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The Canadian Church Press;

A JOURNAL OF ECCLESIASTICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

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

Vol. I.]

TORONTO: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1860.

[No. 14.]

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

TORONTO.—A meeting of ministers of all denominations was held on Monday last, in the St. Lawrence Hall, pursuant to invitation of the Committee of Arrangement for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The meeting was convened in order to afford an opportunity of submitting to the Committee such suggestions as might be deemed advisable, relative to the propriety of congregating all the Sunday Schools in the city upon the coming occasion. After ample discussion, it was concluded that, seeing the authorities of the City Schools had already made formal application to the Committee, in reference to the mustering of the children attending them, to do honour to the Prince; and seeing that probably three-fourths of the Sunday School children attend the City Day Schools (not reckoning the children belonging to the Church of Rome, who are legally privileged to have Day Schools of their own, wherein the Romish faith is daily taught), it was thought advisable, in order to prevent any difficulties that might arise from distinctive arrangements, that the children of the various Sunday Schools should assemble on that auspicious occasion in the capacity of children of the Schools of Toronto.

OTTAWA.—The Churchmen of Ottawa number about 4000. At present there is but one Church not capable of accommodating more than 700. A large and influential meeting of the parishioners has just been held, at which a building committee was appointed, for erecting a large and handsome stone Church. It is also under contemplation to build a school room in connection with the Church.

STREETSVILLE.—A very delightful Sunday School picnic took place last week at Streetsville. Beside the Rector, Mr. Arnold, three other of the clergy were present, by whom the children were examined and suitable addresses were delivered, the Rev. Messrs. Cooper, Tomaine, and Denroche. Too much praise cannot be given to the superintendents of the school—Mr. Saunders, and Mrs. Studdart. Old and young seemed to enjoy themselves right heartily in the romantic woods of Rutledge, Esq. In short it was a perfect "rod-letter day" to youth and age, may they enjoy many like it, say we.

In the first week of the new year the fine toned bell of St. George's Church, Trenton, weighing 740 lbs., was discovered to be altered in its tone, and on inspection a small crack being discovered, the spirited Churchwardens set about devising a remedy. Eventually it was taken down, sent back to its founders, Messrs. Monelly and Son, West Troy, N. Y., and in June last it was restored to its accustomed place in the tower where it had hung nine years, with all its former power.

DIOCESE OF HURON.

APPOINTMENT.—The friends of the Rev. J. F. Kendall will be pleased to hear that he has been appointed to the junior curacy of Cornhill Church, London.

At a meeting of the S. P. G., July 20th, the Bishop of London in the chair; four Clergymen of the Diocese of Huron were adopted by the Society to be their missionaries.

BRANTFORD.—On the 5th inst., in the parish church, Mr. R. Montgomery was admitted to the holy order of deacons, by the Lord Bishop of Huron.

VIENNA.—With the permission of his bishop, the Rev. H. Jessop makes an appeal for assistance to build a new church in the village of Vienna, the old one having been burnt down.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

We understand that the Lord Bishop of Quebec has commenced carrying out the most excellent rule of withdrawing his clergy from those missions and parishes which are not punctual in paying the covenanted stipend.

BAY OF QUINTE.—A school picnic was held on the 8th instant, in the grove adjoining the Mohawk Church, situated on the shore of

this beautiful sheet of water. The fine bell began tolling about 10½ A.M., and soon groups of children with expectant faces, were seen wending their way to the sacred edifice, for the day was to begin with Divine service, and this gave the proceedings a religious and Church-tone. These were the Sunday School children belonging to Mill-Point, and the Church; the respective Superintendents of which are Miss Wilson and Rev. G. A. Anderson. They did not, however, enter the Church at once, but were stationed beneath some trees, so that, when the word was given, they might march to meet those who were to share in the day's festivity,—the children of the Indian day schools. They were not long kept in suspense, for the drum belonging to the Indian Band gave notice of the approach of the procession. The Sunday Schools then marched two and two to meet their fellows, and they all united at a short distance from the church. It was a beautiful sight to see the little Mohawks, neatly dressed, in company with their white school-mates, marching so happily to the sound of music, towards the House of God. Before them was carried the flag of the Mohawk nation,—a beautiful silk banner, with a life size portrait of good King George, who gave them the land, and about midway in the procession appeared the Union Jack. The children being seated in the centre aisle, the morning service was said by the Rev. G. W. White, of Camdon, all, especially the children, who are carefully trained in this duty, responding heartily. At the close of the service, their esteemed pastor informed the children, that the day having been ushered in suitably, their temporal wants would be attended to as soon as their friends could spread the good things in the adjoining grove. It is always pleasant to see an interest manifested by the elder part of the community. More particularly was it gratifying to see the contributions, which this once savage, but now civilized, (because christianized,) tribe of Indians laid upon the grass. Each had evidently done his best. Thus, with the quota furnished by the parents of the white children, made a feast which could compare favourably with any other country picnic. After the children's wants were attended to, and after the claims of nature were also satisfied by the adults, simple games were introduced, the children of the forest contending in a friendly manner with their companions. When tired of this, their good father and mother, as they delight to call their pastor and his wife, led the way to the parsonage, where they were entertained with music and singing, by Mrs. Anderson and other friends. After this, the children were again called together in the open air, and short addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Anderson and White, the Indian interpreter, and another of the tribe. The interpreter spoke in his native language, and alluded to the approaching visit of his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales pointing out to the children, the advantage of religious training, as exemplified by the younger members of the Royal family, and exhorted them to be always loyal to their Sovereign and their Church. The address, which the two Indian delegates are to present at Hamilton, was also read. It was couched in the figurative language peculiar to this race,—was short and to the point. The Indian choir then sang two Hymns in their native language, and in their usual sweet manner. The whole company united in singing the National Anthem; the Benediction was then pronounced by Mr. Anderson. Three cheers were afterwards given for the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, and all returned to their homes with grateful and happy hearts.—Communicated.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.—At the late anniversary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which is the oldest Missionary Institution of the country, a special religious service was held on the occasion in St. Paul's Cathedral, which was attended by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop designate of York, the Lord Mayor, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Carlisle, Winchester, and St. David's, Dr. Milman, the Dean, Archdeacon Hale, a considerable number of Metropolitan Clergy, and a large miscellaneous congregation. The whole choir of the Cathedral was in attendance, reinforced by members of the choirs of the Chapel Royal and Westminster. The Society, which was incorporated by William III. in 1701, has now been engaged for 157 years in endeavouring to plant the Church of Christ among our countrymen abroad and among the heathen. From North America, 1701, its operations have gradually been extended to the

West Indies (1710,) Australia (1705,) India (1818,) South Africa (1820,) New Zealand (1839,) Ceylon (1840,) and Borneo (1849) When the Society was first founded, there were probably not 20 Clergymen of the Church of England in those lands. There are now congregations in the pastoral care of upwards of 3,000, of whom 413, stationed generally in the most destitute places, are assisted by the Society. There have been established in the British Colonies 17 Colleges, in which clergymen are educated, to 14 of which the Society lends aid. The British possessions abroad extend over a surface of about 9,000,000 square miles, and are the seat of 38 Bishops. In 1851 the Society's income was £102,592. The demand on its resources increases, year by year. At the Service the Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Wehber, the sub-Dean of the Cathedral, and the Lessons by the Rev. Mr. Povah, a Minor Canon. The sermon was preached by Dr. Villiers, the Bishop of Carlisle. A collection was made at the end of the Service in aid of the funds of the Institution.—The Society has resolved upon the establishment of two exhibitions, one at Oxford, and one at Cambridge, for the purpose of securing the services of the clergymen well qualified, by special study and preparation, for the work of Evangelists in India, whether among Hindoos or Mohammedans. The election of the first two missionaries at each University will take place in 1861.

The recently passed Act against Brawling in Churches, Churchyards, or Meeting houses in England and Ireland, has come into operation. It transfers the jurisdiction in those cases from the Ecclesiastical Courts to the Justices of the peace, who are empowered to impose a fine of not more than £5, or inflict imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months. As offenders may be apprehended "by any constable or churchwarden of the parish or place where the offence shall be committed," it cannot now be alleged that the legal remedy for such disturbances is either difficult or costly; and the Bill will answer its purpose very well if the option of paying a fine be occasionally withheld, at all events in the case of ringleaders, upon whom a few days' imprisonment would generally have a much more salutary effect than a heavy fine.

By commission from the Bishop of Exeter, Bishop Trower has lately administered the rite of Confirmation in thirty-five places in Cornwall and Devon; and also consecrated thirteen additional burial grounds. The confirmations began at Exeter in the Cathedral, May 19th, and ended in the Scilly Isles, June 25th. Bishop Trower was installed on the 5th inst., as (honorary) Sub-Dean of Exeter.

Two new churches are about to be erected in Westminster, one dedicated to St. Peter, in the parish of St. James', Piccadilly, one gentleman (a parishioner) having subscribed upwards of £4000 to the undertaking. Her Majesty the Queen and several of the nobility have liberally subscribed towards the erection of the new church. A site has been secured and plans prepared for the erection of another new church, to be dedicated to St. James-the-Less.

The foundation stone of St. Peter's Church, Windmill Street, Haymarket, was laid on the 25th ult., by the Earl of Derby.

The examples set by the rioters of St. George's-in-the-East, has been followed at a Wesleyan Chapel at Cudley Hill, Bradford. The building had been only recently erected by the Wesleyan Reformers, but the control of it had slipped into the hands of the New Connection, two-thirds of their body being of that variety. On the occasion, however, of their inviting one of their own views to preach, the congregation sung him down with a hymn, and the excitement has now got to such a head that the police are present during service.

The following very interesting statement is taken from a letter of the Rev. J. Brant, of Westleigh: "I send you the result of an attempt made here to maintain a church, in which the Prayer Book is very fully carried out, by the contributions of a congregation of working people. The district is very poor; nine-tenths of the property is in the hands of non-residents; the congregation consists of colliers, silk-weavers, and factory-workers; and all the seats are free and unappropriated. We have fortunately no 'middle class,' and we are at a distance from any great town. Our Services are, Daily Prayers; on Sundays, three Services. The Holy Eucharist is celebrated, of course, every Sunday, and on all Saints' Days. We have a surpliced choir of twenty-two men and boys, who serve gratuitously; on great festivals no stinted style of decoration; and, though not quite all we ought to be, we are, I believe, more 'advanced' than any other Church in this part of the kingdom. Whether these things are popular or not the following figures may tell. The amounts contributed by the congregation, through the weekly Offertory, and monthly evening, and other occasional collections, have been:—

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|----|-----|
| From Advent, 1847, to Advent, 1848 | £38 | 0 | 4 |
| " 1848, " 1849 | 48 | 13 | 6 |
| " 1849, " 1850 | 53 | 9 | 3 |
| " 1850, " 1851 | 56 | 16 | 0 |
| " 1851, " 1852 | 71 | 2 | 4 |
| " 1852, " 1853 | 66 | 16 | 7 |
| " 1853, " 1854 | 72 | 2 | 4 |
| " 1854, " 1855 | 75 | 9 | 0 |
| " 1855, " 1856 | 72 | 14 | 2 |
| " 1856, " 1857 | 86 | 2 | 10 |
| " 1857, " 1858 | 94 | 6 | 0 |
| " 1858, " 1859 | 107 | 1 | 1." |

IRELAND.—On the 17th ult., a very memorable event in the annals of the Church of Ireland occurred. The Lord Bishop of Kilmore consecrated the new Cathedral Church of that ancient see, at Kilmore, in County Cavan. It is the first cathedral belonging to the Church of Ireland which has been built on an entirely new site and consecrated since the Reformation. The only relic of antiquity, a fine Norman doorway, has been removed from the former cathedral, and incorporated with the present structure. It is cruciform, with nave, transepts, and choir, the tower being in the centre. The interior is lofty and imposing. The stalls and Bishop's throne, elaborately carved, are beneath the tower, and a handsome organ has been placed in the north transept. Three stained glass windows have already been presented to the Church. About half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning the Church was thronged by an overflowing congregation. Seventy-two clergy, all vested in surplices, and all but three belonging to the diocese, assisted at the service. The consecration of this Cathedral, and the reviving prosperity of St. Columba's College, near Du'lin, may well be considered as the two most hopeful signs in the modern history of the Church of Ireland.

UNITED STATES.

"THE CAUSE OF CATHOLICITY."—The Examiner of the 2nd inst., is out with an article under this title, in which it proceeds to dispose of Dr. Huntington in a very summary manner, and takes that gentleman to task for an address which he lately delivered before the "State Convention of 'Sabbath' School Teachers" assembled at Boston.

Abstractly we have the greatest possible objection to "fraternization" between the Church and the sects, and can only imagine one single motive which could induce a sound Churchman, such as we believe Dr. Huntington to be, to take part in such a proceeding, and that is to enable him to speak his own views boldly and fearlessly before persons who could probably in no other way be brought to listen patiently to the Church's claims. This was doubtless Dr. Huntington's object in consenting to deliver the address complained of by the Examiner.

A short extract from our contemporary's article will put our readers in possession of the main facts of the case. He says:—

"Among the 'institutions' of our Eastern friends, is the State Convention of 'Sabbath' school teachers. This body is made up from all Evangelical denominations. It has excited great and increasing interest, until, the present year, it drew together several thousand persons. The address was on 'The Relation of the 'Sabbath' School to the Church.' Dr. Huntington, whose conversion from Unitarianism and admission into the Episcopal Church has attracted so much notice, accepted an invitation to discourse on that topic, and much was of course expected from him. Great was the astonishment excited, when the speaker proceeded to assume that by Church, we understand an extended, Catholic, organized, historical body—such a body as the Episcopal Church professes to be—and that it not only practises Infant Baptism, but holds to its regenerating efficacy. These Pedobaptist and High-Church dogmas were not only assumed, but insisted upon. A more conspicuous violation of courtesy could hardly be imagined, than the delivery of such a production before a meeting in which Episcopalians and Congregationalists, Baptists and Pedobaptists, were understood to meet upon common ground."

Now, we positively do not see what the Examiner, or the Immersionist party which that paper represents, has to complain of in the premises. The managers of "the State Convention of 'Sabbath' School Teachers" had no right to invite an address from a Churchman, holding the sound views well known to be entertained by Dr. Huntington, unless they were prepared to hear those views strenuously advocated, and Dr. Huntington has done no more than his duty, in plainly and unmistakably placing the claims of the Church before the promiscuous gathering of "Episcopalians and Congregationalists, Baptists and Pedobaptists" who, for the nonce, composed his audience.—New York Churchman.

ANGLICAN CONSECRATIONS.—The able refutation of "the Nag's-Head Story," written by the Rev. S. Y. McMasters, D.D., LL.D., and inserted in late numbers of the American Quarterly Church Review, has been presented to the public in a pamphlet. The original documents are adduced. This historical effort convinces great research, and irrefragably sustains the Apostolic succession in the ministry of the Anglican Church. No honest Romanist, after once reading this able production, would presume to repeat that old fable of the Nag's Head Consecration.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOSTON.—A movement is afoot for renovating—we hope not modernizing—this ancient temple. It is now about 140 years old, well-built with thick substantial walls of brick. It has a full musical chime of bells, the gift of friends in England, in 1744, and a silver Communion set presented mostly by George II. in 1733. This venerable edifice is now in need of repairs, and a call is made for \$2,500 in order to put this monument of the past in a condition befitting a House of God. The Rev. J. A. Burrill, Rector, is Chairman of a Committee to raise the necessary funds, and to him contributions for the object can be sent.

We learn from the Pacific, that a few Sundays ago, the Rev. L. D. Rivieccio, at an ordination held in Trinity Church, San Francisco, united with the newly ordained candidates and the other clergy and

lity who were present, in receiving the Holy Communion from the hands of the Bishop of California, (Dr Rip.)

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS.—The following religious statistics of the United States, for the last ten years, are interesting. Those relating to the Methodists and Presbyterians, are taken from the *American Almanac* for 1860, and from Schiem's "Ecclesiastical Year Book" for 1860, both well-known and reliable works:—

| | Members. 1850. | Members. 1860. | Rate of increase. |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Protestant Episcopal..... | 1,500 | 2,073 | 33 per cent. |
| Presb., O. and N. S..... | 3,313 | 4,136 | 20 " |
| Meth. Epis. N. and S.... | 6,042 | 9,000 | 80 " |
| | Ministers. 1850. | Ministers. 1860. | Rate of increase |
| Protestant Episcopal. | 72,000 | 140,000 | n'y 100 per cent |
| Presb. O. and N. S .. | 337,000 | 417,589 | " 25 " |
| Meth. Epis. N. & S .. | 1,112,756 | 1,671,498 | " 33 " |

The following is taken from the speech of Mr. Thomas, pastor of the first Congregational Church in New Orleans, at a dinner given lately by the New England Society of Louisiana:—

"I do not think, as time rolls on, that regard for the faithful and consistent clergy of to-day has lessened. Rather as the Saviour's mission is developed more and more, and as each day's experience illustrates the need of humanity for that imperial system, do men honour those christian teachers who think it a work grand enough to follow the footsteps of their Master, and whose ambition is satisfied by helping men into the peace and nobleness of the christian life. We never lose our reverence for truth and honesty, and so christianity looks grander in the splendid civilization of the nineteenth century, than ever before, and its worthy disciples stand before the world, catching and reflecting something of the Divine Glory of its founder. This statement, sir, has a potent illustration in the history of that single Protestant denomination, which has kept itself above the turmoil of politics, and whose clergy have maintained, unsullied by worldly ambition, the integrity of their high calling."

"I refer, of course, to the Episcopal Church of America.—Differing as I do from many points of her religious theory, I honour her for her calm and lofty course of action. For many things, indeed, I love her; I love her humble confessions of sin; many of her sweet litanies; her sublime and solemn funeral service, ennobled every passing year by the added pathos of some new sorrow and some grand association. I love her swelling chants and grand Te Deums; but more than all, I honour her, that her priesthood have kept their pure white robes unsullied by the dust and dirt of political conflicts, and that she has stood, while the hot strife was raging about her, as a calm and beautiful city of refuge for the souls that were tired and sick of the contests of passion and ambition." (Great applause.)

"Yes, she stands in her unruffled dignity to-day as a rebuke to the spirit that makes the Pulpit the ally of a partizan warfare, and as a striking illustration of the true method of christian reform. So Christ labouring quietly and persistently for the regeneration of personal character, the unanctified splendor of Rome faded out before the silent and widening power of His word."

Such is the lofty tribute paid the church by one not of her fold. Truly the instinctive conscience of the Church which has guided her aright, amid the thousand and one so-called reforms of the day, such as Abolitionism, Revivalism, Temperance and Moral Reform, (as though God had left His work to be patched up by men!) may be trusted in these times which try men's loyalty to the country.—*Church Intelligencer.*

General Intelligence.

UPPER CANADA.

We copy from the Brantford Courier the following letter from Mrs. Sutton, alias Nah-ne-bah-ne-quay, who lately left Canada to lay the wrongs of her race before her Majesty:—

London, June 29th, 1860.

MY DEAR UNCLE AND GRANDFATHER.—I have just returned from the Palace. I saw General Bruce, and had a long talk with him on Indian affairs. I have done all that can be done in this country. In the first place I was at the Aborigines Protection Society, and spoke in that meeting for my people; and from that time men of influence came to offer themselves if they could do any thing for me. I was introduced to Mr. John Bright, and he said he would do all he could; and he went to see the Duke of Newcastle, the Queen's Prime Minister, who appointed a time to see me. Mr. John Bright went with me, also a Quaker and his wife. (Mr. John Bright is a Quaker too.) The Duke was very kind and asked me many questions about the Indians, which I answered as well as I could. So at the close of our conversation he promised me he would let me know when I would see the Queen, so in a few days the letter came to my friend, at whose house I am stopping.

[Copy of a letter from the Duke of Newcastle to Mrs. Christian R. Alsop.]

Monday Night, 28th June, 1860.

WADAM.—The Queen commands me to say that she will receive Nah-ne-bah-ne-quay at Buckingham Palace to-morrow (Tuesday) at a quarter before 8 o'clock. Her Majesty will be very glad if you are able to accompany her.—I am yours faithfully,

NEWCASTLE.

So you see I have seen the Queen. The Duke went before us and he made two bows, and then I was left in the presence of the Queen; she came forward to meet me, and held out her hand for me to kiss, but I

forgot to kiss it, and only shook hands with her.—The Queen asked me many questions, and was very kind in her manners and very friendly to me. Then my Quaker friend spoke to the Duke, and said "I suppose the Queen knows for what purpose my friend has come?" The Duke said—"All my papers had been explained and laid before her Majesty, and I have Her Majesty's commands to investigate the Indian affairs when I go to Canada with the Prince of Wales." Then the Queen bowed to me and said—"I am happy to promise you my aid and protection," and asked me my name. The Queen then looked at her husband, who stood at her left side, and smiled. She received me with so much kindness as to astonish me, when I saw her come smiling and so good to a poor Indian. My Quaker friend has been in the habit of visiting the Royal family for ten years back. I expect to return home in Sept., if all be well. May God bless us all. My love to you all.

O. H. SUTTON.

REMARKABLE STONE.—I am very much surprised not to see, in any of the public journals, an account of a remarkable stone found in the quarry from which stones are being taken for the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa City. Upon the occasion of a recent visit to that city, I had the pleasure of viewing the stone, as well as the quarry from which it was taken, and I should like much to hear from some of our geologists respecting it. The stone is one of ordinary dimension, and bears the imprints of two human feet, one a male and the other a female; the feet evidently encased in moccasins. The tracks are about one inch deep, and appear to have been made in the clay or mud—as they have about them their usual ridge caused by setting the foot in any soft substance. They were taken from a stratum of limestone, nine feet below the surface, and having eight feet of the same kind of stone above them with about one foot of soil. The whole formation of rock is in strata varying in thickness.—*Letter in Pilot.*

LOWER CANADA.

Le Courier du Canada states that an immense bed of marble of the finest possible quality, has been discovered at St. Anne des Monts, two hundred and sixty-four miles below Quebec, in the county of Gaspé. A mine of chrome has also been found in the same vicinity. These "few acres of snow," as Louis XIV. called this colony, seem destined to be one of the richest mineral regions on the face of the globe.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND.—The English Parliament has agreed to vote £2,000,000, for fortifications.

Preparations are making for a great party battle on the paper duty resolutions.

Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, on the 3rd inst., presented a petition praying that immediate steps be taken to compel Spain to carry out her engagements for the suppression of the slave trade.

The British Government has decided on rendering the Island of St. Helena impregnable, and engineers for that purpose are to be sent out directly.

A Protocol has been agreed upon, and that 12,000 European troops are to be sent to Syria, and to remain there not over six months, half to be furnished by France. Another Protocol calls on the Porte to carry out his engagements respecting the Christians. The Syrian force is to be under the orders of Commissioners of the great Powers.

Trade at Manchester continues quiet at about previous prices.

Messrs. Bell, Son & Co. report as follows:—The market for American State securities during the week that is past, has remained very steady, and prices are stationary. For railroad securities of the first class there has been more enquiry, and business has been done in the advance of about 3 per cent.

A new 5 per cent. Sardinian loan for six millions has been formally announced for home subscription—price expected to be 80 per cent.

Stock market dull to-day and heavy. Funds experienced a fresh decline of 1/4 per cent.

The possibility of a drain of gold from the Bank attracts discussion.

An unfavourable reaction in the market for British railroad shares continues.

LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.—It appears that during the terrific gales of the few months that have passed of the present year, the life-boats in connection with the Royal National Life-boat Institution have been instrumental in rescuing 115 of our fellow-creatures from a watery grave. The boats have also, on several occasions, assisted vessels with valuable cargoes safely into harbour; and their crews have assembled in rough weather many times, so as to be ready for any emergency that might arise. Nearly all the services of the life boats took place during stormy weather, and heavy seas, and frequently in the dark hours of the night; yet not a single accident happened either to the crews or the boats. For these valuable life-boat services, the Institution has paid their gallant crew £482. It is gratifying to observe at the present day, on so many dangerous points of our coast, that no sooner is the minute-gun heard, or the signal of distress seen, than the life-boat speeds her way to the stranded ship. Who that has seen a life-boat put forth in the very fury of a storm, but has watched the fight with the elements with intense excitement! Who that has seen the same boat return, laden with rescued human life, but has felt a sublime emotion such as we experience only by witnessing heroic and self-denying acts!—*The Life-boat Journal.*

The Atlantic Telegraph Company announce that the efforts made at Newfoundland to restore the Atlantic cable have failed. The Varley Electrician report says: "By hand-hauling, pieces of the cable were recovered in small lengths, amounting in all to seven miles; but the cable is invariably broken at short distances, and it was necessary at last to abandon the attempt." The report further says, the iron wires often appeared sound, but on minute inspection were found to be eaten away, and the gutta-percha rotten. The copper wires were as good as when laid down; the portions of which were wrapped with tarred yarn were sound—the tar and hemp having kept the iron wires bright and free from rust.

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, AUGUST 22, 1860

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 22nd.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|--------------------------|---------|-------|-------|----|---------|----|---------|---|
| 23 | W | ..... | Daniel | 6 | Acts | 20 | Daniel | 7 | 2 Peter | 2 |
| 24 | Th | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 3 |
| 25 | F | ..... | Eccle. | 25 | ..... | 22 | Eccle. | 29 | 1 John | 1 |
| 26 | Sat | ..... | Daniel | 10 | ..... | 23 | Daniel | 11 | ..... | 2 |
| 27 | S | 12th Sunday aft. Trinity | 2 Kings | 10 | ..... | 24 | 2 Kings | 18 | ..... | 3 |
| 28 | M | ..... | Hosca | 2, 3 | ..... | 25 | Hosca | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| 29 | Tu | ..... | ..... | 5, 6 | ..... | 26 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 5 |

THE EASTERN DIOCESE.

We are glad to learn that there is a prospect of an immediate election of a Bishop for the Eastern Diocese. At the last meeting of the Episcopal Trust Fund Committee, it was announced that the Bishop of Toronto was prepared to request the permission of the Governor General to hold an election, when £7,500 should have been secured by mortgage. There seems to be no room for doubting that by the next meeting of the Committee in September, this sum will be secured, and we shall be able to congratulate the Diocese on the approaching event, upon which, under Providence, so much depends. His Lordship has in fact acknowledged the reasonableness of the proposition broached in our article of August 18th, and has consented to modify the former conditions for the election, so far as to reduce the required minimum of landed securities by the sum of £2,500. For this concession our Bishop is entitled to the warm thanks of the new Diocese, which, though about to be removed from his immediate jurisdiction will ever gratefully acknowledge itself, even in this the latest, though not the least important, of his Lordship's official acts. It only remains for the Committee to arrange the funding of notes sufficient to complete the required sum, and this may easily be accomplished; in fact we understand that the notes in Brockville and Ottawa City as yet unfunded, will be more than enough for the purpose, and that these have been tendered for by gentlemen in those Parishes, and will be funded before next meeting. This is so far satisfactory, and we trust that nothing will prevent the sub-committee from putting matters in such a shape, as will justify a Deputation waiting on the Bishop immediately after their next meeting, and requesting him to name a day for the election. It will doubtless give our Diocesan heartfelt pleasure to see a third Diocese set off. He will with feelings of satisfaction and thankfulness surrender into other, but not abler hands than his own, the government of a large portion of the present Diocese. He will anticipate with

confidence increased prosperity to the Church when the Episcopate shall be increased in proportion to the enlarged field of labour himself has opened out in the Lord's vineyard in this Province. Every Churchman must also feel in the present emergency that his Lordship ought to have his hands strengthened in his noble endeavour to maintain the integrity of Trinity College, and we need not say how largely the presence of the Bishop of the Eastern Diocese will contribute to that end. We look forward therefore in common with the church at large with great anxiety for the report of the Committee next month. We believe that timely exertion will secure a speedy termination to the lengthened suspense in which the Eastern Diocese has been kept,—will gratify our venerable Diocesan by the sight of the ripened fruits of his loving labours, and his fostering care of God's heritage, and add a second Bishop, would that we might say a third, to the working members of the Corporation of Trinity College.

THE DIVISION OF PARISHES.

THE parochial system would seem to be an institution essential to the efficiency of the Church. In every rightly constituted christian society, it sooner or later becomes the recognised plan of administration, both clergy and people mutually deriving considerable advantages under it. It rises superior to the mere congregational device, which engenders selfishness; and in the larger cities and towns, surrenders the sittings in Churches to those whose purses are best filled. The poor man is thrust out almost altogether, and the spiritual duties and ministrations of the clergyman are narrowed down to that circle of worshippers who are in the habit of frequenting the Church. "Go ye into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in that My house may be full." "Say to him that the lepers are cleansed, the dumb speak, the lame walk, and the poor have the gospel preached unto them." These commands are slighted, if not practically disregarded, and the spiritually dumb, halt and lame, have no angel to trouble the waters of life for them, nor have the poor the full opportunity of having the gospel preached to them. But we will take even higher grounds than this. For eighteen hundred years the news of gospel salvation has been proclaimed in most civilized nations; it is known that a covenant of mercy has been opened with man—the proclamation has been loudly made, so that thousands wait but to be led to a knowledge of its true worth. We have now to bring these multitudes to their knees to be hallowed in prayer. Now without organization such scattered sheep cannot be gathered; without some external boundary lines, the sheep-fold cannot be defined, and as a consequence wanderers stray hither and thither, looking it may be in vain for some hand gently to guide them, and yet remaining unknown to the Shepherd, as the sheep are to him.

Now that a clergyman may have it in his power to act upon his flock so as to accomplish that which is nearest his heart, he must have a fixed area in which he may work—to say that he is only responsible for those who frequent the Church or place of worship under his care is not enough, he is in duty bound to bring in all that he can, but as he is only one of a number of workers, he must so regulate his labour as not to interfere "with another's building"—besides the duty of converting men to the truth, there are also other christian obligations to be discharged, feeding the hungry, visiting the sick, and relieving the necessities of the saints; that this can only be efficiently done by a rigid system of visitation is evident, and as man has but a certain degree of physical endurance, it is not only most convenient, but it is absolutely necessary for the economy of time and strength, that he should know where and when, he is to work. In short the parochial system has outlived every other, it invariably supplants every other, and the sooner we commence it in Canada the better. We therefore sincerely hope that the time is not far distant, when our venerable Bishop

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

OUR CORRESPONDENTS AND SUPPORTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Literature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Art and Science.

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

there are annually posted at the post-offices the same number of letters on which the writer had forgotten to place any address; that the number of crimes committed under the same local, national, and social conditions is constant; that the full-grown man ceases to find amusement in the sports of the child? But our statistical science does not even say that this must be so—it only states that it has been so, and leaves it to the naturalist or political economist to argue that it is probable, from the number of times in which it has been found to be so, that it will be so again as long as the same causes are operating."

STRAINING THE EYES.

In the London and Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine for May, is an account of sudden loss of power of distinguishing colors, produced by over-taxing the eyes. A sea captain, who was in the habit, when time hung heavy on his hands, of occupying it by working at embroidery, was one afternoon engaged upon a red flower, and being anxious to finish it, prolonged his labour until twilight came on, and he found it difficult to select the suitable colors. To obtain more light he went into the companion-way, and there continued his work. While thus taxing his eyes, his powers of distinguishing the colors suddenly vanished. He went upon deck, hoping an increase of light would restore his vision in vain. From that time to the present, more than ten years, he has remained color blind. Mr. White Cooper, who brought this case to notice, says that after the Great Exhibition of 1851, several instances came under his notice in which the sensibility of the retina was temporarily blunted by the excitement to which it was exposed in that brilliant scene.

Poetry.

[These stirring stanzas properly belong to our English Intelligence. We give them as embodying the spirit that is now heartily diffused throughout all classes of society in Great Britain. They furnish a better illustration of it than double the amount of prose writing.—Ed. Can. Ch. Press.]

"READY!"

King Alfred forth from Athelney leapt,—

"Twas a thousand years ago,—
Those pirates thought the Lion had slept
Because to his lair he so quietly kept,
But out he leapt, and suddenly swept
His den of the Danish foe!"

And brave Queen Bess, when at Tilbury Fort
She rode out stern and slow,
Throng'd by her people, her Guards, and her Court
With Drake in the Channel, and Howard in Port,
O how that old Queen of the Pope made sport
And jeer'd at the Spanish foe!

And now, well-muster'd on Wimbledon Heath,
Victoria's sons will show
How wisely—tho' friends,—we are armed to the teeth,
And care for no Power on earth, or beneath,
Should even a "faithful ally" slip sheath
And come sword in hand as a foe!

Ready,—ay, ready; for freedom we stand;
And so the wide world shall know
That, girt by her children, one brotherly band,
Riflemen swarming all over the land,
With plenty of Drakes in the Channel at hand,
Old England fears no foe! —MARTIN F. TUPPER.

It was for no casual outbreak of an incautious pen that Mr. Maurice was removed from his Professorship at King's College. His Theological views were in direct contravention of the Articles, the Homilies, and the Liturgy of the Church of England. He rejects the doctrine of everlasting punishment, and some of his supporters have on this account profanely said that he is condemned only because there is not enough of the bromine in his sermons. He also rejects the doctrine of the Last Judgment and of the Resurrection of the body, but his chief and most fatal error is that which denies the great fundamental doctrine of our Lord's Sacrificial Atonement. We pretend not to explain how Mr. Maurice can reconcile it to his conscience to recite, in the words of Communion Service, that it is Christ's "meritorious cross and passion whereby alone we obtain remission of our sins;" or that "Jesus Christ suffered death upon the cross;" and "made thereby his own oblation, of Himself, once offered, a full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice, oblation, and satisfaction for the sins of the whole world." Mr. Maurice has deservedly acquired the reputation of being one of the most dishonest of polemicists, when dealing either with his antagonists or with the standards of the Church, which he regards only as "conditions of thought." But we by no means impeach his personal integrity. We only say that, by some tortuous process in his mystical and eccentric mind, he is enabled, without change of countenance, gravely to read the plainest declarations of the Bible, as well as of our ritual and Articles, in a sense never dreamed of by our Reformers; and that by a process which, on a less serious subject, would be positively ludicrous, he reconciles to the doctrines of the Church, as taught by himself, the Socinians amongst whom he was brought up, but virtually showing that, on the grand article of the Atonement, the Church of England teaches nothing but what Priestley and Belsham would have embraced with pleasure.—*Record.*

General Intelligence.

(Continued from page 2.)

THE NEW ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH PROJECT.—At Southampton, on Saturday evening last, a banquet was given to Captain Allan Young, the brave companion of Sir P. M'Clintock, and the officers of the Fox, previous to their departure upon the survey for the North Atlantic telegraph. The proceedings were of a very interesting character, many distinguished explorers and men of science being present, as well as representatives of Denmark and the United States.

English Funds continue show depression.

A Mormon Conference has been held in London. Brigham Young was elected head of the Mormon Church.

CONFLICT BETWEEN TWO BOA CONSTRUCTORS.—On Friday, two large boa constrictors, belonging to Wombour's collection,—at present at Plymouth,—were during the hours of exhibition, placed in a glass case for the purpose of being fed. A live rabbit was put into the case, and one of the boas immediately made for the prey. The rabbit, however, eluded the fangs of its enemy by a sudden jump, and the enormous snake, instead of dealing its deadly blow on the poor rabbit, fastened on the other boa, which finding itself assailed, immediately assumed the defensive in the most determined manner. No. 2 struck No. 1, by which it had been assaulted with its frightful fangs. The struggle was fiercely maintained on both sides. The two monsters writhed and struggled in one another's grasp, and each seemed intent on pressing by its constrictive coil the life out of its opponent. This struggle was at last terminated by the keeper, with the assistance of several gentlemen, but not before one of the combatants was so seriously wounded that fears are entertained that the consequences may prove fatal.

A suit has been commenced against the Great Eastern for an infringement in the use of an American patent in the use of the paddle and screw combined as motive power. Damages are laid at \$50,000.

IRELAND.—After a trial *de lunatico inquirendo*, which occupied the Commissioner and jury twelve days, in the Queen's Bench, we have at length the conclusion, whereby the Church of Rome in Ireland has "lost (says the *Liverpool Courier*) the reversion of some £18,000, vested snugly in English consols, and great is the lamentation thereupon." A crazy widow, one of whose brothers is in a mad-house, was, under circumstances too revolting to be described, married to a lad not quite twenty, by the Romish priest of Middletem, at a tavern, by dispensation from the *Vicar-General*, without banns or special license. Her young daughter, a protestant, was to have been sent to a convent, and thus disposed of. It is to be hoped that the odious revelations of this trial will lead to a criminal prosecution of the perpetrators of the plot.

FRANCE.—The Superior Council of Commerce has already held four sittings devoted to an enquiry into the cotton trade, at which a great number of French, English, and Belgian manufacturers were present.

The *Courier de Paris* has been suppressed.

The *Patrie* says the regiments intended for Syria left Chalons on the 4th August.

Four steamers left Toulon on the 1st to embark troops.

There were rumours of a contemplated interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the Queen of Spain.

The bourse closed firm at 63½ 80c.

The weather is causing some anxiety, and the heaviness in the Paris bourse was regarded as an unfavourable comment on the Emperor's letter.

DENMARK AND SCHLESWIG.—Quarrels have taken place between officers of the Danish service and the citizens of Rendsborg.

PAPAL STATES.—A popular movement had taken place at Arcins, in the Papal States, but was suppressed.

At the disturbance at Arpino the people shouted for Garibaldi.

Lamoriciere sent troops to Lerracino.

CANDIA.—Great agitation prevails in Candia, Joddo, and Arabia.

SICILY AND NAPLES.—The City is tranquil.—The Neapolitan troops are being directed on Calabria.

It is stated that two Neapolitan regiments have mutinied to the cry of *Viva Garibaldi*. One thousand five hundred of Garibaldi's volunteers have landed in Calabria. He would shortly advance on Naples, whither he had been summoned. His arrival was waited with impatience at Naples and Rome.—Garibaldi was fifty-three years old on the 19th ultimo. The patriots in Naples on that day illuminated their houses.

The text of the Convention between Garibaldi and the Neapolitans is published.—The evacuation of Sicily by the Neapolitans is stipulated.—It is asserted that Garibaldi has transported troops to the mainland.

GENOA.—News has been received here that the Garibaldians suffered great losses in the engagement near Melazzo. Garibaldi himself was wounded in the foot. He had ordered several inhabitants of Melazzo to be shot for having fought against him.

The Convention at Messina stipulates that 4,000 Neapolitans are to guard the citadel, and not to bombard the city, unless Garibaldi attacks the citadel. The outer forts are occupied by Colonel Medici. Garibaldi, upon entering Messina, was received with great enthusiasm.

TUNIS.—One thousand volunteers have left for Sicily. Five thousand more left two days later. The men are conveyed by steamers.

RUSSIA.—Imperial ukase by the Czar, places foreign merchants on an equal footing in Russia with the native merchants.

Death.

At Stirling, on the 10th inst., Thomas James, infant son of the Rev. James A. Preston, aged twelve weeks.

Communications.

[The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for the opinions of their correspondents. Their columns will be open to all communications, provided only that they are of reasonable length and are free from personalities.]

TRINITY COLLEGE AND THE BISHOP OF HURON.

To the Editors of the Canadian Church Press.

GENTLEMEN,—In common with many others, I have seen with deep regret a recent attack made upon Trinity College by the Bishop of Huron. There also seen the Christian, courteous, and clear reply to his letter by the Provost of the College.

Now, Sir, it is hard to see how it can be rightly said by the Bishop of Huron that he has, for two years, "taken every pains to inform himself concerning the teaching of the College," when he could fall into so grievous a mistake (to call it so) in the matter of what he has been instructed to call "the Provost's Catechism." The explanation given of this by the Provost himself is so clear and satisfactory that I will say no more about it; merely venturing to express hopes that His Lordship is now satisfied that the mode of proceeding he refers to is "unknown" in Trinity College, as well as in "other Universities at home."

I may be allowed to say that existing facts prove the incorrectness of the ideas entertained by some, as to the effect produced by the teaching of the College. It is a notorious fact that that men are now found exercising their office as clergymen, who, though educated at Trinity College, are of very different grades of theological opinion. I need only refer the Bishop to his own clergy for examples.

Again, Sir, I can positively assert that the doctrinal differences among the men who have been through the College are due to their private reading and conversation with each other, far more than to any influence exerted upon them by the Provost. It was, in truth, often a matter of regret, and so expressed by the students, that they had not the advantage of the Lecturer's own decided, individual opinion upon controverted points. The plan pursued was rather to adduce the opinions of men whose names are revered by every true Christian—stating them clearly and in the very words of their authors—generally with the advice to read their writings more at large. There never was the slightest attempt made by the Provost to obtrude his own individual opinions, but quite the contrary.

But the Bishop says he has "ample information upon the subject which he is ready to impart"—why has he not done so? He has surely had time enough since called upon by the Provost to do so. As a member of the same body with himself, I feel justified in calling upon him to sustain his twice repeated assertion of the "dangerous" nature of the teaching given in Trinity College. It is "dangerous in the extreme," he tells us. Surely, Sir, these are strong words—they are more, they are dangerous words. Will the Bishop tell us what he means by "dangerous"? Surely, one in his position must have used such a term advisedly and conscientiously. Would His Lordship like us to infer that if Trinity College be right his teaching is dangerous?

The churchmen of this diocese have a right to a reply from his Lordship of Huron. The matter cannot—must not—rest where it is. Whether the Bishop's letter is wholly his own production or not, those whose best interests depend, under God, very much upon the men whom Trinity College sends out as pastors in this portion of the Church, ought to call loudly upon him for his own plain, unbiased opinion, calling upon him at the same time to furnish proofs for the assertions he may make. The question has assumed an aspect too grave to be treated as a mere party bickering; it is far too deep and important to be so treated.

I trust, Messrs. Editors, that the length of this letter will not be a means of excluding it from your columns, as it concerns a matter very near the hearts of many of your readers.

Toronto, August 14, 1860.

ANGLICANUS.

[Why "Anglicanus," who is in no way whatever connected with the medical profession, should be recommended by a letter-writer in the *Globe* to "pay more attention to broken bones and lung diseases," we are quite at a loss to opine.—Ed. Can. Ch. Press.]

THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE EPISCOPATE.

To the Editors of the Canadian Church Press.

GENTLEMEN,—The condition of the Northern and Eastern Ottawa Section of the Church is anomalous. In other places the number and fervour of her members is in proportion to the number and fidelity of her ministers. In that of which we speak, the contrary seems to be the case. Your correspondent desires to be understood to refer here exclusively to those localities where no clergyman resides, and where one scarcely ever visits. In regions adjacent to, and west of, the counties of Carleton and Lanark—the elysium of the lumberman, but the hotbed of spiritual rankness,—in those remote wilds, the solitary and adventurous under-shepherd, searching for his Master's flock, is astonished and delighted with the frequent welcomes of enthusiastic recognition with which he is greeted. "Surely," he involuntarily exclaims, "the Church is here, and I knew it not!"—The great forest—black, drear, and melancholy—is divided by the river Ottawa, which drains its swamps, and affords an outlet for the thousand streams and rivulets which wind through its expanse. Here and there, at varying intervals, the surface is dotted with clearances of various dimensions. Clusters of human dwellings, called villages, intrude on the general monotony, and the stillness of Nature is disturbed by the busy pursuits and loud contentions of the newly-arrived occupants. Here reign the fallen passions in unchecked luxuriance, and their invariable companions, social strife and spiritual schism,—and the ministers of both. But here, too, are faithful, loving sons of the Church, their faces anxiously turned towards her holy temple. They are poor and uneducated, and cannot ostentatiously "give a reason of the hope that is in them;" but they feel "the hope,"—it is a reality,—its witnesses dwell within—they are "the fruits of the Spirit." Amid the general corruption, the poor Churchman lives in quiet simplicity: amid the prevailing false liberality, he is not afraid to be illiberal to error. This is no fancy picture. It is a plain, uncoloured sketch of the living features of the Church, as seen in the re-

motte wilds, amid the ragings of heretical and schismatical elements. Nor are such cases rare.

Can anything be more affecting than to behold the poor struggling mother of an infant family, diverting her anxiety from the pressing cares incident to a semi-destitute condition, and waiting for days the visit of a clergyman to a distant part; stopping him, as he passes by her roadside hut, and joyfully greeting him, and begging him to baptize her children, having kept them for Christian baptism, in the hope that such an opportunity would offer; in the meantime trembling lest any of them should be taken from her before being "born again," and yet feeling, if not knowing, that the presbytery who occasionally passed her door, were not the duly authorized dispensers of such a grace.

Again, how can we sufficiently admire the faith or fidelity of the illiterate labourer, earning his bread from one of another persuasion, and uncheered by the presence of a single person of his own creed, resisting the pressing solicitations of those on whom he lives, to take advantage of the Dissenters' ministrations in the absence of those of the Church, and declaring that for thirty years (during which he had not seen a clergyman of the Church) he never even entered a meeting-house, content with what he could obtain of the Church in her prayer-book! To what is all this owing! To the vitality of Church principles! But is this a reason why it should be unshared? There is room at this moment for half-a-dozen travelling missionaries in this locality. They should be men of untiring zeal and unflagging energies, whose lives should be devoted to unceasing locomotion; men of patient will and constructive instincts, who should regard themselves as fathers of every Church member; identifying themselves with the interior life of each—with his cares and trials, his hopes and fears, his joys and sorrows. Such men would be cheered by a warm welcome, and supported with a free and generous liberality.

There at present thousands of Church people in this vast region unprovided with any religious service, daily lamenting their bereaved condition. It is time that they should be heard—that their existence should be known. [Grateful are we that at last we have an organ through which they can obtain a hearing.] The field is actually ripe for the sickle; the fruit is ready to drop into the hand. Where is the Church? What is she doing? Can she not find meat for her children, or, having it, why does she not feed them? Is she indeed a "nursing-mother," or only a step-mother, indifferent to their weal or woe?

On the Opeongo Road alone, in one section sixty families are now actually waiting from day to day for the Church to come and occupy the ground. Their children are growing up around them unbaptized. Almost daily there arrives at Renfrew, German Lutheran families, whose only asylum, of course, in this country is the Church. Last summer, fifty persons of this class arrived at the above destination in a single day! The settlement is increasing in every thing but the "one thing needful."

Now, the heart of the Church is the Bishop—a heart which, like every other, can propel the vital element only to a certain distance—hence the numbness of this region. IT WANTS A HEART OF ITS OWN! Moreover, let us see the Board of Missions in full operation. It is just the thing wanted. With these two agencies at work,—the Board of Missions the machine, and the Bishop the engineer to preside over and regulate its movements, the remotest settler in this hitherto much neglected corner of the vineyard, may soon rejoice to find himself again reposing in the shade of the Church, and fostered in her maternal embrace.

Many an interesting evidence might be adduced of the cheering love still entertained for the Church by her people in these latitudes—a love which is intensified by the remembrance of her unity and harmony in contrast with the jangling of the surrounding sects.—I remain, yours, &c.

August 9th, 1860.

TO THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF SYNOD ON CHURCH MUSIC, &c.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to offer you a few words of humble advice, which nothing but a sense of duty to the Church would induce me to make bold to do.

I perceive by the last number of the *C. C. P.* that you have come to some understanding, though by no means final, (I have otherwise learned) as to the tunes you are likely to agree upon. These tunes and chants are for the use of such congregations as may think proper, and also for submittal to the consideration of the Provincial Synod, whenever it shall meet. A sub-Committee, also, consisting of the Chairman, and a couple of professional gentlemen, has been appointed to arrange the harmonies. The latter is a matter of the greatest possible importance, for, no matter how thoroughly good may be the tune you agree upon, its excellence may be almost totally destroyed by a faulty arrangement of the harmony, and thus all your labour be lost. I own that I look at professional men of music with some fear. Men, who not only compose tunes and services, but perform them in the congregation, in preference to what has been handed down to us by men of mark, may, if they be not restrained, be disposed to give some of their own harmonious lucubrations, instead of the originals. Were I upon such a Committee as yours, I should ask the members of sub-Committee to point out to me the tunes, (if any,) the harmonies of which they had been "dabbling" with, and then draw my pen across all such. I need hardly observe to a Church-music-Committee in the present day, that the harmonies should be SYLLABICALLY arranged through all the parts, and that there are certain church-chords, so to speak, that should never be allowed to give place to those belonging properly to profane music. Take this rule with you, and then neither yourselves nor the Church will have reason to regret it. Some of you are perhaps aware that at this moment there is a Musical Committee organized in the Church of the mother country, and composed of the soundest ecclesiastical musicians. It is no disparagement to your talents, considering your deficiency of opportunities compared with their immense advantages, to say that your collection must be regarded as only a transitional one. Yet, as such, it may do immense good, by sweeping out the enormous amount of downright rubbish, that has, by degrees, crept unawares into use in the Church.

I remain, gentlemen of the Committee,

Your obedient servant,

OUTIS OLDSTYLE.

Toronto Markets.

CANADIAN CHURCH PRESS OFFICE,
Wednesday, August 22nd, 1860.

The supply of Fall Wheat, new and old, has been only about 1,500 bushels. The highest price realized for old was \$1.24, and for new, \$1.20 per bushel. Middling samples sold at from \$1.10 to \$1.14, and inferior at from \$1 to \$1.07. Some of the new wheat is very good; but the medium and lower samples are not of so good corresponding qualities.

There has been very little Spring Wheat brought into market since our last. Prime samples fetch \$1.10; other qualities from \$1 to \$1.05 per bushel.

The supply of Oats has been good, and prices remain steady at our last quotation—32c. to 33c.

There is little change to note in Flour. Small quantities of new have commenced to come in, but millers have not yet done much in this article. Flour from new wheat making extra superior, has been offered at \$7.75 per barrel, but no sales could be effected at this figure. Prices may be quoted as follows: Superfine, \$5.15 to \$5.20; Fancy, \$5.30 to \$5.40; Extra, \$5.20 to \$5.00; Double Extra, \$4.10 to \$4.25 per barrel.

The supply of Hay has fallen off. Prices took a sudden start, and went up to \$15 per ton; the range being from that down to \$10.

There have been some extra Cattle on the market during the week, for which \$6 per 100 lbs. was paid. What is usually considered as first class, sold at from \$4 to \$4.50; inferior at from \$3 to \$3.50. The supply of all sorts is good.

The demand for Sheep and Lambs is good,—the former bringing \$3.50 to \$4.50 each; and the latter from \$1.65 to \$2.25 each.

Calves are scarce and in demand, at from \$5 to \$6 for the best, and \$3 to \$4 for common.

Advertisements.

FOUND!

A COPY of "LATHBURY'S HISTORY of the BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER," was found in St. George's School Room, Toronto, after the late Synod.—The owner can have it by applying to Messrs. LOVELL AND GIBSON, Office of the Canadian Church Press, Toronto.

RUDIMENTS OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

Just Published,

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

Price 75 cents.

For Sale at R. & A. MILLER'S, Bookellers, Yonge Street, Toronto.

PRIVATE SCHOOL IN HAMILTON,

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REV. J. G. D. MCKENZIE, M.A.

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Day Pupils £15 do.

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

There are Vacancies for two or three Boarders.

Mr. McKenzie is occupying the OLD PARSONAGE, opposite Christ Church,—a commodious house in an open and pleasant situation Hamilton, 15th August, 1860.

Advertisements.

MESSRS. FULLER & JONES,
ARCHITECTS,
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WILLIAM HAY,
Ecclesiastical Architect,
CORNER OF CHURCH AND QUEEN STREETS,
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- Ship Chandlery, Fireproof Safes, Patent Mangles, Iron Joint Redsteeds.

Toronto, June, 1860.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, BROOKVILLE.

MRS. T. D. CAMPBELL'S SCHOOL will RE-OPEN September 10th. A few Vacancies for Pupils.

Religious instruction kindly given by the Rev. Dr. LEWIS, to whom, with the Friends of her Pupils, Mrs. Campbell begs to refer.

Brockville, August 1st, 1860.

CORNWALL County Grammar School.

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

Their studies at home will be superintended either by the Principal or his Assistant.

Terms made known on application.

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PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MR. W. IRWIN, A.M. of Cambridge, England, will RE-OPEN HIS SCHOOL, at his Residence, 13, William Street, Toronto, On MONDAY, the 20th of August;

But Scholars will be received at any time, and charged only from the day of admission.

The course of instruction will embrace all the branches of an English education, together with the Classics and Mathematics.

The fees, payable invariably in advance, will be For Day-Boys \$10 per Quarter.
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References permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the Rev. the Chief Superintendent of Education; the Provost of Trinity College; and the Rector of the Model Grammar School.

Toronto, August 15th, 1860.

Advertisements.

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- The Revival System and the Parable of the Legion; or, Feigned Excuses. Paper, 20 cents; cloth 0 27 1/2
- The Sacrament of Responsibility. Paper 0 12 1/2
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- The Children's Tune Book; a collection of Music for Sunday Schools. Part I. For Advent, Christmas, and Epiphany. \$3 50 per 100.
- Do. do. Part II. For Lent, Easter, and Trinity. \$3 50 per 100.

For Sale by HENRY ROWSELL, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto: Printed and Published for the Committee of The Canadian Church Press, by LOVELL AND GIBSON.—WEDNESDAY, August 22, 1860.