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The Canadian Church Press;

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VOL. I.]

TORONTO: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1860.

[No. 5.]

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

MEETING OF SYNOD.

After the service in the Cathedral and the delivery of the Bishop's charge, to which we alluded briefly last week, the Synod assembled for business in St. George's School-house. The Bishop was supported on his right by the Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, and on his left by the Rev. H. J. Grasett. The clergy and laity occupied opposite sides of the room.

The Rev. H. J. GRASSETT opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Lett was re-appointed clerical secretary, and Dr. Borell lay secretary. Mr. J. W. Brent was appointed treasurer, and Mr. C. J. Campbell and Mr. W. J. Westmacott auditors.

The Ven. Archdeacon BETHUNE read the report of a committee proposing some alterations in the canons, and constitution of the Synod.

The Rev. Dr. BEAVEN, on behalf of the Committee of Canons, reported that it was deemed inadvisable to bring forward, in view of the meeting of a Provincial Synod, any recommendations for an alteration of the canons.

The Rev. Dr. BEAVEN, on behalf of the Committee on Psalms and Hymns, reported that inquiries had been made, with a view of ascertaining whether the Book of Psalms and Hymns, recommended last Synod, could be published by subscription, for the inspection of the members of the Synod. As that could not be done, the book was copied and submitted to the several Bishops of Canada. His Lordship the Bishop of Huron reported that he had adopted a Collection of Psalms and Hymns used in England. The other Bishops thought the matter should be deferred until a meeting of the Provincial Synod. In that opinion the Committee concurred.

The Synod adjourned shortly before seven o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

The Synod met at the School-house attached to St. George's Church at ten o'clock. After some routine business, Archdeacon Bethune brought up the report of the committee on the Sustentation Fund. Since the meeting in June last, the Sustentation Fund Committee has held four meetings. Twenty clergymen are now assisted out of the fund. There is a balance of £33 from the expenditure of 1859. The whole available sum has not yet been collected and the charges upon the fund are £750. The committee propose supplying the deficiency out of the amount of collections for the purpose during the ensuing season of Advent. They have full belief that this Board should be amalgamated with the Committee of Missions of the Church Society. It is hoped, in conclusion, that £50 instead of £37 10s., will be paid in future to clergymen.

Col. O'BRIEN moved, seconded by the Rev. T. B. READ, That in all cases where the annual income of the incumbent of any rectory, church, mission or parish, derived from the endowment of the same, or from any emolument the said incumbent may enjoy for services in the church, shall exceed a certain sum, the surplus shall be paid over in trust to the Church Society of the Diocese, for the purpose of being applied to the increase of income of other clergymen, or of establishing other churches, as may be hereafter decided upon.

After some discussion, the motion was referred to the Committee on Endowments.

The Rev. Dr. PATTON read a report on the Building of Parsonages. Several amendments were suggested, and the report given in with a notice of motion for its adoption.

The Hon. J. H. CAMERON brought up the report of the Committee on Canons for adoption. Its great object was to be the creation of a court of appeal, at which cases that came before this court might be sent to a higher court. At present there was no such court, and the only mode of settling such cases was by sending them for decision to the higher courts in England. The Canon was confirmed.

The Rev. Dr. PATTON moved that a measure be presented to the Legislature for the incorporation of the Synod.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. LEWIS. As an additional argument for the incorporation of the Synod, he said that at the time the Reserves were committed it was a special understanding among many clergymen that the common fund would be, some day

or other, entrusted to the direction of the Synod. At the same time he was far from finding fault with the management of the Church Society.

The Hon. J. H. CAMERON submitted an amendment, that the resolution first named be referred to a committee of nine members to consider whether some measure cannot be adopted under the constitution of the Synod and the Church Society which shall provide for the harmonious working of the two bodies instead of an appeal to the Legislature, and if such measures cannot be adopted to apply for an Act of incorporation if they shall deem it necessary.

J. W. GAMBLE, Esq., seconded the amendment, which was carried unanimously.

The Rev. R. V. ROGERS moved the adoption of a report on the observance of the Sabbath, which after some discussion as to the wording, was adopted.

The Rev. Dr. PATTON read the report of the Committee on the Endowment of Parishes, appointed in conformity with a motion of the Rev. W. S. Darling at last Synod, when it was resolved to refer the question back, with directions to consider whether the objects which they seek to attain may not be better accomplished by making their proposed contributions to a general fund.

The Hon. J. H. CAMERON then moved, seconded by Dr. BORELL, for the appointment of delegates for the Provincial Synod.

The following were elected:—

Clerical Delegates:—The Ven. Archdeacon Bethune, Rev. J. T. Lewis, L.L.D.; Rev. George Whitaker, M.A.; Rev. James Beaven, D.D.; Rev. J. G. Goddes, M.A.; Rev. T. B. Fuller, D.C.L.; Rev. H. Patton, D.C.L.; Rev. S. Givens; Rev. A. Palmer, M.A.; Rev. J. Shortt, D.D.; Rev. Stephen Lett, L.L.D.; Rev. E. Penroche, M.A.

Lay Delegates.—Hon. G. W. Allan, Hon. J. H. Cameron, Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, Hon. James Patton, Dr. Borell, A. B. Simpson, G. S. Boulton, Col. O'Brien, D. B. O. Ford, S. B. Harman, T. O. Street, and J. W. Gamble, Esquires.

The Rev. W. S. DARLING referred to the report of the committee, with the clause which had been added recommending the endowment of parishes. He was favorable to the general principle of endowments, but objected to the extension of them to local purposes. Instead of stimulating the localities to greater zeal in the cause of religion, he found that where they existed the people were found to be most careless of Gospel ordinances.

Archdeacon BETHUNE then brought up the amended report of the Committee on the By-laws, and the Constitution of the Synod. Some discussion took place on the second section referring to the election of Lay representatives, which says:—"The Lay representatives shall be male communicants of at least one year's standing of the full age of twenty-one years. They shall be elected annually at the Easter meetings, held by each minister having a separate cure of souls, or at any meeting specially called by him for that purpose; and all laymen within the cure, of 21 years of age or upwards, who shall have declared themselves in writing, in a book provided for such purpose by the parish, to be members of the United Church of England and Ireland, and to belong to no other religious denomination, shall have the right of voting at the election."

The Hon. J. H. CAMERON moved to add the following:—

"That any Lay representative elected for more than one Parish shall give notice ten days before the meeting of Synod to the Secretary of the Synod, and the Secretary shall within a week of the meeting of Synod give notice to the Parish which he has declined to represent, for the purpose of giving it an opportunity of electing another delegate in the room of the one who declined."

The Hon. Mr. BOULTON seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The fourth section was referred to a select committee.

The eighth section enacts that "the Synod shall meet annually, the time and place of meeting being appointed by the Bishop, who shall adjourn, prorogue, or dissolve the Synod, as may appear most for the welfare of the Diocese."

The ninth section contains the prayer to be used throughout the Diocese, before and during the session of Synod.

In the rest there is no important change proposed, except in that relating to the election of Bishops, for which a special committee had been appointed. The chairman, (the Rev. G. Whitaker,) reported,—That, in consideration of the acknowledged and serious evils in their opinion inseparably connected with the present mode of electing Bishops, and also with a desire to conform our practice

in this respect more closely to primitive usage, they recommend to the Synod that, in the event of a vacancy of the See, or the erection of a new See within the limits of the present Diocese of Toronto, the Bishops of the Province of Canada be requested to present the names of three clergymen to the Synod of the Diocese in question, of whom the clergy and laity in Synod assembled shall be called upon to elect one as Bishop of the said Diocese. That this recommendation be not understood necessarily to apply to the case of the first election of a Bishop in the new diocese to be formed in the eastern part of the present Diocese of Toronto. That if after ballots no election shall have taken place, the Bishops shall be requested to present a second time the same number of names. That the Canon of the Synod, (Section 1, paragraph 9,) be amended in such a way as to bring it into conformity with the change proposed.

In speaking of the report, Mr. Whitaker adverted to the solemn importance of the election of one who was to rule over them. He took up the recommendations of the committee, answering the objections that have been or are likely to be brought against the alteration of the canon for the election of a Bishop. The plan was not a temporary expedient, but one which was intended to become the law in time to come. He mentioned that it was not recommended unanimously by the committee, and he believed that more than one of those who formed the minority would state their reasons for dissent. He was glad that he was privileged to bring it forward, and he was sure that in looking to the solemn task which it would be their duty at some time to exercise within this Diocese, he hoped that nothing would occur to mar the peace and friendship of the Diocese, but that by the operation of this rule, if adopted, the work would be accomplished in the spirit which it should become them to bear. He moved the adoption of the report.

An animated discussion followed as to primitive custom, and its applicability to the present time.

The Lord Bishop in closing testified to the great benefit he had derived from the various speakers, and with respect to the plan adopted at the election of the Bishopric of Huron, he said it was the best that could be devised at the time; however objectionable it was, the people would see the propriety of acting conscientiously on it. He believed it would become more perfect, and that individuals would approve themselves worthy of the trust. He would not advocate a change at present. He might not live to see it, but he thought the election would become purer, a greater degree of impartiality would prevail, and why should we not expect the same consequences among ourselves. Give the law a fair trial, and if it would not be found to answer, then amend it. Let us endeavour as far as is in our power to mitigate the evil, and trust to God for the fruits. The future Bishops might effect much by holding their duty above all other considerations.

The Report of the Committee was then put and lost, the effect of this decision being to leave the election entirely in the hands of the Synod.

The Synod met again at eight o'clock.

The Hon. J. H. CAMERON moved, "That in the congregations of the diocese, the offertory taken up on Christmas-day every year shall be devoted to the use of the Incumbent of that congregation."

The motion was cordially agreed to.

A series of resolutions was moved by Dr. BOVELL, seconded by the Rev. W. S. DARLING, for the establishment of a Diocesan Board of Missions, to which all payments for the support of clergy should be made, and from which all the clergy should receive their stipends.

Dr. BOVELL supported the resolutions in a very able speech. He reviewed the history of the Church in Canada, and the changes which had altered her position from being a Church supported by the State to one self-supporting, and which had to look for her existence and her diffusion to the people within her fold. He drew a short but startling picture of the condition of the missionaries, the poor provision for their labours; and nothing to look to when they are worn out in the service of God. He went into a long and lucid explanation of the mode in which it was intended the Board should carry on its operations. It was no new organization. The present means were quite sufficient, only they wanted stimulating. It was merely the appointment of a committee within the Church Society to manage the missions alone.

The Hon. J. H. CAMERON moved, seconded by Mr. DENISON, "That the resolutions on the subject of the Board of Missions be referred to the committee to whom was referred the motions on the incorporation of the Synod, and that the Church Society be requested to appoint a committee to co-operate with this Committee of Synod, and that the resolutions of such joint committee, on being approved of by the Church Society, shall be the resolutions of the Synod, and be acted upon and reported at the next meeting of Synod."

Mr. CAMERON's resolution was adopted.

Dr. BOVELL moved the adoption of a petition to Her Majesty the Queen, for the preservation of the Book of Common Prayer in its present state.

Dr. LEIT seconded the adoption of the petition, which was carried.

Mr. R. B. DENISON moved, "That this Committee be respectfully requested to cause the report of the Commutation Trust Committee to be laid upon the table, and printed."

The Hon. J. H. CAMERON suggested that it would not be advisable to print the report, but there could be no difficulty in laying it upon the table.

The Hon. J. H. CAMERON brought up a motion, "That His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese be authorized, in the name and on behalf of the Synod, to take such measures as he shall consider necessary to carry out the object proposed by the address of the Synod during its last session, in the appointment of a Metropolitan, with a view to the assembling of the Provincial Synod during the present year."

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, and carried. On motion of Mr. DIMSDALE, it was resolved that petitions respecting education, similar to those presented last year, be again drawn up by the Synod, and presented to both branches of the legislature.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Denroche, and carried.

THIRD DAY.

After divine service in St. George's Church, a meeting of the Church Society was held for a few moments, in order to give the Secretary of the Society an opportunity of laying some resolutions before the meeting, which it was necessary should now be brought up. The resolutions were with reference to the Board of Missions, and the appointment of a committee of thirteen for the purpose of taking up the resolutions on the formation of such a Board, and to devise measures for the best way in which the Board could co-operate with the committee appointed by the Synod for the same object.

The resolutions were carried.

The meeting of the Society was then adjourned till the close of the Synod.

The unfinished business of the Synod was then taken up, when the Clerical Secretary read the report of the Commutation Trust Fund. The several investments yield an aggregate income of £14,598 3s. 6d.; while the charges on the fund for the current year are estimated at £14,300, leaving a surplus of income over expenditure of £298 3s. 6d., which is at the disposal of His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, under the bye-law of the Society in that behalf.

The Hon. J. H. CAMERON moved, "That the Committee on the Address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, be instructed to report the address to a special meeting of the Synod, which His Lordship the Bishop be requested to call for that purpose, in order to its presentation to His Royal Highness."

The motion was seconded by the Hon. Mr. P. B. DE BLAQUIERE, and carried.

The Rev. Dr. BEAVEN brought up and read the Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the getting up a collection of Psalms and Hymns for the Worship of congregations. Some discussion took place on the wording of certain hymns, when the Rev. Dr. Beaven moved that the report be received, and the book sent down to the Provincial Synod to be reported on by their Lordships the Bishops of Toronto, Montreal, and Quebec.

The Rev. Dr. BEAVEN, in bringing up the Report of the Music Committee, read a suggestion which he wished embodied in a resolution, "That the Committee on Church Music, in order to meet the present requirements of Choirs and Music classes, publish a neat and cheap collection of Psalms and Hymn Tunes and chants, embracing such metres as are likely to be required for any collection of Psalms and Hymns, so that the same be done without expense to the Synod, and that with a view thereto they shall add to their number such members of the Synod as they shall understand to be acquainted with Church Music, and other competent professional persons."

It was seconded by Mr. SIMPSON, of Kingston, and carried.

The Rev. Dr. LEIT moved that the committee appointed be requested to revise the assessment of parishes. Seconded by the Rev. Dr. FULLER and carried.

Colonel O'BRIEN moved, that his Lordship the Bishop be requested to set apart, both in seed time and harvest, a day for the purpose of more especially asking the Divine blessing on the labors of the husbandmen; and that he will appoint suitable prayers to be then read in addition to the ordinary service of the day.

The Rev. Dr. FULLER cordially seconded the resolution.

The Bishop stated that he would gladly recommend the same, but he had not the authority of appointing days of thanksgiving imperatively. If altered to suit this view, he would gladly put it to the Synod, which was done and carried unanimously.

The Rev. Dr. FULLER brought forward the resolution, of which notice had been given, that the report of the Committee on Discrepancies in the Celebration of Divine Service be adopted.

The alterations proposed in the report was the subject of considerable discussion. It was agreed by most of the speakers that some uniform method of worship should be adopted, as the diversity in the details were often a matter of disagreement between the clergymen and their congregations.

The Rev. E. E. DEWAR moved in amendment, that the report be laid on the table, and that his lordship be requested to call the attention to such of the points contained in it as may seem to him necessary.

The Rev. Dr. BEAVEN seconded the amendment, which was adopted.

Professor WILSON, of University College, submitted the report of a committee to inquire into the question of administering religious instruction to prisoners and the inmates of asylums, &c. The committee respectfully submitted the propriety of bringing the case before the attention of the Legislature and of local boards, the necessity of providing a duly qualified chaplain to superintend the

religious instruction of prisoners in those places, and of directing the attention of the whole body of the clergy to this important question.

Rev. Dr. PATTON moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on the endowment of parishes, recommending the establishment of such a fund.

Rev. W. S. DARLING moved in amendment, that the report be referred to the committee appointed to consider the proposed Board of Missions. It was seconded by the Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere.

On the suggestion of the Bishop, the amendment was adopted.

Rev. Dr. FULLER brought up the report of the Committee for increasing the number of divinity students. The report stated that in the six years, from 1852 to 1858, the increase of our clergy was only 8 per cent., whilst the increase of population during those six years was 42 per cent.; the increase of the teachers or ministers amongst other Protestant dissenters was from 40 to 45 per cent.; and the increase of the priests of the Church of Rome was 95 per cent. In view of this state of things, it was the duty and within the ability of the people to supply, and more than supply the deficiency. The report then pointed out how this want might be remedied by affording greater facilities to young men in passing through their divinity course.

It was unanimously carried.

Rev. F. DESROCHES then moved that the following lay Synodsmen, J. W. Bront, S. B. Harman, J. Bovell, John Carter, and — Clark, Esqs., and the following clerical Synodsmen, the Rev. H. B. Osler, G. B. Vinor, the Rev. W. S. Darling, and the Rev. C. P. Emory, be members of a standing committee on Church Music.

It was seconded by the Rev. Dr. PATTON, and carried.

After the benediction had been pronounced by the Lord Bishop, the Synod was adjourned *sine die*.

We are compelled to defer, until next week, our report of the meetings of the Church Society. The rest of the Ecclesiastical Intelligence will be found on the sixth page.

General Intelligence.

UPPER CANADA.

Toronto.—After a long consultation it was agreed that the landing of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales should be on the large open space of ground opposite the Parliament Buildings. That he be received by a guard of honor under a royal salute. His Worship the Mayor, accompanied by the members of the Corporation, will present the Prince with an address immediately upon his landing. He will then be escorted to the Government House—the route to be selected hereafter.

The streets to be lined by the Militia and National Societies, Fire Companies, &c., &c.

A Ball to be given in the Crystal Palace. An illumination combined with a torch-light procession will take place—but the nights for celebrating the above to be appointed at some future meeting.

On the same day the opening of University Park will take place under the auspices of the Prince. A large dais will be erected for the occasion, and addresses presented to the Prince.

In addition to the above, it is contemplated to give a grand fete in Regoode Hall. It is also expected that the Royal Yacht Club will make a great display upon the waters of the Bay.

The *Barrie Advance* says measures are now being prosecuted for the chartering of a steamer to receive the Prince at Collingwood, for the purpose of detouring the Georgian Bay, and possibly passing the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, so as to get a peep, if nothing more, at the great Superior.

The Niagara Suspension Bridge has recently been inspected with great care. It has been found perfectly secure in every part.

LOWER CANADA.

The emigration to Canada this spring, so far, exceeds in number and quality that of the corresponding week of last year by several hundreds.

MONTREAL.—At a meeting of the Montreal City Council, held a few evenings since, the special and finance committees recommended the appropriation of \$10,000 for festivities to celebrate the visit of the Prince of Wales. It was stated that at two meetings with the Citizens' Committee, the Special Committee had agreed on the part of the Council to charter a steamer, to convey the Mayor, Councillors and distinguished strangers to meet the Prince of Wales on his way up the river; erect triumphal arches and illuminate the city; organize a torchlight procession on the night of the Prince's arrival; also make a display of fireworks on a scale commensurate with the occasion. The Citizens' Committee is to erect a large building for scores and ball purposes, undertake the management of Indian athletic games in costume; organize a grand trades procession and charter steamers to meet the Prince on the river. The report also stated that the Committees had agreed upon the etiquette to be observed in issuing the invitations to the festivities.—*Gazette*.

The Canadian mail steamer North Briton, Capt. Borland, left Liverpool on Wednesday the 30th, at 4 p. m., and reached Londonderry on the 31st, at 11 a. m. This being the opening voyage of the New Northern Postal route, the Mayor accompanied by the members of the Town Council and Harbor Commissioners, came down in a special steamer to inaugurate the event and were entertained at dinner by Capt. Borland.

His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville arrived in Montreal on Thursday night by the Grand Trunk Railway, and drove up to the Donegans, where apartments had previously been retained for him. Yesterday morning he took the 8 o'clock train of the Montreal and Lachine Railway, and proceeded to the latter village on a fishing excursion.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—PARLIAMENT.—On Friday, May 26th, Lord Palmerston moved the appointment of a select committee to search the journals of the Houses of Parliament in order to ascertain and report on the practice of each House with regard to the several description of bills improving or repealing laws. Mr. T. Dancombe moved an amendment to the effect that the House of Commons should not be prorogued, but merely adjourned from time to time until the bill shall be passed by the House of Lords. Lord J. Russell said he hoped the House would agree to Lord Palmerston's motion, for this was a question of the gravest importance. Perhaps it was the gravest question that had arisen in the House of Commons for a century. It was essential, therefore, that a committee should be appointed, as proposed by Lord Palmerston, before any steps could be taken, or any action attempted on the part of the House of Commons. The amendment of Mr. Dancombe, he considered, was an infringement upon the prerogative of the Crown on the subject of the prorogation of Parliament. Lord Palmerston's motion was carried.

In reply to Mr. Bowyer, Cardinal Wiseman's Parliamentary agent, who complained of the part taken by Mr. Elliott, at Naples, Lord Palmerston said the laws of Naples had been strictly respected by Mr. Elliott, and he had done no more than his duty in giving protection to political refugees convicted of no crime. Innocence was no protection in that country, and if Mr. Elliott had refused to give an asylum to one of those unfortunate people, flying from the fangs of the police, there was not a man in this country who would not have said he had been guilty of a dereliction of duty.

The House then adjourned for the Whitsun holidays.

On Thursday, May 31st, Mr. Adderley called the attention of the House to the report of the committee on the military defences of the colonies, which recommended that they should provide for their internal defences at their own expense, while the Imperial Government should provide for their external defence, and urged that the recommendation ought to be acted upon.

On Friday, June 1st, Mr. Ayrton gave notice of a resolution pledging the House of Commons to support Ministers in adopting constitutional measures to obtain the remission of the Paper Duty Bill during the present session.

On Monday, June 4, Mr. Gladstone stated that another vote of £500,000 on account of the China war would be taken in addition to the £85,000 already granted, and that the Secretary of War would shortly give full details of the requirement.

The Reform Bill was debated in committee, and Lord John Russell in the course of his remarks said, there was no truth in the rumour that the Government intended to postpone the measure until next session. Mr. Disraeli defended the course of the conservatives. He thought if the Government proceeded with the Bill now, it would be without the slightest necessity, and in opposition to its own convictions. Mr. McKinnon moved that the Bill be postponed till after the result of the approaching census is ascertained, and after some debate the matter was postponed till the 7th instant.

The agitation on the subject of the rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill still continues. It seems, however, to be chiefly confined to the cheap newspapers and those who are influenced by them.

It is rumoured that Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone may possibly leave the Cabinet, their places to be filled respectively by Lord Clarendon and Sir G. C. Lewis.

Captain Sherard Osborn reports very favourably of the proposed telegraphic communication between England and America, by way of Greenland and Labrador; and the Admiralty have granted ships to survey the sea for this purpose.

The sum already subscribed as the guarantee-fund of the Great Exhibition of 1862, amounts to £269,000.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held lately, gold medals were awarded to Lady Franklin and Sir F. L. McClintock.

Further unfavourable weather having retarded the work on the *Great Eastern*, the directors have deferred her departure for a short time, confidently expecting that she will sail within a fortnight. The day of her departure will not be announced until there is no possibility of another disappointment.

IRELAND.—The annual account of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, which has been issued, shows that since the commencement of the last reign there has been advanced for arterial drainage, relief works, and other public works in Ireland, the sum of £3,408,839 out of the public funds. Of this amount, the sum of £907,457 has been remitted by authority of Parliament; there has been repaid into the Exchequer the sum of £1,175,691; and there remains due the sum of £1,325,741, with £202,696 for interest. The full amount authorized has not yet been issued, and during the last year, advances to the extent of £98,625 were made. The repayments in that year amounted to £160,506.

ITALY.—The Neapolitan officials still deny the fact of Garibaldi's success, falsifying themselves in the eyes of Europe with a pertinacity almost unparalleled. The official news says, for example:—The Sicilian bands are leaving the troops of Garibaldi, who have been again beaten at Piana, having had many killed and many taken prisoners. The insurgents lost also one cannon, and are in full flight, being pursued by the royal troops beyond Corleone. The provinces are tranquil, and the revolutionists are discouraged.

The real movements of Garibaldi, to continue from our last number, are probably as follows:—On the 27th, Garibaldi having collected his forces, attacked Palermo, made himself master of all the outer works, and succeeded in entering the town. The fire of the forts and the frigates which encircled the port well supported the Royal troops, who were actively engaged. The assault was led by Garibaldi in person. The troops retired within the Royal Palace, the Custom-house, and the Castle. Hostilities were suspended from ten until twelve o'clock, when the struggle recommenced with greater desperation. The Royal Palace was taken by the people, and in the evening was burnt down.

On the 29th, Garibaldi, having captured a park of artillery, stormed the citadel, and subsequently on the proposition of General Lanza, commander of the forces, an armistice was concluded between the Royal troops and Garibaldi.

Advises from Naples of the 3rd, state that the King refused the conditions of capitulation, and that hostilities would commence at noon. And later still, we hear:—Messina is quite deserted. The enthusiasm in favor of Garibaldi was spreading. The Neapolitan troops were becoming more and more effected by it. The clergy in Sicily were publicly preaching a crusade against the Neapolitan Government.

The conflict between the Sardinian Government and the Bishops of its new provinces has now fairly begun. The Cardinal Archbishop of Pisa has been brought to Turin by a military escort, in order to answer for his conduct in prohibiting a "Te Deum" for the establishment of the Sardinian constitution in Tuscany. Several other Bishops have been arrested in the Romagna, and the archbishop of Piacenza is said to have fled into the Austrian territory.

There was a protracted and interesting debate in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, on the treaty ceding Savoy and Nice to France. Numerous telling speeches, both for and against the treaty, had been made. Signor Ratazzi was amongst those who spoke against the treaty, and he advised his party to abstain from voting. Count Carour admitted that the sacrifice was grievous for Sardinia, but pointed out the circumstances which compelled it, alluding particularly to the necessity of maintaining the alliance with France.

LATKST.—The Chamber of Deputies, on the 29th, approved of the treaty by a vote of 226 against 88. Twenty-three members abstained from voting.

FRANCE.—The evacuation of Rome by the French troops is countermanded. They remain where they are "provisionally." The counter order is owing to Garibaldi's success.

An interview between the Emperor and the Dowager Empress of Russia, took place at Lyons, on the 1st of June. Its especial object is said to have been to negotiate an interview between the Emperor and the Prince-Regent of Prussia.

Prince Jerome Buonaparte, the Emperor's uncle, has been for some weeks at his chateau of Villegeignes, near Paris. The Prince's health is in such a state as to leave very little, if any, hope of his recovery.

RUSSIA.—The *Gazette in Nord* states that the principal measures proposed for the emancipation of serfs in Russia, had been adopted by a majority of the deputies of the nobles, and that general enfranchisement would be realized next autumn.

SPAIN.—The Cortes were opened by the Queen in person. The royal speech recalls the war with Morocco, which, it says, has ended in a glorious peace, and in a treaty compensating as much as possible for the expenses of the treasury. The relations of Spain with all the powers are satisfactory. The journals of the 23rd ult. express the opinion that the Government really will demand of the Cortes authorization to increase the army to 200,000 men.

UNITED STATES.

The Eighth Census of the United States is now being taken. It was commenced the first of June.

The widow of Osawatimie Brown received \$30,000 from her colored sympathizers in Hayti.

The Japanese Envoys, with their suite, left Baltimore on Saturday, June 9, and in the afternoon reached Philadelphia.

The Overland Mail from California brings important news from Japan. The Prince Goltairo, who was at the head of the present Japanese Government, was assassinated on the 15th of March. He was going from his house to the palace with his train, when he was attacked by 14 Japanese, dressed as travellers. His retinue had six killed and several wounded.

The receipts of the New York Post Office have increased so marvellously since the defaulter Fowler was superseded, that it is believed, besides the enormous deficiency in his accounts, he has been plundering at the rate of four thousand dollars a week.

The President's protest against the Committee of Investigation into his conduct was considered in the House of Representatives, on the 9th, and resolutions condemning his positions and doctrines were carried by a majority of 87 to 40. So far has President Buchanan fallen in Congress, while not one member of his own party even alludes to his name for re-election.

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.

The Canadian Church Press.

TORONTO: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1860.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

JUNE 20.—Wednesday.

" 21.—Thursday

" 22.—Friday.

" 23.—Saturday: Vigil of St. John Baptist.

" 24.—St. John Baptist's Day. Proper Lessons—Matins: Malachi iii.; St. Matth. iii. Evensong: Malachi iv.; St. Matth. xiv. to v. 12. The Athanasian Creed to be said.

" 25.—Monday.

" 26.—Tuesday.

THE SYNOD.

We think that we may very sincerely congratulate the Diocese at large upon the result of the late meeting of the deliberative body of the church. There was on the whole a more practical character marking the various discussions than has often been the case, and a spirit of fairness, cordiality and courtesy, was pleasingly apparent in almost every speaker who addressed the assembly.

By far the most important question which occupied the attention of the Synod was that which grew out of the proposal for the formation of a general Mission Board, viz., the organization of a central fund through which a certain proportion of the incomes of the clergy, whether engaged in strictly missionary work or appointed to settled parishes, should be paid. This measure is most comprehensive in its character, and it drew towards itself, and, to a great extent, absorbed and modified a large number of the suggestions offered, as well to the Church Society as to the Synod. The tone of the debates before both these bodies was powerfully influenced by the widely extended desire that the action of both should be combined, and that hereafter the Synod should be regarded as the legislature of the church and the Society as its executive. The practicability of this most desirable object will be considered by the joint committee of the Synod and the Church Society, to whom have been referred the resolutions on the subject of the Board of Missions and those on the incorporation of the Synod. From the deliberations of this committee the happiest results may, we think, be reasonably anticipated, and we hail with extreme satisfaction the prospect of increased unity and vigor of action which the proposed measures will certainly tend to produce.

A very general expression of sound and healthy principle was elicited during the debate, on the report upon the mode of celebrating Divine Service. The great desirability of uniformity in the method of observing the various laws of the church was well and forcibly put by many gentlemen of the laity, and it was especially gratifying to observe how generally was the wish for a more audible response and greater reverence of outward bodily demeanor. Acknowledgments of great obligation to the chairman and members of the committee which had reported upon the subject were made by almost every speaker, but at the same time there was manifested a godly jealousy lest by adopting the report the Synod should be trenching upon the episcopal prerogative. The debate can not fail to be productive of very beneficial effects, and we were gratified to observe so cordial a recognition on the part of the laity of those views which we have ventured to propound. The report was laid upon the table upon the Bishop's expressing his intention of availing himself of many of the valuable suggestions which it contained, and of directing the attention of the clergy to them, as in his judgment seemed best.

Another very practical subject, was a report upon the necessity of affording Spiritual Instruction in Prisons, upon which we have no doubt immediate action will be taken, and very great good done.

There are many other points of interest and importance to which, if space allowed, we might draw the special attention of our readers, but there are one or two of a more general nature connected with the Synod, on which we would offer some remarks.

The late session, like those which have preceded it, has shown the great value of gathering together the members of the church, both clerical and lay, for the purpose of taking counsel for the advancement of her welfare. The absence of partisanship, the cordiality of co-operation, the high principle and valuable assistance of the lay element put to flight forever the absurd fears which used to be paraded, of violent antagonism arising between conflicting parties, or different orders; and ought to be a great encouragement to those at home who advocate freedom of synodical action, and the union and modification of the several provincial convocations of the united church in the mother countries.

We would notice also that there was on the whole greater freedom of debate than usual, but we would venture very earnestly and respectfully to protest against the rough "putting down" of any member of the Synod who, temperately, although tiresomely perhaps expresses his opinion. When there is a great press of business and at the same time a very brief period in which to transact it, there is a natural impatience of tediousness and commonplace in debate, but this love of talking is an evil that will cure itself before long, or at all events it is a less evil than the feeling of rebellion and alienation which is produced by any supposition of not being allowed entire freedom of discussion.

We would draw attention also to the fact that a small number of able and influential Clergymen and Laymen are in great danger of being overworked in consequence of their names appearing upon almost every committee which is appointed. We think this is a mistake. We highly respect and esteem the gentlemen to whom we allude, but while we ought gladly to avail ourselves of their talent and experience we should at the same time have associated with them some of the younger and less prominent men both of the clergy and laity; an arrangement which we are sure would be mutually beneficial. It is not well that the idea should prevail that everything in the Synod is managed by a few persons however able and excellent they may be, and this idea is likely to become a fact, unless some of the junior members of Synod are trained betimes to take their share in its work.

Foremost amongst the remaining questions which were discussed, and which we shall take an early opportunity of reviewing at greater length in our succeeding issues, is the report of the committee "on the Canon relating to the election of Bishops." Although we must, along with the majority of the Synod, express our dissent from the plan proposed: yet we cannot but record our admiration of the lucid, eloquent, and masterly manner in which it was set before the Synod, and discussed by its exponent Provost Whitaker. We regret that this gentleman so seldom gives us the benefit of his clear logical thought, his deep theological attainments, and large parochial experience.

In conclusion we may again express our entire satisfaction at the good practical common sense, the harmony, the evident desire for the general welfare which characterized the proceedings of this by no means the least important meeting of Synod, and augured brightly as well for the material consolidation and expansion of our Church, as for renewed energy and growth of vital force in its interior and spiritual life.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the extract on another page from Bishop Strachan's charge, describing his early history: we are sure that every churchman in Canada will read it with great interest.

Literature.

The Life of Cardinal Ximenez. By the Rev. Dr. Von Hefele. Translated from the German, by the Rev. Canon Dalton. (From the *Athenaeum*.)

A life of Cardinal Ximenez should be a book of vivid fascination. The figure is a grand one, moving upon a brilliant stage. The light falls upon the golden days of Spain. There is a picturesque splendour in court and camp, in cathedrals and in the streets of the gorgeous cities. But Dr. Hefele has chosen to spoil an admirable subject by his perverso treatment of it. It is not enough for him that Cardinal Ximenez was a great man. He will have it that the Inquisition was a mild and merciful institution. He cannot paucygrise Queen Isabella without reviling Queen Elizabeth. He is for ever tilting against the Protestant historians. He is nothing if not confuting Prescott or confounding Llorente. Therefore, he has produced a heavy controversial volume, instead of a good biography. The work is dedicated to Dr. Wiseman. It is not a narrative, but an apology; and the apology takes so many questionable shapes that we doubt whether the Roman firmament shines any the brighter for this gilding of its gold, and candle-holding to its luminary.

The Preface tells us that travellers are incessantly pandering to English bigotry. Mr. Dalton will have it that Spain is flourishing, onlightened, and glorious. It is religious colour-blindness that induces us to prefer the spirit of London, to the spirit of Madrid, and the rich realities of Lancashire to the dead chivalry of Castile. If the Amazon be ruled by a crozier, it is better than the Mississippi, five thousand steam-boats notwithstanding. The author and the translator are thus agreed, and the book comes to us doubly spiced with sectarian loves and hatreds. Dominic and Torquemada are its seraphs; an *auto-da-fé* is a fatherly discipline for which the world has not yet been sufficiently grateful; the Inquisition was a lenient penitentiary, in which young ladies, being femininely heretic, were delicately chastened with a strict regard for their morals, and infinite opportunities of recantation. It was wrong, perhaps, to burn Latimer, Ridley, and Cranmer; it was even censurable to execute so many victims in Valladolid; but there was no help for it. Otherwise Mr. Dalton thinks that the perpetual imprisonment of all Protestants might have helped the ends of justice.

Dr. Hefele describes the career of Ximenez with enthusiasm, and dwells with pride upon the great works of the Cardinal, the Complutensian Polyglot, and the Mozarabic Liturgy in particular. Ximenez was a happy man when the tribute of fifteen noble cities, besides many towns and villages, was poured into the archi-episcopal treasury of Toledo. But while engaged in the sunshine of this sacred affluence in learned meditations, he was not the less a statesman with the instincts of a soldier. Dr. Hefele turns from him to work out his laborious parallel between Elizabeth of England and Isabella of Spain; but most readers will pass impatiently over this disquisition to the founding of the University of Alcalá, where Ximenez himself laid the first stone. It was at Alcalá that Arnold William de Brocario printed the Polyglot:—

"As soon as John Brocario, the young son of the printer, clothed in his best attire, ran with the last sheets to the Cardinal, Ximenez exclaimed with great joy, raising his eyes to heaven: 'I give thee thanks, O most high God that thou hast brought to the long-wished-for end this work which I undertook.'"

The most difficult task undertaken by Dr. Hefele is a defence of the Inquisition. But he has a facile method. He gives the lie roundly, turning to all the cardinal points, and does not stay for an answer. The gist of the argument appears to be that it was a benevolent institution which, under the sway of Torquemada, burned only "about two thousand men and women;" but some points in the vindication are so coarsely urged that it would be temerity to quote them.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

(Continued from page 8.)

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

On Trinity Sunday, 3rd June, the Lord Bishop of this Diocese held a general ordination in the Cathedral in Montreal. The Sermon was preached by the Very Rev. the Dean. The candidates were presented by the Venerable Archdeacon Gilson.

Priests—Rev. Frederick Burt, Missionary at Huntingdon. Rev. C. T. Abbott, Missionary at Clarendon.

Deacons—Benjamin T. Lewis, B.A., of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, appointed. Francis Codd, licensed to the Mission of Bolton.

On Tuesday, the Lord Bishop, accompanied by the Archdeacon, left town for the purpose of being present on the following day, at the Quarterly Meeting of the Missions Clerical Association at Dunham. Divine Service, with the Holy Communion, was held in the Parish Church. There were present a very full attendance of the laity, and the following members of the Association: Rev. Canon Reid, D.D.; Rev. Joseph Scott, M.A.; Rev. G. Slack, M.A.; Rev. William Jones; Rev. A. T. Whitten; Rev. Frederick Robinson, M.A.; Rev. Robert Lindsay, M.A.; Rev. John Giddon; Rev. S. C. Davidson; Rev. H. Montgomery; Rev. Francis Codd.

The Bishop preached, taking his text from 1 Cor. xii. 32, 33. Several of the Clergy took part in the service, and there were fifty-six communicants. In the afternoon the Association held their customary meeting at the Rector's, (Rev. J. Scott,) where business was transacted, and an interesting discussion took place on the subject before the meeting, viz.: "What are some of the principal hindrances to Ministerial usefulness, and their remedies?" On the following day the Bishop, Archdeacon, and the same clergymen, with the addition of the Rev. Messrs. Whitwell and Wetherall, attended at Pigeon Hill, in the Parish of St. Armand West, (Rev. H. Montgomery, Rector,) for the purpose of being present at the consecration of a new church lately erected there. The congregation which was assembled was very much larger than could be accommodated within the building, which will hold about 200, so that many were obliged to remain outside at the door, and the open windows. The usual forms were gone through, and having also confirmed fourteen persons, some of them far advanced in years, the Bishop again preached, taking his text from 2 Tim. i. 13, 14. The Bishop and Clergy were all hospitably entertained at Dunham and Pigeon Hill, by different members of the Church, and having slept on Thursday night at Stanbridge East, where he had to inspect the Church, which is in a very dilapidated condition, the Bishop, accompanied by the Archdeacon, returned to Montreal on Friday morning.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

LENNOXVILLE.—The annual festival of the children attending the Sunday schools connected with the mission of Lennoxville was held on Whit Tuesday, May 29th. Divine service was celebrated in St. George's Church, at 2.30 p.m., the Rev. A. C. Searth reading the prayers, and the Rev. C. P. Reid, M.A., of Sherbrooke, the lessons. A short address was delivered by the Rev. Prof. Thompson, from St. Mark x. 14, on the privileges and responsibilities of the baptized. The children, to the number of about 100, went in procession through the village to the shady glen behind Mrs. Fuller's house, where a fire was lit, and tea and other refreshments, provided by the Church families of the place, were served out to the children and teachers. Games and other amusements suited to juveniles followed, and a pleasant and not unprofitably spent afternoon was concluded about 7 p.m., by singing the National Anthem.

The second of a proposed series of Missionary Meetings was held in the Town-hall, Lennoxville, on the evening of Thursday, the 14th inst. The meeting was opened by singing Heber's well-known hymn, and by appropriate collects from the Prayer Book; after which Mr. Curran, Divinity Student of Bishop's College, delivered an interesting and animated address on the present state and prospects of the church's work in India. A few remarks were then made by the Rev. J. H. Thompson and A. C. Searth, and the proceedings were closed with the Doxology. It is intended by this means to communicate from time to time, information respecting the progress of Church Missions throughout the world, in the hope of creating an interest, at present by no means universally felt, in the general welfare and success of the Church of England, and in that great work which by God's grace she is carrying on in so many parts of the globe.

DIOCESE OF HURON.

The Synod of this Diocese is now in session we shall give a report next week. We are glad to find among the notices of motion one by the Rev. Dr. Town of Paris, respectfully requesting the Bishop to adopt such means as in his wisdom he may see good, as shall tend to secure the hearty co-operation of all churchmen in support of Trinity College, Toronto; which, through the energy of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and the liberality of churchmen here and at home, has been for some years in successful operation, and with the high honor of possessing a Royal Charter.

GRUAT BRITAIN.

We learn, by the *Bohemian*, that the Bishopric of Carlisle has been conferred on the Hon. and Rev. S. Waldegrave, to the great satisfaction of the *Record*.

The Home Secretary stated in the House of Commons that the Government had advised Her Majesty to accede to the address of the Convocation of Canterbury, praying for permission to alter the 29th Canon of the English Church, which prevents parents from acting as sponsors to their children.

Great meetings in aid of Missions to Central Africa have been held in Manchester and Liverpool. Lord Brougham was the principal speaker at both places, and urged that a vigorous support of the Missions, which would indirectly encourage the production of cotton, would tend to suppress the slave-trade and Slavery.

We regret to hear, that the venerable Bishop of Winchester is seriously indisposed.

The Bishop of Brisbane starts for his new diocese with £60,000 in money, 1 clergyman, 1 layman, and three teachers: and we understand that others are to follow.

The Bishop of Carlisle, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. H. M. Villiers, has been translated to the Bishopric of Durham. The Right. Rev. Prelate is a younger brother of Lord Clarendon, and owed his elevation to the Episcopal bench, to the gratitude of the Premier for his brothers political services. We sincerely regret that so important a Diocese as Durham is now under his charge.

The *Guardian* states that the Archbishop-designate of York has been told by Lord Palmerston that the convocation of the Northern Province, ought, in his (Lord Palmerston's) opinion, to have the same liberty of meeting for discussion as that of Canterbury, and that the first mention of the subject came from Lord Palmerston.

After an absence of 300 years, the celebrated Order of Dominican Friars is about to return to Newcastle, to assume for a lengthened period the St. Andrew's mission, and to found a church and monastery in that parish.—*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*.

The Dissenters are trying to get up an agitation against the manner in which it is proposed to collect the Religious statistics in the coming census, by demanding from each individual a statement as to the denomination to which he belongs. They very rightly feel that this will rob them of some of the false feathers which they gathered by "whipping-in" to their chapels at the last census.

University Intelligence.

CANADA.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The annual dinner will take place, we understand, on Thursday, the 28th, inst. The annual cricket-match, Trinity College against the Toronto eleven, will be played in the earlier part of the same day.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.—We understand that the Rev. Dr. Scadding has resigned his mastership in this College.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.—The Annual Convocation for conferring degrees, will be held on Wednesday, June 27th, at 2 p.m. There will be divine service in the College Chapel, at 11 a.m. The usual business meetings will take place at the College the day before.

Mr. B. P. Lewis, B.A., of this College, was ordained deacon, on Trinity Sunday, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, in the cathedral of that diocese, and appointed to the charge of the French Mission of Sabrovois.

The Mackie prize of \$20 for the best English Essay, has been adjudged to Mr. F. S. Stephenson. Subject: The Methods in which important Public Services have been rewarded by different nations.

GRANTS TO COLLEGES IN UPPER CANADA.—During the recent discussion of the estimates, the item of \$4,444 to Upper Canada College was struck out, and \$5,000 each was given to the Universities of Victoria and Queen's Colleges, and \$3,200 to the Grammar School Fund of Upper Canada, \$3,000 was given to Regiopolis Roman Catholic College, Kingston, (which is not a University); \$2,000 to St. Michael's Roman Catholic College, Toronto; \$1,400 to Bytown Roman Catholic College, Ottawa; and \$400 to L'Assomption Roman Catholic College, Sandwich. The grant of \$800 to the Belleville Seminary, which was paid last year, has been omitted this year.—*Journal of Education*.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, KINGSTON.—The academic session of this institution for 1859-60, closed recently in the presence of a numerous assembly. In the absence of the Principal, Dr. Cook, the Principal's chair was filled by Rev. Professor Williamson, who opened the proceedings with prayer. After prizes had been awarded to the meritorious graduates, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen:—N. J. Bird, T. Chanon-house, J. G. Cranston, T. R. Dupuis, J. G. Giles, E. H. Horsey, E. McKenzie, W. P. Roche, G. R. Rose, G. D. Spooner, J. D. Trousdale. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon D. J. Macdonell, with honors in all the subjects of examination. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following gentlemen:—A. T. Drummond, T. Hart, A. McBain, J. McLaron; with honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic, E. G. Malloch, D. Ross; with honors in all the subjects of examination, H. P. Yeomans, G. Macdonnell.—*Ibid*.

THE EARLY LIFE OF THE BISHOP OF TORONTO.

(From His Lordship's recent Charge.)

In 1786, having finished my terms at King's College, Aberdeen, and proceeded to the master's degree, I removed to the vicinity of St. Andrew's, and while there I contracted several important lasting friendships, amongst others, with Thomas Duncan, afterwards Professor of Mathematics, and also with Dr. Chalmers, since then so deservedly renowned. We were all three very nearly of the same age, and our friendship only terminated with death, being kept alive by a constant correspondence during more than sixty years. After leaving St. Andrew's I was for a time employed in private tuition, but having a mother and two sisters in a great degree dependent on my exertions, I applied for the Parochial school of Keilie, in the county of Fife, and obtained it by public competition. And here, at the age of nineteen, I made my first essay in the great field of educational labour, commencing a career with a deeply rooted love for the cause, and with something of a fore-knowledge of that success which has since crowned my efforts. It was my practice to study and note the character of my pupils as they entered the school, and to this discrimination which gave correctness to my judgment many owe the success which they ultimately achieved.

Among my pupils at that time was Sir David Wilkie, since so well known as one of the first painters of the age. I very soon perceived Wilkie's great genius, and with much difficulty prevailed with his uncle to send him, still very young, to the celebrated Raeburn, then enjoying the highest reputation in Scotland. It is pleasing to remark, that after an interval of perhaps thirty years, the preceptor and scholar met in London, and renewed an intimacy so profitable to one and so honourable to both. They attended the meeting of the British Association at Birmingham together, and saw much of one another during my short stay in England. Often did Sir David Wilkie, at the height of his fame, declare that he owed every thing to his revered teacher, and that but for his interference he must have remained in obscurity. Commodore Robert Barclay afterwards so unfortunate on Lake Erie, from causes over which he had no control, was another of my pupils. He was a youth of the brightest promise, and often have I said in my heart that the possessed qualities which fitted him to be another Nelson had the way opened for such a consummation. While at St. Andrew's the Reverend James Brown, one of the acting Professors of the University, a gentleman of vast scholastic attainments, became so exceedingly attached to me as to take me under his kind protection. After some time he was advanced to the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, to which place he removed. Still interested in my welfare, he proposed to me to become his attending assistant, but difficulties intervened to prevent this arrangement from being carried out when almost completed, and Dr. Brown was, as he intimated to me, reluctantly induced to retire on a pension. This to me was a very bitter disappointment. But I was not overwhelmed, for God had in his goodness given me a cheerful spirit of endurance, and a sanguine disposition as to the future, which it was not easy to depress, and a kind Providence, even before I had altogether recovered the shock, presented me an opportunity of removing to another sphere of activity, and in the frame of mind in which I found myself, I was the more disposed to accept employment in Canada.

Among the many schemes contemplated by General Simcoe, for the benefit of the Province, was that of establishing Grammar Schools, in every district, and a University at their head, at the Seat of Government. Anxious to complete, as soon as possible, so beneficial an object, the Governor gave authority to the late Honourable Richard Cartwright, and the Honourable Robert Hamilton, to procure a gentleman from Scotland, to organize and take charge of such College or University. These gentlemen whose memories are still dear to the Province, applied to their friends in St. Andrew's, who offered the appointment first to Mr. Duncan, then to Mr. Chalmers, neither of whom were yet much known, but both declined. Overtures were then made to me, and suffering severely under my recent disappointment, I was induced after some hesitation to accept the appointment.

I sailed from Greenock towards the end of August, 1799, under convoy; but such was then the wretched state of navigation, that I did not reach Kingston, by the way of New York and Montreal, till the last day of the year 1799, much fatigued in body, and not a little disappointed at the desolate appearance of the country, being throughout, one sheet of snow.—But a new and still more severe trial awaited me. I was informed that Governor Simcoe had some time before returned to England, but of which I had received no information, and that the intention of establishing the projected University had been postponed. I was deeply moved and cast down, and had I possessed the means, I would instantly have returned to Scotland. A more lonely and destitute condition can scarcely be conceived.—My reasonable expectations were cruelly blighted—a lonely stranger in a foreign land without any resources or a single acquaintance. But my return was next to impossible, and it was more wisely ordered. Mr. Cartwright, to whom I had been specially recommended, came to my assistance, and sympathized deeply and sincerely in this, to me, unexpected calamity, and after a short space of time, proposed a temporary remedy. My case, he acknowledged, was most trying, but not altogether hopeless; and he submitted an arrangement which might be deemed only temporary, or lasting, as future events should direct. Take charge, said he, of my four sons, and a select number of pupils, during three years; this will provide you with honourable employment and a fair remuneration, and if, at the expiration of that period, the country does not present a reasonable prospect of advancement, you might return to Scotland with credit. He further added that he did not think the plan of the Grammar Schools and University altogether desperate, although it might take longer time to establish them than might be convenient or agreeable. In my position there was no alternative but to acquiesce, and I was soon enabled to return to a healthy cheerfulness, and to meet my difficulties with fortitude and resignation. In the meantime, a strong attachment grew up between me and Mr. Cartwright, whom I found to be a man of great capacity and intelligence, of the strictest honour and integrity, and, moreover, a sincere Churchman from conviction, after deep enquiry and research. A similar-

ity of feelings and tastes tended to strengthen and confirm our mutual regard, which at length ripened into a warm friendship, which continued without the slightest change or abatement till we were separated by death. I was left the guardian of his children, the highest and most precious proof of confidence that he could have conferred upon me, and I feel happy in saying that under my guardianship they became worthy of their excellent father. At Kingston, I formed other friendships, especially with the Rev. Dr. Stuart, the rector of the parish, and the Bishop's Commissary for Upper Canada. From this gentleman I received the most affectionate and paternal attention and advice from the day of our first interview, and our friendly intercourse continued ever after without interruption.

At Dr. Stewart's suggestion, I devoted all my leisure time during the three years of my engagement with Mr. Cartwright to the study of Divinity, with the view of entering the Church at its expiration. Accordingly, on the second day of May, 1803, I was ordained Deacon by the Right Reverend Dr. Mountain, the first Protestant Bishop of Quebec; and on the third day of June, 1804, I was admitted by the same prelate into the Holy order of Priest, and appointed to the mission of Cornwall. On entering upon the discharge of the duties of my ministry, I adopted the rule enjoined on Timothy by St. Paul, to avoid needless discussions on religious subjects, and never to forget that I was sent to proclaim and to teach the Gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ and Him crucified. Therefore, when any came who manifested a sincere desire to know the truth, it was my duty, as it was my joy to encourage and assist them in their enquiries; but if they came merely to dispute and wrangle for the sake of victory, I refused to indulge them. By such a course, I gradually acquired authority, and, notwithstanding my youth and inexperience, I was able to repress superciliousness and to expose ignorance. In the meantime, my walk and conversation and friendly bearing to all around me, increased my influence not only with the young but with the elderly part of the congregation. Moreover, I endeavoured to be on all occasions prepared to give an answer with reverence to every one of my parishioners who asked me for a reason of the hope that was in me. With this view I made the study of the Holy Scriptures, from which all the formularies of our Church are drawn, my daily practice; and after no little enquiry, found her Book of Common Prayer, her Creeds, her Thirty-nine Articles, her ministration of the Holy Sacraments, and her other minor offices in marvellous harmony one with the other. This conviction set my mind at rest, and enabled me at all times to speak with the boldness of conviction in favour of our beloved Church, and with an inward satisfaction and firmness of purpose which under the Divine blessing has never changed. Notwithstanding my careful preparation, and my knowledge from personal intercourse that my people were kindly disposed towards me, I felt exceedingly agitated on preaching my first sermon. Looking at my audience I was deeply struck with my own weak and slender attainments, and the awful responsibility I had assumed, and from which there could be no retreat. I was now, in the providence of God occupying a station, if faithfully employed, of great social and religious influence, and of vast consequence both to myself and my people; and if it should happen that the same congregation, or any member thereof, should take any hurt or hindrance by reason of my negligence, I knew the greatness of the fault, and also the horrible punishment that would ensue. More than fifty-seven years have passed away since that sermon was preached, and I still behold in the book of remembrance the whole of that scene as if it were of yesterday, and I am at times even yet similarly affected. My congregation in Cornwall was at first very small, and confined to the village and neighbourhood, consequently my clerical duties were so little burdensome as to leave me much leisure time. Thus situated, I was induced to listen to the solicitations of the parents of some of my pupils who had not finished their studies at Kingston to continue them at my new mission, and also to the urgent entreaties of many from Lower as well as from Upper Canada, to admit their sons to the same privilege, because there was not at that time no seminary in the country where the Protestant youth could obtain a liberal education. I spent nine years very happily at Cornwall, my time was fully, and on the whole, usefully and pleasantly occupied. My congregation gradually increased, and the communicants multiplied year by year. I sought recreation occasionally from what I called missionary excursions. I considered my parish to extend as far as Brockville, about sixty miles, and within this area I made from time to time, as my vocations admitted, appointments for Divine worship, and for the administration of the sacraments. These services were delightful to myself, and gratifying to the people scattered through the wilderness. Hundreds are still alive who were baptized at these appointments, and many a mother's heart was filled with joy in beholding her child made a member of Christ, the child of God, and inheritor of the kingdom of Heaven. In 1812 I was transferred to Toronto, then York. I left Cornwall with deep regret, yielding only to the conviction that it opened to me a larger field of usefulness. In my new parish my clerical duties were very much increased. But I still contrived for many years to keep up my missionary excursions through the distant settlements, and I can still find many of my baptized children in the Talbot settlement, the townships of Tecumseth and Penetanguishene, Orillia and Georgina, Port Hope, Cobourg, &c.

The general progress of the Church during all this time was much slower than might have been expected. In 1803, we had only five clergymen in Upper Canada, and one Bishop for all Canada. In 1819 the clergy had only increased to 16, with two military chaplains. During the French revolutionary wars emigration was next to nothing, and they dropped in by single families. It was not till the American war of 1812, and after the peace of 1815, on the return of the troops to the Mother Country, that Canada became at all known, or that emigration began to commence in any strength from the United Kingdom of England and Ireland. It was indeed for many years very small and imperfect in arrangement, nor did it come to any greater strength till after 1831. Since then it has been at times somewhat fluctuating, but on the whole very large, and attended with a proportional increase of the clergy. In 1839 they numbered 61, and in 1857, just before the Bishopric of Huron was established, they reached 178, and at this time they are supposed to be rather more than two hundred, presided over by two Bishops, with the prospect of soon having a third. Looking at the progress of the Church through a vista of sixty years, I feel it most encouraging, and more especially because I can witness to its continued peace and moderation.

Toronto Markets.

CANADIAN CHURCH PRESS OFFICE,
Wednesday, June 20th, 1860.

The Bank Statement for May, just published in the *Official Gazette*, presents a more favorable view of the condition of the Banks. While they have decreased their circulation, the specie and deposits are increased, and most of them are in a healthy and secure position. Money is scarce in business speculations, remittances from country traders are limited, and many merchants feel the pressure, especially with a restricted line of discounts at the Banks from obvious reasons. There is, however, considerable money offering for investment in farm and other mortgages, at from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum. On the street, some commercial paper is scarce at one and a half to two per cent. per month.

Flour.—The offerings of flour have been small during the week, and as the demand has been dull, very little business has been transacted. Up to Monday, until after the receipt of the *Bohemian's* news, the market was considerably depressed with a downward tendency in prices, but since then the feeling has been improved, and although we can hardly make quotations higher, yet sales could be effected easier at former rates. The stock in hand is small, millers being unable during the last two months to compete for wheat with buyers for a foreign market, or to manufacture flour with profit at the current rates. So far however, this season, and indeed since harvest last, millers have been moderately successful, and in some degree made up the losses of previous years. The present state of the market does not afford much encouragement for any extensive operations in flour, and it is probable that there will be but a limited amount of business done during the summer. Quotations now prevalent are:—Superfine, \$3 00 to \$3 10; Fancy, \$5 25 to \$5 50; Extra, \$3 80 to \$6 10. Double Extra, \$6 50 to \$7 00, the latter for "Lambton."

For **FALL WHEAT** there has been the usual good demand, with an irregular market, at rates about the same as on this day week. The deliveries, amounting to about 2000 bushels per day, are larger, considering the quantities brought in during the fall and winter, than many had anticipated. The quality continues excellent; and we again reiterate the belief that Canada seldom or never had a better crop than that of 1859. Prices paid previous to Monday, were limited by \$1 24 and \$1 35 per bushel; since then, \$1 27½ has been realized in a few instances, ranging from that down to \$1 25. The average price on Tuesday was about \$1 31 for good shipping wheat.

Spring Wheat is not so freely offered, and is scarcely so buoyant. For the best, \$1 05 to \$1 08 and sometimes \$1 10 can be realized. Common, \$1 to \$1 05 per bushel.

Oats in moderate supply, at 21c to 25c per bushel.—For **Peas**, prime samples command over 60c per bushel.

Potatoes, 20c to 25c per bushel: for ordinary lots, 18c to 20c is a fair quotation.

Fresh Butter rather firm, at 11½ to 12½ to retail from farmers' waggon. Tub Butter a shade firmer, at 10c per lb.

Eggs scarce, at 11c to 12c retail, and 9c to 10c wholesale, per dozen.

Poultry—30c to 35c per couple for chickens.

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