill, is now occupied by Dr. Smith, whose previous labours in the cause of the literature of Greece and Rome constitute almost an epoch in English classical study. One of the chief causes of his success in all that he has undertaken has been his very judicious choice of coadjutors. If we look at the list of contributors to the first edition of the Dictionary of Antiquities in 1842, we cannot but be struck with the remarkable manner in which the subsequent career of most of them has proved their fitness for the work. In the present volume many of these first contributors are still found, including several of the most distinguished members of the English Universities, together with others whose special eminence in particular departments of biblical literature renders the whole work not a mere useful compilation but valuable in itself. Professor A. P. Stanley contributes several historical articles, relating chiefly to the early days of the Jewish monarchy, which, without perhaps containing much that is absolutely original in point of matter, show a clearer insight than we have ever before met with into the characters and circumstances of David and his contemporaries. Dr. W. Thomson, the Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, contributes two masterly articles on the Gospels, and the life of our Lord. The Rev. G. Rawlinson, the translator of "Herodotus," is the author of the articles on Babylon and Assyria. "Jerusalem" is treated by two contributors: its topography being expounded by the greatest living authority

on the subject, Mr. James Fergusson. The two most active contributors seem to be the Rev. B. F. Westcott, among whose articles may be especially mentioned those on the Canon and on Daniel, and Mr. George Groves, of Sydenham, who deals with the minor proper names of Scripture—not one of which is omitted.

A work such as this is, for the present at least, beyond criticism: we can only welcome its appearance.

The Church and the Press; or Christian Literature the Inheritance of the Church, and the Press an Educator and Evangelist.

A Sermon. By A. Cleveland Cox, Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore. New York: General Protestant Episcopal S. S. Union, and Church Book Society.

This able and eloquent discourse is one which is in such thorough harmony with our own purpose, that we cannot but give it the strongest recommendation. It is a noble vindication of Christian literature. It shows what it has been, and what it may still be, what it has done, and what it may yet do. There has been a double tendency in the Church: to underestimate either the Press in general or the Christian Press in particular. The one tendency has led men to a state of pitiable darkness; the other has led them to an almost exclusive study of secular authors. Dr. Cox very ably states the claims of those writers whose genius was modified by a Christian spirit, as compared with those whose writings tend to lead men not only away from the Church but into actual sin. The notes at the end of the volume are not the least valuable part of the whole: they contain an admirably selected list of books suitable for a churchman's library.

The Children's Guest. Nos. 1 to 8. The Children's Magazine.

January to May, 1860. New York: General Protestant Episcopal S. S. Union, and Church Book Society.

The latter of these publications is probably already well known to most of our readers; we can only say that it still maintains its admirable tone. The former is an illustrated newspaper, which appears on the second and fourth Saturdays in every month, and which for excellence of typography and illustrations, as well as of matter, may fairly compare with the most successful of the English juvenile periodicals. The spirit in which it is written is such as to make it a very valuable help in the churchly training of the young. It would be especially serviceable as a reward to children in Sunday schools.

THE WASHINGTONS: a Tale of a Country Parish in the 17th Century. Based on Authentic Documents. By JOHN NASSAU SIMPKINSON, Rector of Brington, Northants. London: Longmans. pp. 326, lxxxix.

The registers of Brington, in Northamptonshire, disclose some very curious and interesting facts respecting the ancient family of Washington, from which the great Republican descended. In Henry VIII's time Lawrence Washington, of Warton, in Lancashire, settled in the town of Northampton, where he obtained a high position, wealth and influence, as a wool-tapler. He had been bred to the law, and was a member of the honorable Society of Gray's-inn; but his uncle, Sir Thomas Kitson, a wealthy London merchant, advised him to turn his attention to trade, and he appears, fortunately enough for himself and family, to have done so. In 1539, when the monasteries were dissolved and their estates confiscated, Mr. Washington's influence was such, that he obtained a grant of the manor and lands of Sulgrave, which had been the property of the monastery of St. Andrew's, Northampton. Thither he afterwards retired, and lived like a country gentleman, taking his place among the foremost men of the county. His son and grandson succeeded him: but with the third generation came the effects of that curse which has been, with more or less ingenuity, shown to have attached itself to all the confiscated property of the Church. The Washingtons fell into decadence, and Lawrence, the fourth lord of Sulgrave, found it necessary to retire from the place, and to accept the generous offer made to him by his kind and noble friend and kinsman, Lord Spencer, of Althorp, of a comfortable house at Brington. Shortly after this migration, Sulgrave was sold, and passed away from the Washingtons for ever. The change took place in 1606. Lawrence did not, however, remain long at Brington, for, being evidently a man of active disposition, and desirous of having his sons well educated, he moved up to London in a few years, leaving his younger brother Robert in possession of the house of Brington, and entrusting to him and his wife the care and education of his daughter Amy. Robert had no children of his own, and, being a man of small but sufficient means, and of a gentle nature, the charge, we may believe, was not an unwelcome one.

Here then the tale begins. The household of Robert, now Amy included, is expecting the arrival of John Washington, one of the young lady's brothers, a son of Lawrence. The young fellow is a scholar at Westminster, and when he arrives he has much to say respecting King James and the Westminster Play—even then an institution. The following talk will serve to give an idea of the life-like reality with which Mr. Simpkinson has contrived to embody the manners and customs of the day.

But tell us of the brave doings in London, boy, on the Lady Elizabeth's Highness's wedding. You've had a merry Easter there, folks says, such as has not been seen this many a year.

"'Twas a rare sight, uncle," said John. "I saw the gallant pageant on the river. 'Twas a fight with the Turks they counterfeited, such brave galleys and argosies in most triumphant manner, and such noble equipages, and such pleasant, strange, and variable fireworks at night! Then there were right merry masques played at Court before the King's and Queen's Majesties for the good entertainment of the Palgrave and the Princes. But I did not see them. I only saw our own play."

"Your play, John?" interposed his aunt. "What should that be like you with play acting?"

"Oh, aunt, know you not that the King's scholars play each year a Latin comedy? 'Tis part of the school rules, set forth by the late Queen's Majesty. They do it still, and the King comes by times to see us play it. 'Twas put off Christmas last, by reason of the late Prince's death. But we had it at Easter, for the Palgrave's wedding; and his Majesty came."

"And didst thou play, too?" asked his aunt. "What part was thine?"

"Oh, I did not play much," said John, blushing. "I played a young gentleman, aunt; but I had nought to say."

"Bless the lad!" cried out his aunt. "A young gentleman, quotha, with those long legs of his! And didst smile, and perk, and make love, John, with the young gallants?"

"I had nought to say, aunt," answered John, rather tartly. "But I did much displease it. I will not be so partial again. Next year I shall be a squire, and then I can please myself."

"His Majesty is a very learned scholar. I am told," observed his uncle. "Did he seem to relish the entertainment much?"

"Oh, yea," said John; "he laughed mightily, and clapped his hands, and called out, 'Euge, Euge, Optime,' in Latin. And afterwards he made all the scholars pass before him that played, and spoke fair to each of them."

"Oh, John!" exclaimed Amy, "what said he to thee?"

"He pinched me on the cheek," answered John, laughing; "and asked me if I had not a sweet, fine, pretty sister. No sure I said yea, Amy. There now; thou wert full fain to be answered."

"But were not all the scholars frightened at him?" said his aunt.

"No," answered John; "he was so free and flow-like with us. But it was mighty pains not to laugh. He speaks so strange, and rolls his eyes, and holds his tongue out of his mouth. And then he said we all gave the Latin wrong, and as no other nation but the English do, and he began to show the Doctor (that's our master, you know), the true fashion of the utterance, Oh, 'twas wondrous laughable. We all turned our faces, that he should not see us laugh. The Doctor might not turn his look you; but I am sure he was fain to do it. His Majesty asked him why he had not taught us right; for he had showed him the manner of it before, and that not once only, nor twice. And we marvelled what he should say."

"What said he then?" asked Mr. Washington.

"He said he humbly begged his Majesty to lay his commands on Master Dean of Christchurch, and on the Master of Trinity College; not to forget, indeed, Master Doan here at Westminster; for that 'twas under them that we owed obedience to his Majesty in all things academic."

"Ha, ha! A stroke smartly served, and the service well taken!" replied the uncle. "And who is the schoolmaster now? Is he not a very learned man, by the name of Doctor Camden?"

"No, 'tis not him now," answered John. "He was master some while ago, when Master Ben Jonson was a boy at school, and Master George Herbert. 'Tis Doctor Wilson now. But Doctor Camden is living still in the cloisters. He is one of the residentiaries. He is a mighty favourite to his Majesty, so they tell, and the most learned man in the three kingdoms."

There is not much story in the tale. Mistress Amy Washington married Master Philip Curtis (as the parish register testifies), and Robert Washington died and was buried according to the same solemn witness. There is a careful and interesting attempt to illustrate the state of religious parties at the time, for which we must refer the reader to the work itself. When the troubles came in King Charles's reign, the Washingtons joined the King's side. Young John had become attached to the Court, and by the favour of George Villiers, was knighted. He fought at Marston Moor, and when the cause was lost, he turned him away from his country, sick and sorry at heart, little recking that there was one day to come from his loins one who was to vex "the Lord's anointed" as sorely as did that very Oliver Cromwell, against whom he had drawn the sword. At the end of the volume are the arms of the Washingtons of Sulgrave—three stars argent in chief—stars that have since been sown over the broad field of the American flag.

Whether it be taken as a work of fiction or an historical document, this volume of Mr. Simpkinson's possesses interest enough to recommend it for general perusal and approval.—From the 'Clerical Journal.'

MILTON.—At the early age of thirty-three, Milton undertook to match himself with the giants of intellect and learning who were then ranged on the Church's side, "being willing," he says, "to help the Puritans who were inferior to the Prelates in learning." But in this attempt he seems to have felt his own failure, for he acknowledges himself "not disposed to this manner of writing;" and adds, "wherein knowing myself inferior to myself, led by the genial power of nature to another task, I have the use, as I may account it, but of my left hand." In other words, in his Puritanism he did violence to his genius, and made a self-ban marriage, the fruit of which has been his lasting reproach.—*The Church and the Press.*

Dean Milman, in his "Latin Christianity," says of the era of printing,— "Books gradually became, as far as the instruction of the human race, a co-ordinate priesthood."

University Intelligence.

CANADA.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—We understand that the following gentlemen have lately been nominated to seats in the Council:—The Rev. Dr. Lewis, of Brockville; Dr. Fuller, of Thornhill; Dr. MacMurray, of Niagara; Dr. Patton, of Cornwall; Saltern Givins, of Yorkville, and — Cartwright, Esq., of Kingston. We believe that three of the vacancies were caused by Sir Allan MacNash, the Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, and John Arnold, Esq., having been constituted Honorary, instead of ordinary, Members of Council, on account of their inability to attend its meetings.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Senate of the University of Glasgow have unanimously resolved to confer the degree of D. D. on the Rev. William Leitch, Principal elect of this college.

ENGLAND.

OXFORD.—The Bampton lectures of the present year are thus described by the *Literary Gazette*:—

"The Head Master of Merchant Taylor's School (Dr. J. A. Hoesey) delivered the first of his series of Bampton Lectures, on Sunday, to a full congregation. He stated in plain terms the different views which have at various times been held in the Church on the question of Sabbath observance, a chief difficulty now being to bring about a reconciliation between the Sabbatharians and the Dominicals. His opening was striking in itself, being a description of the train of thought into which any intelligent visitor to a strange Cathedral would fall, on being unable to reconcile the style of architecture with the dates of the local traditions related to him by his guide, and his probable discovery that, without entirely denying the truth of such traditions, they related to a building that no longer existed, but probably occupied the site of the one he was then visiting. We need not explain the analogy. No less striking was the concluding sentence, the theme of which is to be the starting point of the next Lecture of the course:—'The last Sabbath had passed, and with it the necessity for its observance as of old. The sun had risen on the first day of the week. The Son of Righteousness had risen also. And the first day of the week was the Lord's Day.'"

The Bampton lecturer for next year is the Ven. John Sandford, Archdeacon of Coventry.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, Warden of New College, and late Vice-Chancellor of the University, died a few weeks since. Few men were more deservedly respected or more widely beloved. His successor in the wardenship is the Rev. J. E. Sewall, to whom the Oxford Middle Class Examination scheme owes much of the success of its practical working.

CAMBRIDGE.—Professor Amos, the Downing Professor of Laws, died recently: he succeeded the late Professor Starkie in 1849.

EDINBURGH.—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone was installed as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, on Monday, April 10. Sir David Brewster, Principal and Vice-Chancellor, presided. Previous to the installation, Mr. Gladstone received the degree of LL.D., a similar honor being conferred on Lord Neaves, the Solicitor General; the very Rev. Donu Ramsay; the Hon. Lord Principal Forbes, of St. Andrews, and the Rev. H. L. Mansel, the distinguished author of the Bampton Lectures for 1858, and co-editor of Sir W. Hamilton's works. The speech which was delivered by Mr. Gladstone on the occasion is described by the English journals as "one of the highest modern efforts of sustained oratory;" it has since been published, and we shall notice it next week.

UNITED STATES.

Bishop Leo, of Iowa, has received from New York, Boston, and Providence, over \$20,000 in money and pledges for Griswold College. In Baltimore, persons have undertaken the endowment of a "Henry Johns Professorship of Systematic Divinity" in the institution, with \$15,000.

Art and Science.

Mr. Holman Hunt, the painter of the great picture "the Light of the World," which has justly been placed at the head of all modern sacred art, has just completed a work which is probably even greater than its predecessor. The subject is the finding of Christ in the Temple; it has cost Mr. Hunt seven years' continuous labour, including several visits to the Holy Land; and more than once he has perilled his life in his zealous effort to paint from nature those parts of the Mosque of Omar—especially its floor of solid rock—which seem to have belonged to the Temple itself. Of the painting itself we cannot give a better description than that of the English *Guardian*: its interest will be the best apology for its length.

"It seems natural to approach the picture from the left—passing, as the world has had to pass, through the Law and its shadows, on the way to Christ. There we see sitting three Pharisees—one young, one middle-aged, one old, like the three kings of Cologne in the

legend; and the youngest is nearest to the kingdom of God. He sits, with the roll of a volume half unrolled before him, handsome, intelligent, and apparently honest, not unheedful of the wisdom which he has heard from the Divine Child, but we know not how deeply moved by it. The Pharisee who is next to him in years and in place, trained more perfectly to comical or to suppress his feelings, holds, not the volume of the Law, but a phylactery, and seems less inclined to take his tone from the rising Life and Light, than from the image of Jewish dotage which is hard by his side. There we see, half reclining, the blind old Pharisee, every line of his face unstringing, his half-open eyes disclosing the sightless eyeballs, his extended left hand fumbling in vacancy. He supports, or we should rather say has resting against him, the double roll of the Law, carefully adorned, and wrapped, and veiled. Two children complete the group. One, most gorgeously dressed, kneels close by the Rabbi, fan in hand, to keep the flies from settling on the volume; behind him, the other, in the innocent confidence of childhood, kisses the veil which covers it. Still further back, three young musicians, probably Levites, are looking on curiously, much interested and almost amused. A fourth musician, with an expression of comparative indifference in his face, leans forward, apparently to make some remark. The left-hand portion would be an elaborate picture by itself. The dress of the kneeling boy, and the whole figure of the aged Pharisee, but the left hand especially, are admirable specimens of painting.

"We pass more rapidly over the figures which occupy the centre of the picture. The painter has not emphasized them so much. They fall back a little, and are in comparative shade, so that the most important group on the right stands out before them. Among them, however, we observe one shrewd and cautious face, the possessor of which does not find the quiet enjoyment of a cup of wine inconsistent with his interest in the scene before him. Remove his beard, and he might stand as a type of an old Scotch Presbyterian, such as we may meet with in the north to this day, in many respects no degenerate successor of James Davie Deane, but not altogether unwilling to discuss at once the heritage of his native hills, and a point of deep controversial theology. Another face is remarkable for its expression of contented sensuality. But we move again into the light, and, as we pass further to the right, stand before the figure of Christ.

"And a most impressive figure it is. One expression lives through it from head to foot. Mr. Hunt does not bring before us a youthful teacher or a youthful learner. The time of hearing and answering questions is over; and the loving yet reverent hand of the Mother is being gently laid on the shoulder of her Son, as she wishes to lead Him home. But his thoughts are still about His Father's work in His Father's house. The warm, brown hair, thrown back freely from the face, shows the outline of an even, yet powerful forehead, more clearly than it could else be seen. The fully opened eyes, the half-closed mouth, the right hand half unconsciously tightening the broad and buckled belt, the left hand laid gently on the Virgin's arm, as if to delay further motion for a few short minutes, the pose of the whole figure balanced between movement and rest, even the action of the bare feet (how little modern civilisation can know of the beautiful expressiveness of the foot!), all tell alike of a gentle mind, rapt and absorbed in powerful thought. The face of the Virgin, as she leans forward to claim His attention by a kiss, is brought close to His. We see at once the likeness and the unlikeness, both of feature and expression. Her sweet face is that of one occupied wholly with the thought of her present son; His looks are those of one communing with the invisible Father. Above them both, stands Joseph, an erect and dignified figure, whose hand, instinctively follows and presses upon that of Mary, as she lays it upon the shoulder of the Child. We are now at the Temple gate; and through the doorway, the eye of the spectator wanders in quiet thought, past the blind beggar who sits asking an alms, into the open air, where it falls on the workmen busy in erecting a new court of the Temple, and, further still, on the grove, and the walls of the distant city, and the hills, sleeping beneath the quiet sky.

"It must not be supposed that this description exhausts the contents of the painting. An elaborate architectural background supports the figures which we have described. Its columns clustered and wreathed, and gilded; its broad perforated lattices, modifying the colour of the light which they admit, and sparkling here and there with prismatic tints of the greatest brightness; its chandeliers, in which an ostrich-egg, or a like form, is a prominent ornament, are not familiar to our Western eyes, but have no doubt abundant local precedent. Between them and the groups which we have already described move a variety of figures. In front, the painter has embodied a dominant thought: as we retreat out of its reach, we find ourselves among freer life and action. The sacrificial procession passes on; the vapour rises from the censor of the priest; the mother lovingly embraces her infant child; the attendant bears on his shoulders the unresisting lamb; even the doves claim their share of attention, flying in through the open door. In the whole work, nothing is careless or unfinished; flesh, and draperies, and details, have been most conscientiously studied and painted. In the figures of our Lord and the Virgin, where alone we have a right, on the present occasion, to expect the ideal element, Mr. Hunt has achieved a great success. No one can accuse him of the endeavour to represent moral elevation by means of physical degradation or disfigurement. The face of the Virgin is really beautiful; that of Christ, while not departing from the laws of physical beauty, rises above them in the language of its lips and eyes, which tell of a soul full of grace, which God has blessed for ever."

Toronto Markets.

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

There has not been much activity in the produce market during the week, resulting from the declining aspect of prices, and the unsettled state of the weather. Of grain the deliveries have been only moderate, and of other seasonable articles only small quantities have been sold. A limited demand has however existed, and for the most part, prices have been unaffected by the limited deliveries; indeed, on the other hand, for several articles lower rates prevail than at the date of our last. The weather has been cold and stormy, and on Monday morning a frost was feared, but fortunately Tuesday was very moderate. The weather growing warmer as it advanced, and for a time at least the fear of frost is averted. The country just now presents a magnificent appearance. All fruit trees are in full bloom, the growing crops are green and vigorous, and every thing promises well. There is now no doubt but that the fall wheat will be a light crop; it is impossible not to perceive this, from the rare spots that are visible in nearly every field, but it is almost equally certain that the crops will be of a superior quality, and if not nearly as large as might be desired, yet much better than was anticipated a month or so ago. The very large extent of ground under spring crops, and now promising appearance, will compensate for the loss in fall wheat. The high rate which all the lighter grains have brought through the past year, with the probability of a very large yield, confirms the hope that farmers will this season be as prosperous as they can desire.

In flour during the week, the tendency in prices has been very gradually downward, but so slowly has the movement been made, as to leave it a matter of doubt at what particular time a decline was agreed to. Certain it is, however, that prices are from ten to fifteen cents lower, and that it would be difficult to effect sales even at this reduction, in the views of holders. There is less of a speculative energy, owing to the continuous feeling of depression in the English markets, though many holders are hopeful that this is but a temporary decline. At present, the amount held here is not large, and there is not much pressure on the market. We have heard of no sales since the arrival of the Anglo-Saxon, and the following quotations are based more on the views of buyers and sellers, than on actual quotations. Superfine, \$5 00 to \$5 10. We think it would be hard to place a lot of ordinary superfine at even the inside figure. Fancy is scarce and less affected; think it could be sold at \$5 20 to \$5 50. Extra is in fair request still, at \$5 75 to \$5 00. Double Extra is firm at \$6 25 to \$6 75; the latter figure refused for some prime lots. Oatmeal is in fair request, at \$4 25 to \$4 50. Large receipts would depress the price, as the market is not strong. Cornmeal plentiful at \$3 00 per barrel.

For wheat the demand has, as usual, been active. The delivery from farmers' teams have never amounted to over 3000 bushels per day. Prices have fluctuated somewhat alternately up and down but not affecting rates at the close. There has been an apparent desire to stock off, and to purchase as little as possible at extreme rates, and since the arrival of the Anglo-Saxon there has been more manifest, although the market throughout Tuesday showed but little signs of giving way. From \$1 40 to \$1 45 were the current rates for good and prime wheat, and now and again a very choice lot would command \$1 47. The average price for Tuesday would be about \$1 44. For good shipping wheat of ordinary and common grades, there has been slightly more than usual offering during

the week, and recently three grades have brought \$1 30 @ \$1 38 per bushel. Spring wheat has been sought after, and is not so much affected as Fall—good samples readily command \$1 18, while \$1 13 was readily paid on Tuesday. For other grains there is not much chance to note.

Oats are plentiful, and not very brisk, at 31 @ 32c. per bushel.

Peas keep in good demand, with less liberal supplies, at 60 @ 66c., the latter a very extreme figure.

Barley is scarce and is wanted by the local distilleries at 65 @ 60c., although a prime lot of good sample would command a higher rate.

Rye is nominal, no sales having been made for some days. Last quotations 66c. @ 70c. per bushel.

Hay is not so freely offered, and is firm at \$18 @ \$17 per ton. Straw \$3 @ \$2.

Potatoes are very plentiful, notwithstanding the low price. Loads of them can be had at 20c. @ 22c. per bushel.

Butter.—Fresh comes in freely, and finds slow sale at 15c. @ 17c. per lb. Tub Butter is unchanged, the depressed rates still prevailing. From 11c. to 12c. are the holders rates for No. 1.

Eggs are plentiful, supplied by country retailers at 8c. @ 9c. per dozen wholesale. Retail at 9c. @ 10c. Poultry is coming in more freely, although hardly yet in season, chickens bring 40c. @ 50c. per pair; turkeys 75c. @ 80c.

The trade in wool is commencing, the week's receipts having been considerable. The opening price is 22c. per lb., at which it is expected to remain steady. Sheep skins \$1 50 each. Lamb skins 12½c. Beef hides \$5 50 per 100 lbs. Calf skins 10c. per lb.

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