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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 8, 1860.

[No. 12.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### CANADA

#### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

#### THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY AND THE MISSION BOARD OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

This Board held its first meeting yesterday (Tuesday), at eleven o'clock, a.m., under the presidency of the Ven. the Archdeacon of York, who delivered over to the Board the minute-book of the late Sustentation Fund Committee, and entered into a full explanation of the affairs of that Committee. The Board then passed the following resolutions:—

1. Moved by the Rev. A. Palmer; seconded by the Rev. Dr. Bovell,—That the several District Branches of the Church Society be requested to inform the Secretary of the Mission Board, what is the amount of the fund in the hands of their respective treasurers applicable to the management of travelling missionaries; and further, to furnish the Secretary with a list of their missions and missionaries, and the stipends assigned to the latter; also what promises have been given to any townships at present unfurnished with missionary labour, that a missionary may be supplied to them.

2. That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to draw up such rules as may appear to them necessary for the government and regulation of the proceedings of the Mission Board, and to submit the same to the Board at its next meeting:—The Ven. Archdeacon Bothune, the Rev. S. Givens, the Rev. J. G. Geddes, the Rev. A. Palmer, and Dr. Bovell.

3. Moved by the Rev. Dr. Fuller; seconded by the Rev. A. Palmer,—Whereas the Church Society of this Diocese has promised the Simcoe District Branch the sum of £50 per annum, for the support of a travelling missionary; and whereas the Lord Bishop authorized the Rev. W. M. Ross to proceed to the Simcoe District as travelling missionary, with the promise that he should receive £37 10s. from the Sustentation Fund in the of the Central Board,—this Board of Missions hereby promises to pay the Rev. W. M. Ross the sum of £150 per annum, whilst labouring as travelling missionary in the Simcoe District, on condition of the District Board transmitting the sum of £62 10s. per annum to this Mission Board, for his support.

4. Moved by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, seconded by the Rev. S. Givens,—That whereas the Parent Society have granted the further sum of £50 per annum, towards the maintenance of a second travelling missionary in the Simcoe District,—Resolved, That the Board hereby guarantee such missionary from the date of his appointment, the annual salary of £150, on the payment to the board by the Simcoe District Branch, of the sum of £100 per annum.

5. Moved by the Archdeacon of York, seconded by the Rev. S. Givens, That whereas a balance from the Sustentation Fund has been placed at the disposal of the Board, and whereas the Rev. Thos. Leach is one of the claimants upon the said Fund,—The Rev. T. Leach being now disabled.—Resolved, That the usual payment of \$150 per annum, be continued to him.

6. Moved by Dr. Fuller, seconded by Dr. Bovell, That in order to afford this Board the means of fulfilling their obligations to missionaries who have received aid from the Sustentation Fund now transferred to this Board, and of the more effectually meeting the applications for extending missionary operations in this diocese, the Lord Bishop be respectfully requested to appoint a general collection throughout the diocese, in aid of the Mission Fund, on the day of the proposed General Thanksgiving, or the Sunday immediately following it.

7. Moved by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, seconded by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, That this Board adjourn, to meet again, on the second Wednesday in October.

On the express recommendation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of York, it was ordered that the stipend now paid to the Rev. Thomas Leach should be continued, that excellent clergyman having been overtaken by illness which incapacitates him from all duty.—A very interesting discussion occupied the meeting for some time, resulting in the entire recognition of the principle that the most destitute portions of the diocese shall be first considered.—The Rev. T. B. Read, of Orillia, has the honor of claiming the

first missionary under this Board for the country back of his mission, and he certainly deserves the success which attended his strenuous efforts, put forth to convince the Board that his claim was just and unanswerable. We beg to call attention to the fact here patent to them:—The Mission Board has commenced its work and is already sending out two missionaries, it is therefore for the diocese to say how many more shall be sent. Two are immediately wanted for Renfrew, let the church people in that destitute settlement say how much they are ready to give, and let every churchman come forward and help these people;—no church, no church service for thirty years.

#### MISSION FUND—APRIL, 1859.

Amount received on this account £313 9s. 2d.

Collections .....	£218 9 11
Interest .....	02 5 0
Received after report was printed last year ...	32 14 3

#### EXPENDITURE FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Rev. P. Jacobs.....	£60 0 0
“ J. Langtry .....	30 0 0
“ E. H. Baker .....	60 0 0
“ H. Flood, for Interpreters .....	12 10 0
“ A. H. Mulholland, for Mr. Angus .....	25 0 0
“ C. Drinkwater.....	12 10 0
“ J. Davidson.....	25 0 0
“ G. W. White .....	50 0 0
“ S. Briggs.....	28 2 6
“ S. Houston .....	25 0 0
H. C. Hogg, Schoolmaster to Muncey Indians...	12 10 0
Insurance on Manetowahning Church .....	5 0 0
Home District .....	100 0 0
Rev. Dr. O'Meara's travelling expenses .....	13 10 0
“ A. Jamieson, for P. Jacobs.....	28 2 6
Taxes.....	10 19 0

£498 4 4

The following districts have expended within their bounds.

Goro and Wellington District .....	£316 5 0
Niagara District .....	100 0 0
Home District.....	100 0 0

£1014 9 4

Amount for which the fund is responsible for the coming year:

Rev. G. W. White .....	£50 0 0
“ P. Jacobs.....	60 0 0
“ E. H. M. Baker.....	30 0 0
Insurance on Manetowahning Church .....	5 0 0
Rev. J. Davidson.....	25 0 0
“ J. Langtry .....	30 0 0
Taxes—say .....	11 0 0

£211 0 0

Home District .....	£100 0 0	} Conditionally.
Simcoe .....	100 0 0	
Goro and Wellington .....	50 0 0	

There is a balance against this fund of £196 1s. 5d., which it is hoped will be made up in July.

To credit of Fund, August 1st, 1860. ....	£84 10 9
Invested .....	1066 0 0

(CIRCULAR.) Toronto, August 8, 1860. Reverend and dear Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to you the following Resolution passed by the Board of Missions at their meeting yesterday, and would beg to say that the Board would be much gratified by your early compliance with the request it contains. I remain, dear Sir, faithfully yours, A. N. Bothune, Chairman. To the Chairmen of the District Branches of the Church Society.

Resolved,—“That the several District Branches of the Church Society be requested to inform the Secretary of the Mission Board what is the amount of the funds in the hands of their respective treasurers applicable to the payment of travelling missionaries, and further to furnish the Secretary with a list of their missions and missionaries, and the stipends assigned to the latter, also what promises have been given to any townships, at present unsupplied with missionary labour, that a missionary shall be furnished to them.”

P. S.—Address to the Secretary of the Church Society, Toronto, C. W.

The first of August last being "Emancipation Day," was celebrated with great spirit by the coloured citizens of Toronto. As usual they attended service at the Cathedral, where an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. H. J. Gracet, the Rector.

PORT TRENT. — On the 6th ultimo, the anniversary festival and picnic of the Sunday Schools of St. George's Church, Trenton, was held according to the established usage. Those schools, consisting of the original one of St. George's and that of the Mission School of St. John the Evangelist, opened on Advent Sunday last, on the west side of the river, met at the school of the latter, and then with appropriate flags and banners, and headed by the Rev. Wm. Bleasdel and the active superintendent of St. John's Sunday School, to whom it owes principally its present flourishing state, (Mr. R. Morrow, proceeded to the beautiful grave on the east side of the river. Here under the active management of J. F. Flindale, Esq., Churchwarden, the ladies of the congregation had made sumptuous preparation for their entertainment as is their wont. The children having regaled themselves to their hearts' content, spent the remainder of the day in various sports, and in which they were joined by the elder members of the assemblage with right good will. Amongst their visitors were the Rev. G. A. Anderson and Miss Anderson of the Mohawk Parsonage.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston and Sir George Cornwall Lewis, have perhaps done wisely in withdrawing the religious clause of the Census Bill. It was desirable that correct statistics of religious belief should be substituted for the illusory returns of 1851, but an unscrupulous party might have defeated this object in the working out of the measure, and one great object at least has been attained by the ventilation of the subject. The returns of 1851 have been thoroughly discredited. Mr. Baines, in defending their accuracy, admitted that the numbers of the Roman Catholics had somehow been given to the Latter Day Saints! But even if the details had been accurately worked out, the method, as Lord Palmerston observed, was radically vicious. The noble Lord fairly clenched the arguments when he said that that opposition was founded upon sentiment, rather than upon any reason that could be stated. Every one felt that there was a reason believed, which could not be stated—namely, that the Dissenters had succeeded in obtaining false statistics, which were favorable to them, and that they were determined to resist any attempt to obtain correct statistics which would be favourable to the Church. In Ireland, where the Established Church is confessedly in the minority, the clause is to be retained. It is to be noted in passing, that the Government accepted without remonstrance, the assertion that they are kept in power by the Dissenters.—*Guardian*.

We are glad to see that Pugin is to have a monument, that justice is to be done to the memory of a man who not only taught us to prize and appreciate the exquisite remains of mediæval art, which meet us in every thorp and hamlet of our beautiful country, but who has also revived many a good old English feeling which was growing cold. But we are still more glad that this monument is to be worthy of its subject. Pugin's life was spent in endeavoring, in no sordid or mercenary spirit, to spread the principles of the art he loved. The proposed monument will perpetuate his labours. It is to consist of a Travelling Studentship, to enable the holder to visit and draw the models of ancient architecture, which are so profusely scattered over the United Kingdom.

The mission to Central Africa, which, up to a short time ago, was known by the name of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission, has lately as our readers are aware, added the name of Dublin, to those of the two English Universities. It has now received a further reinforcement from Durham, the name of which University is in like manner to be incorporated into the title. Thus Archdeacon Mackenzie is now the head of the Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham Mission to Central Africa; the arrangements necessary for the home management of the mission being modified so as to give each of the four Universities a precisely similar share of importance. It is hoped not only that a great accession of funds may flow in to the mission purse in consequence of this change, but that the two newly added Universities may be able to supply that which the older ones have as yet failed in supplying, at least to a sufficient degree. The facts still remain as stated by Archdeacon Mackenzie in a late letter published in this Journal. One clergyman, and one only, has as yet taken his own in his lot with the adventurous chief. Is this all the four Universities can do?

The venerable and blind Dean of Bangor, who is now on a visit at Aberdare, South Wales, is actively engaged in preaching, examining schools, &c., and has taken a class at the Sunday-school, during his stay at the place.

The Archbishop of York preached his farewell sermon to his neighbours at Bishop Auckland, in St. Anne's Chapel, last Sunday. The ceremony of enthroning the new Archbishop, will take place in York Minster, on Friday.

ST. GEORGE'S IN-THE-EAST.—There at length appears to be some hope that the unhappy disturbances in the parish of St. George's-in-the-East, will be brought to a satisfactory termination. Mr. Bryan King has obtained leave of absence for twelve months. His place will be taken by the Rev. Septimus Hansard, who has been long employed as a hard-working curate, in one of the districts of Marylebone.

The venerable Bishop of Exeter has lately arrived at the College, Durham, from his seat near Torquay, for the purpose of keeping his term of residence, as Canon in the Cathedral. His Lordship is in the enjoyment of his customary good health, and attends service daily, at the Cathedral.

The Rev. Dr. Miller has resumed open-air services at Birmingham, with very good effect. "Nearly all the listeners," says a local paper, "are men of the artisan and labouring class, who remain, with scarcely an exception, to the close, and manifest not only interest, but in some cases strong inward feelings. During the concluding prayer, the greatest decorum has prevailed. The preacher stands on the pulpit presented to him by the working men." A series of special services, five in number, was concluded on Sunday, at King's Norton, and have been well attended by the working classes.

A Lay Memorial on the increase of the Episcopate has been published; it is addressed to Lord Palmerston. It is a carefully-written document, and shows much practical acquaintance with the working of the Church, and the nature of her wants. It alludes to the elastic character of the Episcopate in America and the British Colonies, where Bishops can be increased according to the wants of the population; and it urges the great benefit which must arise from a more close and frequent intercourse than is now practicable between a Bishop and the Clergy and Laity. "It has been found by experience, both at home and abroad, that whenever a new episcopal see has been established the number of parochial Clergy has been much increased, and the efficiency of the parochial system proportionately augmented, and pious and charitable institutions have been greatly multiplied." The memorialists do not contemplate any increase of the number of Bishops in Parliament, and they are of opinion that an income of £3000 per annum would suffice for any new episcopal see, as long as its Bishop was not called on to engage in Parliamentary duties. They encourage the hope of extensive voluntary contributions. They then point out some dioceses which specially need subdivision, as London, Exeter, and Durham. St. Albans and Bristol are referred to as being desirable centres of new bishoprics. The memorial concludes as follows: "Other dioceses might be mentioned which need subdivision. We consider, however, that the inhabitants of those dioceses are parties most competent to express an opinion on this subject; and that, if they are desirous of such a subdivision, local contributions would not be wanting, when once the necessary powers may have been given by Parliament for the erection of additional sees. With this view her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of cathedral and collegiate churches recommended, in the year 1855, "That a permissive Bill should be framed and introduced into Parliament (similar to the Act 31 Hen. 8, c. 9), empowering her Majesty and her Majesty's successors to divide any diocese, under certain conditions of territory and population; and with the consent of the Bishop, where it proposed to effect the division before the avoidance of the see." This recommendation of her Majesty's Commissioners, among whom were the two Archbishops and the late Bishop of London, and the present Bishops of Durham and Oxford, appear to your memorialists to deserve attentive consideration; and since, as they understand, your Lordship on a recent occasion expressed an opinion, in which they entirely concur, that any question of episcopal extension ought to be considered with reference to the country at large, they would earnestly entreat your Lordship either to introduce into Parliament or to support such a legislative measure as may enable her Majesty's subjects, who desire an extension of the Episcopate, to profit by such an exercise of the Royal supremacy in constituting additional sees at home, as has already been called into action, and is now in operation with very beneficial results, secular and spiritual, in the colonial dependencies of the British Crown."

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

The *Niede* complains that the French Bishops have arrogated to themselves the power of dismissing a *curé* from his cure, without assigning a cause, contrary to the canons and liberties of the Gallican Church. The *modus operandi*, we believe, is this:—The Bishop will not institute a clerk, without having first received his resignation of the benefice in writing. This document is kept as a rod in pickle, for the back of the Incumbent, should he afterwards presume to differ from the Episcopal opinions. Might not the Bishop of London adopt the plan of his right reverend brethren over the water? It would supersede the necessity for his proposed bill for substituting his own *dictum* for the law of the Church.

The Reformed Church of France, so far as the city of Paris is concerned, has just come under an important regulation. Paris has been divided into three parishes, that of the Oratoire, that of Pentemont, and that of Ste. Marie. To each of these, two pastors are attached (not including suffragans), and each of them is divided into two sections. As we understand it, each pastor will be responsible for the cure of souls within his own section, but if requested, he may perform any function in any other of the sections. The whole of Paris proper is included in these parishes; those portions of the city which have been recently annexed, are divided into two parishes, to each of which a chapel of ease is attached. What effect this step towards a more complete organisation may have upon the establishment or development of the Reformed faith in Paris remains to be seen. But it is by no means unlikely that, if it is satisfactory, the principle may be extended and applied to some of the provinces.

The new ecclesiastical constitution has also been introduced in Prussia, where it has been adopted by 659 congregations out of 683.

The movement of the Protestants in Hungary still continues, and their determination appears all but certain to lead to a concession of all they demand, or at least to a connivance on the part of the Government which will leave them in the enjoyment of what they regard as their right,—the power of self-government.

The correspondent of a daily contemporary writes as follows, respecting the refractory clergy prosecuted by the Sarlinian Government: "Our latest information from Rome describes the Holy Father as almost mad with rage against Victor Emmanuel, the Piedmontese Government, and Cavour in particular, in consequence of the determined energy of the latter in proceeding against the Archbishops, Bishops, Canons, and priests who have openly defied the law of the state. The tribunal of Forli condemned the Bishop of that diocese to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs; that of Bologna sentenced the Vicar of the Archbishop, Monsignore Rata, to three years' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000 francs; that of Piacenza punished the Bishop with fourteen months' imprisonment, and 1,300 francs; his Vicar-General to one year, and 1,000 francs, and all the Canons belonging to the same cathedral, with one exception, to six months' imprisonment, and 500 francs fine." It may be remarked that Forli and Bologna are in Romagna, and Piacenza is in Parma.

## General Intelligence.

### CANADA.

The County Council of Kingston have voted \$500 to be expended for the reception of the Prince of Wales in that city. They have also voted an address to be read when he visits the ancient capital of Upper Canada.

It would appear by our exchanges that Chatham is to be the future residence of a Roman Catholic Bishop, and that the diocese over which he will preside will include the Counties of Northumberland, Gloucester, Bédouche, and, perhaps, Victoria. The Rev. James Rogers of St. Mary's has been appointed to this high office under the title of Bishop of Chatham.

The people of Upper Canada seem to be all alive and remarkably active in making preparations for the coming election of legislative councillors. Six members are to be returned, this autumn, to that august body. The election will probably come off some time in September. The writs are to be issued on the first of September, and made returnable on the first Tuesday in November.

At a late meeting of the officers of the various Masonic Lodges, held in Toronto, it was resolved to erect a Triumphant Arch across King Street, from Toronto Street, during the stay of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A very beautiful design was submitted by G. W. Storm, Esq., which seemed to meet with the general approval of the meeting.

At a meeting of the members of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of this city, on Thursday evening, 2nd August, arrangements were made for a grand regatta, to come off during the stay of His Royal Highness in Toronto. It is anticipated that it will be on a magnificent scale, and such as has not before been witnessed in these parts. A great inducement will be held out to owners of yachts to bring their vessels from all parts, as it is expected that the prizes offered will be on a very liberal scale.

The construction of water works for the City of Ottawa is being agitated among the citizens.

Mr. A. W. Schweiger has been put forward as a candidate for the St. Clair Division, in opposition to the Hon. Malcolm Cameron.

WOODSTOCK.—We have information from good authority that the Town of Woodstock will be honored by a visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his tour westward. The committee of arrangements for his reception, we understand, have commenced operations, and we have no doubt every thing will be done to make the reception creditable to the loyal Town of Woodstock, and worthy so distinguished a visitor. A programme of the proceedings will be issued in good time to put the whole inhabitants of the County of Oxford in possession of a knowledge of one of the greatest events that has or can occur in the annals of our country.

We regret to learn that while E. Deedes, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Norfolk, was about leaving Woodstock for Simcoe, on Monday afternoon last, he was thrown out of his carriage, falling on his head, and lay insensible for about fifteen minutes. Immediate assistance was at hand, and on recovering sensibility, Mr. Deedes was utterly unconscious of what had happened him. It is hoped that no serious consequences will follow, although he narrowly escaped very serious injuries.

The Prince of Wales Celebration Committee at Montreal has engaged the services of Mr. Strakosch, who is to have associated with him Patti, Brignoli, and some other of the best singers, to give one hour's concert at the Ball Building, the night after the ball, in honor of the Prince of Wales. They pay him \$2,500, a decent sum considering the short time required to earn it.

The London Daily Post, of the 18th, says positively that the Government disallows in toto the transfer of the Galway Line contract to the Canadian Company.

To be aides-de-camp to the Queen, with the honorary title of colonel in the army: Col. the Hon. Sir Allan Napier MacNab, Bart., commanding 7th military district, Upper Canada; Col. the Hon. Sir Etienne Paschal Taché, commanding 2nd military district, Lower Canada.

The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec to the 21st July of the present year was 5,879, an increase of 494 over the corresponding period of last year.

The County Council of Lennox and Addington have voted \$500 to be expended in the reception of the Prince of Wales.

The Quebec Gazette says that the Hon. Mr. Cartier has subscribed £50 to the fund for the defence of the Pope's dominions.

The Chronicle says:—"If all the vessels are to call at St. Johns, it will at least add one full day, we suspect, to the length of the voyage to Quebec—a prospect very far from being satisfactory to us."

The suite accompanying His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to Canada, consists of the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Major General the Hon. H. Bruce, Governor to the Prince; Major Teesdale, and Capt. George Grey, Equeries; Dr. Ackland, and the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's household.

### ENGLAND.

EXCHANGE.—Parliament has been apprised by Mr. Gladstone that a tax on spirits is the only new imposition which will be asked for between this and next April. The paper duty, which it has been refused to remit, is to be applied towards the expenses of the China war. Lord Fernoy on Tuesday, made an attempt to follow up the resolutions of Lord Palmerston by a motion for committing the House of Commons to "action," but the Premier moved "the previous question," which Mr. Disraeli described as a "shabby" course. It was, however, carried by a majority of 39. The great measure of the Session (the Bankruptcy Bill) has been withdrawn, as also has the London Corporation Bill. In other respects the Parliamentary week has not been very interesting; but the Commons have been sitting most patiently and perseveringly, and trying to get on with the huge arrears of business, which accumulates fearfully about this period of Session, and calls for the fatal Herulian operation which Lord Palmerston is now meditating.

The total sum for the Chinese war is £3,800,000. Of this £500,000 was provided in February last, leaving the balance to be provided for now. "If," said Mr. Gladstone, "the House should determine to use the paper duties, which it has decided to repeal, they would yield about £700,000 in the portion of the financial year under consideration. A further sum is to be raised by an additional 1s. 11d. per gallon on ardent spirits now chargeable by Customs or Excise. If no diminution of consumption took place in consequence of the rise of price that will follow the augmented duty, British spirits alone would yield £2,252,000 a-year; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes a large deduction for smaller sales and greater dilution, and assumes that the net pounds of this additional tax will be only one million a-year on home spirits, or £65,000 up to the 1st of April, 1861. During the same period he hopes to get from foreign spirits about £400,000, and the further sum required is to be composed of a surplus balance in his hands of £261,000, and of a supplementary pull upon the treasury, which he intimated could, without the imposition of more taxes, afford what was required."

The guarantee fund subscribed now amounts to £335,800. It is understood that the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1861 are willing to grant the use of a part of their estates in South Kensington for the exhibition, and that a portion of the buildings to be erected will be permanent, available for future exhibitions of art and industry.

Captain Allen Young, and the officers of the Fox, which was announced to sail on Tuesday, for the purpose of surveying the route of the proposed North Atlantic Telegraph, were entertained at a grand banquet by the Mayor of Southampton, on the evening of the 14th inst. Many distinguished men of science were present on this deeply interesting occasion, and on all hands the greatest confidence was expressed in the practicability of this new and daring project. Dr. Rae, the celebrated Arctic explorer, and Colonel Shaffner, will accompany Captain Young in the Fox.

The following brief statement of an important discovery made during the eclipse has been received by telegraph from an English agent attached to the expedition which proceeded to the north east of Spain.—"Miranda, July 18. "Our success has been complete. We have two photographs of red flames, which prove that they belong to the sun, and many photographs of other phases."

Lord Clyde arrived at Dover on Wednesday afternoon, at a quarter past three o'clock, in the mail-packet Alliance, which crossed from Calais, on his return home from India.

The miniature battle which drew such a crowd of spectators to the beautiful neighbourhood of Chichester last Saturday that one might have feared the Derby Day returned, passed off with considerable success, in spite of a formidable delay which intervened between the hour fixed for its commencement and the time when it began. The volunteers did their duty well, and the precision and regularity of the men entitled them to decided praise.

On Wednesday the Lord Mayor's dinner to Her Majesty's Ministers took place in the Mansion House, and passed off with the greatest éclat. It was an unusually brilliant affair. Lord Palmerston spoke well and to the hearts of all present, by saying that the old reproach of commerce weakening the spirit of a nation had been for ever done away with by the fact of the 139,000 volunteers who have offered themselves for the defence of their country.

We have authority to state that Her Majesty has been pleased to intimate her intention to hold a review of volunteer corps at Edinburgh, on the 7th August. The commanding officers of corps desiring to attend must intimate their wish to the Secretary of State for War, through the Lords-Lieutenants of their respective counties before the 1st August, and they will then be admitted as far as space and numbers will permit. Immediately after receiving this application each corps will be informed whether it will be possible to accept the offer.

A Liverpool contemporary asserts that Garibaldi's agents in that town have succeeded in purchasing "some" fine vessels, one of them being a screw of 1,500 tons, provided with ample stores. The Dictator's friends appear to be well supplied with money. They "are said to have especially admired a stock of 23,000 rifles," and are represented as anxious to obtain a siege train with heavy guns of recent manufacture.

(For remainder of General Intelligence see page 6.)

# The Canadian Church Press.

TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1860.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 14th.

8   W   .....	Jer. 43	Arts 6	Jer. 41	Jer. 11
9   Th   .....	43, 44	7	47	12
10   F   .....	45	8	48	13
11   S   .....	46	9	49	14
12   Sat   .....	47	10	50	15
13   S   10th Sunday aft. Trinity	Kings 21	11	Kings 22	James 1
14   M   .....	Jam. 2	12	Jam. 3	2
15   Tu   .....	4	13	4	3

### ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST AN EXEMPLAR TO CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.

In the present state of the controversy between the Bishop of Huron and the Corporation of Trinity College, we cannot do better than strongly recommend to the perusal of our readers, a Sermon lately preached by the Provost of Trinity College, and published by our Church Bookseller, as being a very fair specimen of the teaching of the College, both in its doctrinal and practical aspect.

To those gentlemen who enjoyed the privilege of hearing this Sermon, a debt of gratitude is due for its publication, by those who were not present. To the Reverend Preacher something more than gratitude is due for the quiet yet manly tone of Christian fortitude and earnest zeal which pervades this admirable discourse. It is well known to those who have been in the habit of hearing the Provost preach, that there is much more in his sermons than appears upon their mere delivery. They do not deceive the ear, and mock the understanding by an empty sound. They will bear reading; and the oftener and the more attentively they are read, the more they will surprise by their depth of thought, their clearness of arrangement, and the precision and chasteness of their language. It is very evident the Provost is a man who writes because he thinks and feels, and not one of those who torture their empty brains, and ransack heaven and earth for metaphors, because they have to write or preach. These are to be found in quite sufficient numbers, and not so very far off. They do not come, we may flatter ourselves and thank the Provost, to any very great extent from Trinity College, Toronto. But it is not so much with his style, or with the depth and vigour of his thoughts, that we have to do, as with the genuine spirit of faith and loyalty which is apparent throughout this Sermon. The faith of one who knows whom he has believed, and the loyal trust of one who is persuaded that He is able to keep that which His servants have committed unto Him against that Day. Dark indeed are the days when those in high places in society, in the Church, or in the State, give evidence of a faltering distrust in the great fact of God manifest in the flesh, and revealed in His Holy Church, a distrust which sees only defeat in the future, a profitless struggle against the Powers of Darkness, and the Prince of this World. It is a sad day for the Church when even the successors of the Apostles would rather lower the Church to the world, than bring the world up to the Church; when the dictates of popular expediency are made the test of ecclesiastical discipline and religious morality. But it is refreshing, on the other hand, to feel that in the main the Episcopate in our branch of the Catholic Church is true to the Catholic faith, and that they know how to gather round them men like the Reverend Preacher of this Sermon—men of hearty zeal, profound humility and true courage—men who will go forth calmly yet unflinchingly against the giant of worldly wisdom and Sadducean indifference. For, as the Provost observes, the contest must come—has even now commenced—between the Church, with high and holy faith and morality on the one hand, and the world with its imperfectly disguised atheism and lax morals on the other. And it need

not surprise us to find those even of the household of faith, who are from within seconding the efforts of those who from without are crying "down with it, down with it, even to the ground." It is also significant that one of the earliest points of attack, too feebly defended by those who are watchmen upon the walls of Zion, should be that mysterious rite whereby is typified the union between Christ and His Church. If we are to be ridiculed and persecuted for holding fast to the sacramental connection between Christ and His members in the Church which is His body—so let it be—it has been so before; and we are not better than our fathers. Only let us imitate them in their loyalty and fidelity—imitate them in the holiness of their example, and we shall be carrying on the work which they carried on—suffering for the truth's sake, and the truth *must* prevail. Only it is sad to find ourselves betrayed by those who ought to be foremost in the defence of the truth as it is in Jesus. It is mournful to find those in positions of influence, holding a partial gospel, believing in a divided Christ, and so publicly, and with every circumstance of aggravation oppugning the noble Institution, whose principle from its commencement has been to teach the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Against conduct such as this it becomes every true churchman to enter his protest. Union is strength, and they who thus wound the unity of our Church must be deemed as having an evil will at Zion. God alone can change their hearts—He alone can entirely bring to naught their councils. But upon us devolves the duty of doing what we can to counteract under God the evil which has been done and is being attempted. Upon the Ministers of God it rests "constantly to speak the truth," and, if need be "patiently to suffer for the truth's sake"—upon all, "boldly to rebuke vice" both by our words and by our lives. And the noblest refutation which members of Trinity College can give to the slanders uttered against their Alma Mater will be, as their Provost has many and many a time told them, first to use all diligence of prayer and labour to hold the doctrine of God their Saviour; and then by their exposition of what they have been taught, both in public and private, to make it their great aim and study to adorn that doctrine in all things. So shall they, to adapt to their case the words of Bishop Horne—best give to the world some account of that time and those opportunities, which, by the providence of a gracious God, and the munificence of pious founders, they have enjoyed in the teaching and discipline, and the happy retirement of a College.

### THE CHURCH'S "ORDER FOR THE BURIAL OF THE DEAD."

While we fully concur in the propriety of adopting the principle of extra-mural interments, as a sanitary provision, specially requisite for cities, and for towns of considerable size, it is our duty as churchmen to protest against such funeral arrangements and such infringements of the burial service as are calculated to pain all right-minded members of our communion. Having been present at the solemnization of burials in the beautiful cemetery belonging to St. James' Parish, we have come to the conclusion that no actual necessity exists for parading hearse-horses throughout its consecrated limits, nor any for mutilating the Church's "Order for the Burial of the Dead" by wholly omitting the commencement of it. Both practices we conceive to be most unwarrantable innovations on the Church's order and usage. Brute-beasts are doubly out of place, if it be their introduction that misleads any of her clergy to suppose that their intercepting presence, causing unseemly separation between priest and people, can furnish an excuse for the atrocious habit of deliberately marring one of the finest services of our whole ritual. For our own part, we no more relish the sight of horses defiling through a consecrated cemetery, than of dogs through a consecrated building. Nor do we more

approve of our Bishop's examining chaplain mutilating the commencement of the burial service, than of his curtailing the ante-communion office. We most devoutly hope that the young men who pass their ordination examination under the direction of one who is himself so lax in paying due deference to the Church's solemn and unmistakable order, are otherwise too well-grounded in the plain details of future duty, to be seduced into unseemly innovation, by the force of an example which should be the model of propriety to the whole Diocese. Some few years ago, men felt amazed at the unparalleled audacity of a famous Popish practitioner of law, whose boast it was, never to have seen that Act of Parliament through which he could not manage to drive a Coach and Four. Few now are at all surprised at the cool assurance of any minister of the gospel, who wantonly walks over rubrics, and his Bishop's charges, and violently breaks through the Burial Service with the help of a Hears and Two. It is certainly to be deplored that in our cathedral city, any of the Clergy should allow themselves for a moment to suppose, that even the innovation of horses and hearses in burial grounds can possibly justify any self-willed mutilations of the prescribed Office of Interment. We are not aware that, elsewhere than in the neighbourhood of this city, there exists a Cemetery of the United Church of England and Ireland, into which hearses are systematically suffered to enter. We venture to assert, that the most uncultivated churchmen of our backwoods, would feel shocked at the idea of driving their cattle into a churchyard, into any of those consecrated spots where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Why, we ask, should the Church's well-known, ancient, and universal usages be dispensed with, the "*quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus?*" Why should not the corpse be borne to its burial by surviving brethren in solemn procession? What an interesting testimony to the Church of England's sense of propriety is to be found in her old churchyard, Litch-gates,—those amply roofed entrances where "the corpse,"—so recently a living temple of the Holy Ghost, is reverently laid on the accustomed bier till it be borne, not by harnessed horses but by human hands, either to the Church or to the grave. Thus would she have "all things done decently and according to Order." Her "Order for Burial of the Dead" commences in this wise: "The Priests and Clerks meeting the corpse at the entrance of the churchyard and going before it either into the Church or towards the grave, shall say or sing—I am the resurrection and the life saith the Lord. Ho that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and who so ever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. St. John xi. 25, 26. I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth. And though after my skin worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God: whom I shall see for myself, and mine eyes shall behold and not another. Job xix. 25, 26, 27. We brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out. The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord. I. Tim. vi. 7. Job i. 21." How sad to the sorrow, stricken heart must be the total omission of all these words of godly consolation! Even when "the Clerks," (alluded to in the rubric, that is, the singing clerks or choristers) are not present to assist "the Priest" in singing these opening anthems of our burial service, while the funeral procession is advancing to the Church or to the grave, and when the Priest alone is saying these solemn sentences of holy writ, how surely are Christian hearts touched, and all the better feelings within them stirred to their very depths.

It was the intention of the compilers of our prayer book that such should be the case; and we earnestly hope that St. James' Cemetery is the only churchyard in the Diocese, in which such

omission is permitted. Let the cemetery authorities look to these things, and have such painful anomalies prevented. Except it be in the case of those poor unfortunate ones, whose case we brought before our readers lately, these same authorities omit no part of "the Order for the collection of burial fees," surely then they should not take less heed that the Church "Order for the Burial of the Dead" be decently solemnized in every particular, and that the officiating clergy shall have no possible shadow of excuse for dispensing with such portions of the burial service, as are distinctly enjoined to be used without any exception whatsoever.

## Literature.

The *Christian Remembrancer* for July furnishes a candid view of the monastic life, in a notice of the "*Chronicles of Abingdon*," lately published. The "*Moral Character of Story-Books*" gives occasion for some excellent practical remarks. Congregationalism is held up in its startling effects, by an examination of the Congregational Year-Books for 1850 and 1860. It is shown from those documents that nearly one meeting-house in five is without a settled minister, and that the condition of many of those which are so provided is most deplorable. Some of the descriptions are, perhaps, exaggerated a little. There is an article on a *Native Christian Ministry* for our missions, of the proper sterling stamp; one on Miss Nightingale's "*Notes on Nursing*;" and also one on the great French work of M. De Broglie, on the "*First Christian Emperors*." But we pass on to that on "*Evening Communion*," in which a zealous attempt is made to stop the progress of what appears to the writer to be a dangerous innovation. We copy a passage, which will show the drift of the article:

"Evening Communion must involve two disastrous consequences. Of these, the first is a lowering of the conventional standard of sacramental preparation. Even in cases where the Holy Sacrament is received, say once a month, and then only after a late morning service, there is a species of consecration of the preceding hours in families which gives weight to religious considerations. The family prayers contain, it may be, a sacramental allusion. The breakfast-table, if attended, is, nevertheless, left earlier than usual. There is a restraint in conversation,—an eagerness to put serious topics forward. But this tension would not be kept up in such a family if the communion were deferred until the evening. Nothing would be left to represent the relaxation and cheerfulness of the Lord's-day, if its most solemn not were postponed until sunset, and the previous hours devoted to incessant preparation. Of course, exaggerated demands in religion, as in other matters, provoke exaggerated resistance. The consequence would be a large neglect of any sacramental preparation whatever. People would go to the Holy Sacrament, it may be, in great numbers, but just as they go to an evening service. They would carry with them minds which had been traversed by all the worldly associations which are inseparable from five or six o'clock of the evening of Sunday, do what you will. They would take faculties of which the first and freshest had been offered to others, or had evaporated through weariness, or had become impossible through repletion. Imagine a worthy squire rising from his wine after dinner to attend Holy Communion in the parish church. We forbear to dwell on the picture; but the case is not an impossibility; and it is certain to annihilate the lingering, indefinite, yet tenacious sense of what is due to their nearest act of approach to God which still prevails so generally among our people. And, secondly, evening Communion will tend to lower the popular standard of Eucharistic belief even more than that of Eucharistic preparation. They are intimately allied, we believe, with a Zwinglian propaganda. Even a Calvinist, if intelligent, ought to be afraid of them; for he imagines the faith of the receiver to consecrate as well as to claim the Presence received. He must be therefore anxious that that faith should be lively. A Churchman knows that the promise of Christ standeth sure, resting on a basis happily distinct from his own weakness and vacillation and numbness of spirit, and effecting its best through the inviolable power of an apostolical priesthood. How ever anxious he may be to make the best use of the gift of Heaven, he is well assured that it is given independently of himself. Not so Calvin. With him faith makes what it touches, and it cannot create unless it be strong, and fresh, and unimpeded. Of course a mere external covenant-act—a symbolic commemoration, involving nothing supernatural, nothing beyond the natural action of the memory, and imagination, and affections—might be respectably gone through at any time of the day. The question becomes one of social convenience when we descend to this Zwinglian stratum of religious misbelief, and we forbear to follow it. But late Communion, when ought to present difficulties to religious Evangelicals, must seem fatally inconsistent with the belief in that Presence which serious Churchmen seek and find at the altar. And, we unhesitatingly predict that when Churchmen are so unhappy as to yield to the present current of the popular pressure, their higher, better, fuller, truer belief in the blessed Sacrament will be subjected to a rude shock, and probably abandoned."

## University Intelligence.

**UNIVERSITY OF McGILL COLLEGE.**—The next Session of Arts of this University will open on the 5th September, under new circumstances as regards accommodation for classes. The increase in the number of students in the last Session has rendered necessary the removal of this Faculty from the rooms hitherto occupied in Burnside Hall, to the original College buildings at the head of McGill College Avenue. The centre building, which has been fitted up for this purpose, presents quite a new aspect, its long-unfinished front having been completed by the addition of a portico; and the interior has been arranged and finished in such a manner as to afford to the students conveniences for their work not previously enjoyed, and equal to those in any college building of the country. The apartments for students in the East wing have also been fitted up and placed under the charge of Rev. Prof. Cornish; so that students desiring this privilege may reside in the building, and enjoy all the advantages of an open and healthy situation, and of the beautiful grounds of the College. That the Governors of the University have thus been enabled to re-occupy, with prospects so encouraging, the old College buildings, should be a matter of congratulation to all friends of education, as the change must materially promote the interests of the University.

**BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.**—Michaelmas term commences, in the College, on 1st September, and in the "Junior Department and Grammar School," on the 24th August.

## Art and Science.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

This Association have met at Newport under the Presidency of Professor Hitchcock. The New York *Tribune*, in its report, gives the following names of some of the prominent members who are present:—Prof. Louis Agassiz; President C. C. Felton, Harvard College; Dr. B. A. Gould, jr.; Prof. W. B. Rogers; Prof. J. D. Whitney, Iowa; Messrs. Chauncey Wright, and J. E. Oliver, from the Nautical Almanac Office, and many others of lesser and greater note.

The public expectation is looking with much interest for the papers addressed from Prof. Leidy on the fossil animals of North America, from Prof. Bacho on the Gulf Stream, and from Prof. Henry on the Life and Services of Dr. Robert Hare.

The mathematicians of the Association regret very much the absence of Prof. Poirece, whose annual mental harvest is this year offered to the treasuries of British instead of American science. He has crossed the Atlantic in search of health and found new fame and honors among the scientific men of Great Britain.

Profs. Bacho and Henry have arrived, but Prof. Henry's brother, Alexander of Princeton, has not yet returned from Labrador, whither he went to observe the recent solar eclipse. It is hoped he may arrive before the session closes, and report some of the results of his journey.

From the West and South were present Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian, Prof. Bacho of the Coast Survey, President Hill of Antioch College, Dr. Wynne, Profs. Hackley and Loomis of New York, Prof. William B. Rogers and Isaac Lea of Pennsylvania, the Profs. Le Conte from South Carolina, Prof. Wilson of Canada, and many more.

## General Intelligence.

(Continued from page 5.)

**IRELAND.**—The 12th of July did not pass over without a serious breach of the peace in Ireland. The papers published on Saturday morning gave accounts from Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, where a collision took place, in which sixteen of the Roman Catholic party were wounded, two, it is feared mortally. One version of the affray is as follows:—Large parties of those connected with Orange societies or sympathising therewith, including women and children, entered Lurgan from the country districts, and were accompanied by fife and drums. There were several thousands in all, and they attended Divine services in the parish church, and afterwards separated to return to their respective homes. One of the parties, on arriving at about two miles and a half from Lurgan, was met at a place call Moyntagh, near Denyhall, by Roman Catholics, and a riot ensued. The disturbances having continued for some time, some of the Protestants returned to a house in the neighbourhood, and there procured fire-arms, with which they returned to the spot and fired at the Roman Catholics, sixteen of whom were wounded, and two of them (Thomas Murphy and Chs. McCann), are not expected to recover. The riot occurred near a Roman Catholic chapel. Ten arrests were made, some on the declaration of the dying men. An investigation was held in Lurgan, before Lord Lurgan, J. Hancock, Esq., and W. M. Miller, R.M., when five of the prisoners were discharged, two admitted to bail, and the other three committed for further inquiry. Great commotion and excitement prevail in Lurgan. The *Belfast Newsletter* says the Roman Catholics were the aggressors in this unfortunate affair, having assailed the other party with stones, and the *Belfast Whig* says that this assault was provoked by one of the Orangemen firing a shot at the cross of the Lurgan Chapel. In other places the anniversary was peaceably celebrated.

## EUROPE.

**DENMARK.**—The affair of the Danish Duchies seems now to become more and more threatening. Germany will not yield, and Denmark does not seem inclined to retreat an inch. It is reported that Prussia is about to call upon the Diet to enforce the federal decision, that is to say, armed intervention in favour of the Duchies forming a part of the German Confederation. At Copenhagen they are preparing for the worst. A democratic Cabinet, representing Scandinavian ideas, letters state, appears likely soon to take the direction of affairs, and the probability of a similar change at Stockholm is announced.

**SWEDEN.**—The King of Sweden was crowned as King of Norway, on the 20th ult., at Dramtheim, with great solemnity.

**SPAIN.**—MAURIT.—General Riera has died at Tetuan. General Mac-Rohan has been appointed Captain-General of the Philippine Islands. Senot Zavala has been appointed Minister of Marine.

**PRUSSIA.**—A Berlin letter of the 14th ult. says: "The English Minister of this Court, Lord Bloomfield, returned to Berlin this morning from England. The immediate cause of His Excellency's return was the approaching accouchement of the Princess Frederick William, on which occasion his presence will be officially required at Potsdam. This event is expected to take place in a very short time. Sir James Clarke, accoucheur to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, will be present, and is expected to arrive at Potsdam to-day or to-morrow, from London."

**FRANCE.**—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes,—"I hear that the Emperor of the French has authorized the formation of a National Rifle Association (*tir national*) like that in England. The person under whose direction it will be placed is M. Jules Gerard, the famous lion killer. It is expected that the National Guard, and such of the public as join the association, will soon become, under his training, expert sharpshooters."

It is positively stated that a perfect understanding exists between the Governments of England and France, in reference to the affairs of Syria.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon I. and the uncle of Napoleon III. was buried with great pomp in the Chapel of the Invalides, at Paris, on the 3rd of July. The ceremony was conducted throughout with all the *clat* of the present Empire, and nothing was wanting in the ensemble of the funeral to render it imposing to the multitude, at all times easily impressionable to grand displays.

**PAPAL STATES.**—ROME.—The Pope, in a Consistory held on the 14th ult., announced an allocation, energetically pronouncing against the Piedmontese Government on account of the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pisa, Imole, Faenza, and Piacenza, approving the conduct of these bishops, and designating the annexation of the Duchies and the Legations to Piedmont as an usurpation.—On the 13th, the French Ambassador had a long audience of His Holiness.—No other disturbances have taken place in the Umbrian Marches but at Todi, where the Sarlinian escutcheon had been erected and tricoloured flags hoisted. A detachment of pontifical troops arrived there, and imposed a fine on the commune, to be, however, reimbursed by the rioters.—Cardinal Wiseman's illness has become more serious.

**SICILY.**—On the 14th ult., Garibaldi, at the head of 3,000 men, effected a junction with Medici. On the next day, General Bosco, with 4,000 men and three guns, sallied forth from Messina, marching in the direction of Barcelona. A battle and an attack on Messina seem, therefore, imminent.

**PALERMO, JULY 10.**—The official Journal publishes the following note: On Saturday, Signori La Farina, Griselli, and Toti, were removed from Palermo by order of the Dictator. Griselli and Toti are Corsicans, affiliated to the police of the continent. The three were expelled for having conspired against order. The Government, which watches over public tranquillity, could not tolerate the presence of such individuals.—Another note says: The National Society, whose resources have been reduced since Garibaldi declined the presidency, has been rather a hindrance than an assistance to the Sicilian cause. July 12.—The two vessels which have passed over to Garibaldi are mercantile steamers. *Laloggia*, Laporta, and *Orsini*, remain in the Ministry. The state of things in Sicily inspires confidence.

On the night of the 11th of July, 800 foreign auxiliaries sailed from Genoa for Sicily, almost all of them from Romagna. On the 7th of July, the second instalment of Tuscan volunteers, under Colonel Langre, 400 strong, steaming per *Medea*, from Leghorn, to reinforce the division of Malenchini already landed at Palermo. This convoy carried stores and ammunition. Leghorn is likely to supersede Genoa as the starting port for Sicily.

The *Opinion Nationale* gives the following version of the causes which led to the expulsion of M. La Farina from Sicily:—M. La Farina had full powers from the Sardinian Government to assume the title of Royal Commissary as soon as the annexation to Sardinia was declared. Garibaldi, while advocating the annexation, thinks it advisable that his own Dictatorship should continue until the whole island is subdued. Finding that the presence of La Farina was detrimental to the cause, he ordered him off.

**NAPLES.**—July 17.—A conflict has taken place between the troops and the people, in consequence of a popular manifestation in favour of the refugees who had disembarked at Naples. Several persons were killed. It is stated that it was provoked by soldiers of the Royal Guard, who shouted, "The King for ever!" "Down with the Constitution!" Notwithstanding this demonstration, the King adhered to constitutional principles, and the Ministers, therefore, consented to remain in office.

The Ministry has been dismissed. The Commendatore de Martino only will remain in the new Cabinet.

July 14.—Patrols are constantly traversing the streets. The moderate party is full of apprehensions concerning the future course of events. An inspector of the former police was stabbed the day before yesterday, in the Strada di Toledo. Proclamations of Garibaldi and Sottombrini against the Bourbon dynasty, have been distributed here. The first one says,—"I am a Royalist, but prefer Victor Emmanuel, who will lead us against the Austrians."

**TURKEY AND THE EAST.**—Constantinople, July 7.—Fuad Pasha has been sent as Imperial Commissioner to Syria, to which country the Turk-

ish Government is sending considerable reinforcements. It is also sending corn to Beyrout.

**SYRIA.**—The *Moniteur* says the Sultan has addressed the following letter to the Emperor, under date of July 16.—“I have at heart that your Majesty should know with what grief I have learned of the events in Syria. Let your Majesty be convinced that I shall employ all my powers for establishing security and order in Syria, and that I shall severely punish the guilty parties, whoever they may be, and render justice to all. In order to leave no doubt whatever on the intentions of my Government, I have entrusted that important mission to my Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whose principles your Majesty is acquainted.”

A fearful massacre has taken place at Damascus. Five hundred Christians have been murdered, amongst whom is the Dutch Consul. The American Consul is wounded.

A letter from Beyrout of the 11th ult., states that the attack of the Druses on the Christians at Damascus, commenced on the evening of the 9th, when many men were killed, and many women carried off for the harems. It is said that the consulates were burned down, with the exception of the English Consulate. The French, Russian, and Greek Consulates took refuge in the house of Abdel-Kader. The attitude of the Turkish authorities was indecisive, and was rather injurious than useful to the Christians. 3,000 Turkish soldiers arrived to-day. The fears of the Christians are redoubled, and the Commissioners, Vely and Namick, are expected with impatience.

The *Daily News* correspondence from Beyrout comes down to the 1st ult., and is full of horrible details as to the previous massacres. The writer inveighs against the Turks, insisting on the complicity of the Government in the dreadful atrocities. A nominal list has been made of them, and up to the previous night, according to which the Druses had burnt and pillaged no less than one hundred and fifty-one Christian villages since the 29th of May last, while no less than from 75,000 to 80,000 Christian inhabitants of Mount Lebanon—many of whom were a month ago wealthy men, others in quite easy circumstances, and all strangers to anything like poverty or want—are homeless beggars, depending on actual charity for their daily bread. “Over and above the number of Christians slain in actual warfare, between 7,000 and 8,000 have been butchered—hacked to death would be the fitter term, as no butcher ever used in his calling half the cruelty of these bloodthirsty rascals—in cold blood by the Druses. And, besides this, more than 5,000 widows—who until this Druse campaign were happy wives and mothers—have lost their husbands, brothers, fathers, and all their male relatives, even to the male infants at the breast; and 1,600 children are now orphans. All these figures have been very carefully compared with others, and weighed in the balance of English (local) opinion before being given as facts. And after comparing, comparing, and digesting all I hear—after bringing my own four years’ experience in Syria to bear upon the subject—I am bound to say that I have considerably underrated the case. Moreover, fifty millions sterling would not pay for the towns, villages, hamlets, and silk factories destroyed throughout the mountain—all the property of Christians. There is, besides, a fearfully long list of convents, churches, and nunneries, belonging to the same people, all of which have been plundered and then destroyed by the Druses. In short, what commenced as a civil war between the two sects, can no longer be called by that name. For the last twenty days it has been nothing less than a wholesale massacre of Christians by the Druses, and a wanton destruction of all property belonging to the former by the latter.”

#### UNITED STATES.

**NEW YORK, August 1.**—The *Times*’ Washington correspondent refers to rumours of well organized movements in several Southern States for dissolution of the Union on Keitt’s plan, and agents have gone to Europe to ascertain what would be the course of England and France, on the establishment of a Southern confederacy.—The Great Eastern arrived this morning from Cape May.

**CAPE MAY, August 1.**—The Great Eastern arrived here at 8 o’clock this morning. She has 2,087 passengers. One steamboat accompanied her to the bar last evening. She got over the bar safely, at 12 minutes after 7 p. m., high tide, and had two feet to spare. She then started at full speed, the band playing. At Sandy Hook, the 80-ton anchor was secured with great difficulty. The sea was very smooth and light, and the vessel made a graceful roll of three degrees. Land was lost sight of at half-past 8 p. m. At this time the Highland lights were last seen, and there was a slight haze on the water, but a splendid moonlight. Among the passengers there was great grumbling in consequence of the scarcity of water. This was caused by the cock of a compartment having been left open, flooding the ice-house and store-rooms. A considerable quantity of produce and provisions was injured by this disaster, and food consequently became scarce. At night, 500 persons slept on the deck, which was rendered very unpleasant by a thick rain of cinders. The accommodations were very meagre. Not more than 100 women were on board. On the voyage, water was sold at 10 cts. a glass. An indignation meeting was held on board, and resolutions were passed, censuring the directors for the singular conduct of the officers towards the passengers. The Great Eastern starts for New York, at 6 o’clock to-night, and will reach there at 6 o’clock in the morning.

**THE SAN JUAN DIFFICULTY.**—Some correspondence explanatory of the circumstances which have led to the recall of General Harney for his officious interference with the affairs of the Island of San Juan, has been laid upon the table of the House of Commons. The first despatch is from Lord Lyons to Lord J. Russell, explaining the nature of General Harney’s proceedings, and enclosing a copy of that person’s orders, written at the headquarters in Oregon, and addressed to the officer commanding the detachment of American troops stationed at San Juan. In these orders, General Harney directs his subordinate to recognize the civil authority of Washington territory, and makes the significant remark that he is “satisfied that any attempt of the British commander to ignore the rights of the territory will be followed by deplorable results out of his power to control.” Admiral Baynes, the commander of Her Majesty’s naval forces in the Pacific, at once forwarded a copy of this document to Lord Lyons, who lost no time in addressing a remonstrance to the American Government. On June 8th,

we are happy to state, he was able to transmit a most satisfactory despatch which he had received from General Cass, the American Secretary of State. This high functionary frankly admits that General Harney’s proceedings were in direct violation of the arrangement which was made by his predecessor, General Scott, and he further states that General Harney has been recalled, and his orders revoked. This is certainly a strong proof that it is the desire of the American Government to deal with the question in a calm and friendly spirit.

#### Poetry.

[The accompanying song, composed for the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness to Canada, is being published by the Messrs. Nordheimer, of this city, and will very shortly be ready for sale. We would remark, that the words, the music, and the publication, are the production of three fellow citizens, and anticipate for them an extensive circulation, especially in Toronto.]

#### “WELCOME TO CANADA!”

DEDICATED TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

God bless our Queen for sending  
Her son across the sea!  
That gracious deed the token  
Of love to us shall be.  
And Canada doth welcome  
The heir to England’s throne,  
With heart of honest homage,  
A TRUE heart like his own.  
Then here’s a thousand welcomes  
To good Victoria’s son;  
Hurrah, hurrah, for Britain’s Prince,  
We bless him every one.

His royal birthright brought him  
Proud Cambria’s triple plume;  
With it to-day we mingle  
Our people’s modest bloom,  
The forest wreath, now verdant,  
When crimsoned o’er in death,  
Shall tell how love that’s loyal  
Glowe on till latest breath.\*  
Then here’s a thousand welcomes, &c.

Fair Science cast her “cable” †  
Our ocean ways across,  
To bind our land to Britain,  
And—all deplore the loss,  
But that which holds the vessel  
Of Albert to our strand,  
Doth bind our best affection,  
To dear old “Fatherland.”  
Then here’s a thousand welcomes, &c.

Should foes assail brave Britain,  
From wood and field we’ll send  
A few more “Queen’s own Hundredths”  
The homestead to defend.  
No width of wave shall part us,  
We’re ONE—by choice and “blood!”  
And that best bond “is thicker  
Than” ocean’s “water” flood.‡  
Then here’s a thousand welcomes, &c.

When home our Prince returneth  
Be this his tale to tell:  
He felt “at home” among us,  
And happy here could dwell,  
Where great and small are jealous  
For Albion’s silent fame,  
And loyal hearts tight holdly  
Stand up for her good name.  
Now sing God save our Sovereign,  
God save her noble son;  
Long live the Queen, long live the Prince,  
We bless them, every one!

Toronto, 1860.

E. DENROCHE.

\* In early times, at the investiture of the Prince, the Chancellor used to place upon his brow a WREATH, for which, at a later period, a gold crown was substituted.—(See *Dr. Duran’s “Princes of Wales.”*)

† The maple, Canada’s chosen national leaf, changing as it does from green to scarlet and crimson, adds much brilliancy and warmth of colouring to her autumnal forest foliage.

‡ The great Atlantic cable.

§ In that lamentable disastrous fight on the Pelho, wherein the British were taken at tremendous disadvantage, an American officer, having visited one of our vessels, wished to return, but found his boat empty! After some delay his men came back, very hot, smoke-begrimmed, and fightish. “Blood is thicker than water,” observed Flag Officer Tatnall. So, too, thought these gallant fellows. In reply to their officer’s question, put in a tone of assumed severity,—“Hollo, sir, don’t you know we’re neutrals! What have you been doing?” “Beg pardon,” said the brave Americans, “they were very short handed at the bow gun, sir, and so we gived them a help for fellowship sake.” They had been hard at it for an hour. “Gallant Americans,” (says the Reviewer,) “you and your admiral did more that day to bind England and the United States together, than all your lawyers and pot-fogging politicians have ever done to part us!”—(*Blackwood, December Number, 1859, page 664.*)



## Toronto Markets.

CANADIAN CHURCH PRESS OFFICE,  
Wednesday, August 8th, 1860.

**FUR WHEAT.**—The market yesterday was dull as regards Fall Wheat. The supply was only 400 bushels; and the highest price paid was \$1 20, —prices ranging as low as \$1 05; the average price paid being about \$1 12 per bushel. It was a very prime sample that brought \$1 20 per bushel.

**SPRING WHEAT** holds its price far better than Fall, bringing from \$1 5 to \$1 10 per bushel. The supply offering was only about 60 bushels.

**Flour** is inactive, and we quote, per barrel,—

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Extra Superior ..... 6 25 .. 6 50

**OATS**, of which about 250 bushels were brought to market, brought from 31c. to 36c. per bushel.

**BARLEY**, of which only a small supply was offered, sold at 60c. per bushel.

**PEAS** brought from 50c. to 60c. per bushel.

**HAY** brought from \$6 00 to \$13 00 per ton, according to quality.

**STRAW**, \$5 00 per ton.

No alteration from our last quotations in other articles of farm produce.

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