circles which gradually extending themselves till they holy law.

meet, produce at length a gentle undulation of the We understand that the indecent and illegal pracment on which they act.

Day.	Date.		To the second of the latter with the		1st Lesson		2d Lesson	
A.	Oct.	22,		(M. (E,	Ezek.	20. 24		
M	"	23.	Irish massacre of 100,000 Protestants, 1641.	М, Е,	Wisd. Ecclus			
T		24.	Edict of Nantes reversed. 1685.	{ M. ⟨E,	**	2. 3.	Luke 10. Ephes. 4.	
w	**	25.	Meeting of Standing Com- mittee of C. S. D. T.	{ M, E,	"	4,	Luke 11. Ephes. 5.	
T	**	26,		{М, Е,	"	6.	Luke 12. Ephes. 6.	
F		27.	Church of the Holy Trinity Torouto, Consec. '47. Fast		11	8, 9,		
S		28,	ST. SIMON AND ST. JUDE.	{ M, E,	Job 248		Luke 14. Phil, 2.	
A	"	29.	19TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY	{М, Е,	Dan.		Luke 15. Phil. 3.	

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, OCTOBER 19, 1848.

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SABBATH BREAKING.

persons in the neighbourhood of the village of Credit, the punishment which their lawless and profane con- the projectors. duct deserves. And it is of the greater importance to the community that so flagrant a breach of moral propriety should meet with its due reward, as the criminal records of almost every Christian country furnish the scaffold has often charged himself with this as the of the Protectionists, was caused by apoplexy. beginning of that woeful series of secret iniquity which has led him to an ignominious death. The thief, the swearer, the drunkard, may trace to Sabbath-breaking the numerous ills which have accompanied him through The great evil of transgressing the law of the Sabbath | Conservative, as marking a party under whos

But there are also many sins, which by reason of

some peculiar aggravation, are not only more beinous in the sight of God than others, but are also to be repressed with a more powerful hand by man. And among these that of using fire-arms on the sacred day, is not the least reprehensible. A man's place in the House of Prayer may be empty without doing much harm to any but himself. Those who are regular Church-goers may be sufficient to render his evil example of no influence among the young and the thoughtless; indeed, such a person soon becomes a beacon to warn, rather than an example to imitate, in the community around him-and thus he, in some measure, neutralizes the profane practices which hang about him like a pestilential atmosphere, threatening all with death that come within its influence. A man may also get secretly drunk on the Sunday without injury to his neighbours: the injury will then be all his own; but when, in such a condition, he brawls in the streets, he sins both against God and his neighdisturbs his pious neighbour, by the unseemly and re- land, and in reference to the Church declares: which may lead to the most unhappy results. What deration of some of our noisy polemical orators." boy of spirit, who hears the report of a fowling-piece quarter from which it comes. And if that report so long inflamed the body politic of poor misled, reaches him on a Sunday, his heart acknowledges that it demented Ireland. It is to Romanism we must look waters which wear their channels broader and deeper, reign," and who is "the ONLY ruler of Princes." until no created power can stem them. Many a mansetting at nought the Divine counsel with regard to the Sabbath, and refusing on that day to hearken to His instruction and reproof, has found himself aban-

provision for the clergy secures, in most parishes, the to others, in what you do on that sacred day. Even dious. As they intend to visit Toronto shortly, and both of a great number of spectators, and of stock and and false to his best friends, could by any possibility be constant residence of one well educated and intelligent individual. Looking, therefore, at our ecclesiastical in crime, which is seldom the case, it hardens the ishing Aborigines of the country to advance in civiiestablishment in this light alone, we regard it as in the heart, pollutes the affections, petrifies the feelings, but none for primihighest degree beneficial to the community. It is the highest degree beneficial to the community. It is a start the conscience, and prevents the efficacy of every means of spreading over the whole surface of England to the community. It is opportunity to introduce them to public notice. They are, we will always the efficacy of this opportunity to introduce them to public notice. They are, we will always the efficacy of the soportunity to introduce them to public notice. They are, we will always the efficacy of the soportunity to introduce them to public notice. They are, we will always the efficacy of the soportunity to introduce them to public notice. They are, we will always the efficacy of the soportunity to introduce them to public notice. They are, we will always the efficacy of the soportunity to introduce them to public notice. They are, we will always the efficacy of every of the soportunity to introduce them to public notice. They are, we understand, a breath, pointers the efficacy of every of the soportunity to introduce them to public notice. They are, we understand, a breath of the received absolution from the final transfer of the efficacy of every of the soportunity to introduce them to public notice. They are, we understand, a breath of the tribe living for prizes; and I believe the owners realized sufficient a Popish priest, and he are the efficacy of the every them. an intelligent body of country gentlemen, possessing ant of God, works against the Providence of God. He at the Grand River, but they now reside near Lock- to reward them for their trouble. The appearance of moderate incomes, who must, in almost every instance who contemneth his Father in Heaven, and openly port, on the American side. They have been or the Fair, in this department, was certainly much inreside in the district from which their revenues are trampleth on that institution which HE hath appointed some time under the direction of Mr. Watts, of Niag- debted to the importation of articles from the other derived, and who are impelled, by duty as well as po- for giving efficacy to His moral government among ara, whose performance on the powerful new organ in side of the lake. But to proceed in my tour. Here licy, to attend to the moral and social habits of the men, and diffusing the blessings of HIs paternal love the Church at St. Catharines, has elicited much praise. was a thrashing-machine of rather a new description, population by which they are surrounded. Out parish over the great human family, will find at last, that churches, with their attendant parsonages, may be though H13 long suffering is great—though H18 sun represented as so many reservoirs of religious, moral, rises on the evil and the good, and His rain descends and literary information, which diffuses itself gradu- on the just and on the unjust-yet judgment will at ally over the districts in which they stand; as pebbles last overtake the transgressor, and punishment await thrown into stagnant water at regular distances, form the deliberate breaker of every requirement of His

whole surface, and preserve from destruction the ele- tice which has suggested these remarks, is by no means confined to the quarter from which our attention was called to it. Surely it is not too much to require that the Magistrates throughout the Province will use their best exertions to discourage and root out so crying an evil. An evil which it is to be feared is greatly on the increase, and which the enactments of the Bill introduced by Colonel Prince, so fully and stringently meet.

> MECHANICS' INSTITUTE EXHIBITION. Having visited this exhibition, we have much gratification in being able to state, that it is of a high order of merit, and does great credit to the parties under whose auspices it was got up. The principal apartment is mainly occupied by specimens of manufacture in wood, metal, stone, &c., comprehending some beautifully finished models of steam-engines, locomotives, &c., which would do credit to similar exhibitions in England. Messrs. Jaques and Hay have contributed several articles of fancy furniture, one of which, an antique chair, richly embroidered, struck us as being particularly beautiful. The specimens of cutlery and iron-casting will bear a minute inspection, and afford gratifying proof of our capabilities in these departments of manufacture. A rustic sun-dial cut in stone arrests attention, by the chaste simplicity of its design A small room is devoted to the fine arts, and several

of which are rare and fine impressions. Natural history furnishes the leading feature of the third chamber. There is a collection of insects regularly classified, of great value as we should judge; and several cases of birds, chiefly American, skilfully stuf-

of the subjects possess attractions of no common order.

This remark applies especially to the engravings, many

We have had complaints from some respectable fed and grouped by Mr. Docl. We do not pretend to have enumerated in the Dundas Street, who say that for several Sunday morn- above brief notice even a tithe of the attractions which ings past, they have been disturbed with the report of the zeal of the Committee has brought together. The fire arms in the surrounding woods. As this dis- exhibition richly deserves a succession of visits from graceful practice is directly contrary to an express Act all who can appreciate what is beantiful in art or ingeof the Provincial Parliament, to say nothing of the nious in science, and it gives us sincere pleasure to desecration of the Sabbath which it implies, it is most learn that the success of this spirited experiment has desirable that persons so offending should meet with hitherto been such as fully to equal the expectation of

DEATH OF LORD GEORGE BENTINCK. We are sorry to say that there is now no longer any doubt as to the certainty of this melancholy event .abundant proof, that Sunday desceration is the thresh- Authentic particularly have reached us; from which old over which men march to crime. The convict on it appears that the death of this distinguished leader half westward of the centre of the town. Great num-

We observe that the Toronto Patriot has passed life, which in moments of lassitude, have filled his into other hands, and will in future be published by heart with remorse, and at all times covered his cha- Messrs. Rowsell and Thompson. Our contemporary racter among Christian men, with infamy and disgrace. in his Prospectus speaks a language which we wish by entitled to the right of entering or inspecting every And this is not so merely because human laws are was a little more acommon in these latter days of confidence against it, as a symptom of some against it. And this is not so merely because human laws are pointed against it, as a symptom of social and reformed. A ticket obtained for 71d. In the celebration of the Divine Offices of the Church he says "the cant and corrupt application of the says the cant application of the says the cant applica is on the heart. Man is a moral being, as well as an ance many sacred principles have been outraged, many intellectual. His usefulness, his happiness, the dig- valuable interests sacrificed, the whole constitution nity of his position in society, all depend upon the endangered, and a mean truckling spirit introducedprivate character which he cultivates and sustains; it will be the endeavour of the Patriot to maintain and to a proper formation or growth of these, the Conservatism in its true and just acceptation;—to Sabbath is essential. Without the aid of that holy protect the liberties of the subject in combination with day, which a merciful and benignant God has appointed the due authority of the Crown, by opposing tyranny for the repose and spiritual improvement of his crea- and oppression under whatever name, pretext or tures, all other means of preparation for our eternal authority they may be exercised; to uphold the real interests would in a great measure fail. If men will power of the law, by keeping within bounds the wildnot on the Sunday intermit their worldly business, - uess of demogratic legislation; to support to the if they will have their travellings-their visitings, and utmost, the cause of religion and truth, by unwavertheir shootings, availing themselves not of the institu- ingly supporting what we believe to be right, and at tion which God has appointed for the express purpose the same time carefully abstaining from unnecessarily of giving efficacy to moral influence, and which He attacking others." At the conclusion of the present blesses by His Spirit for that purpose-they need not volume, the Patriot will be printed upon an enlarged be surprised if they fall into error, into disgrace, and sheet; and we cordially wish our true hearted brother every prosperity and success.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARD.

We have much pleasure in introducing to the notice of our readers, a Card compiled by Dr. Lett of St George's Church, in this city, containing questions of self examination, &c., for a Sunday School Teacher .-The responsibilities implied in the self-imposed labours of a Sunday School Teacher are confessedly great, and every thing is important which tends to make him realize the onerous nature of the position which he occupies, and assist him in the proper discharge of the duties which it involves. Dr. Lett's card is well calculated to secure both these valuable results, and as the proceeds are to be applied to the benefit of the Sunday School Library of St. George's Church, we trust the sale will be extensive.

The British Whig speaking of the Irish Church bourhood, and becomes a fit subject for magisterial says :- "This is the plague spot of Ireland, and until interference. It is thus, also, that a man who shoots that is removed, the Irish people will not be contented, in the woods on the Lord's day, sins with aggravation. however governed." On the other hand the Toronto He not only breaks the law of his God, by desecrating Mirror, an organ of the Romanist sect asserts, that machines, ploughs, cultivators, fanning-mills, strawa day which HE has set apart and called Horr, but "Landlordism" is the monster curse of that unhappy volting noises which he makes in the course of his to the Church by law established in Ireland, strange profane recreation. Such a man demonstrates by his as it may be thought in us, non-conformists to her practice that he has as little respect for his neighbour, articles, creed, and government, we look upon her as he has reverence for the law of God. He is not only with no very jealous eye. Take off the tythes toa nuisance in any Christian community, but he be- morrow, and next day the landlords would raise their comes a peruicious example to every youth within rents to a corresponding extent. We should not even hearing of the pestilent noise he makes. To carry a regret that the Church owned the entire soil of Iregun, is one of those amusements to which young per- land; for every one who knows any thing of the estates sons are particularly prone. It gratifies boyish pride, in the possession of the Church, must be aware that because it simulates that manliness of character which she is the most lenieut, and the most liberal landlord all lads are very anxious to assume. It is, therefore, in the kingdom." This testimony we would join the a doubly dangerous practice on the Sunday; and one Streetsville Review, in recommending "to the consi-

The truth is, that neither the Whig nor the Mirror ringing in his ears, does not turn with eagerness to the have condescended upon the festering sore, which has is still interesting to him. Things that are interesting for a solution of the problem. Romanism which when opportunity is given, soon become familiar. canonizes rebellion; - and pre-absolves the traitor profane act committed is like the letting out of great who usurps the prerogative of HIM "by whom Kings

TUSCARORA CONCERT.

We are informed by a correspondent at St. Cathadoned of God, and in the hands of a ruthless enemy, rines, that a party of Tuscarora Indians, ten in num- cultural warehouse of Emery & Co., of Rochester, sinking deeper and deeper into irremediable ruin. ber, gave a concert there last week, for the purpose of Think of this, ye who profane the Sabbath by shoot- raising funds to increase the power of their band, by ing, or other secular amusements! God has given the purchase of some new musical instruments. We you six days to do all that you have to do; but the learn that they played several popular marches, waltzes, I regret to have to record, was rather meagre, though seventh day is His-set apart for His service; -and polkas, &c., with much precision, and also sang a num- good of the kind. The deficiency is to be attributed,

There are small parcels from England, lying at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto, for the following gentlemen :- The Rev. Dr. O' Mearu, of Mahnetooahning; the Rev. Thomas Greene, of Wellington, Square; the Rev. R. Flood, of Caraloc; the Rev. John Gibson, of Georgina; and the Rev S. Givins, of

They are desired to request friends visiting Toronto, to cal! for them.

AGENT IN LONDON AND NEW YORK. Any Parcels for this Office, or for The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, which may be sent to Mr. Rowsell, 73, Cheapside, London, or to Mr.

Bainbridge, Wholesale Stationer, 32, Platt Street,

New York, will be regularly forwarded to Toronto.

CORRESPONDENCE. PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. (Addressed to the Editor.)

Toronto, Monday, Oct. 9, 1848. Dear Sir,-Having returned on Saturday, per eamer Magnet, from attending the Provincial Agricultural Exhibition at Cobourg, I will endeavour to ficular attention. give you a summary of the proceedings there, which, having been able to reach Cobourg till late on Wed- ED. CHURCH.] nesday night, or rather till two o'clock on Thursday morning, I had not the opportunity, as those who reported for some of the papers had, of visiting the grounds, before the first day (Thursday), on which the public were to be admitted; but was able on that day and the following one, notwithstanding the crowd, to make a satisfactory observation of the leading features in the exhibition. To begin my narrative with my arrival in Cobourg; I ascertained on reaching the "Globe" Hotel, from one of the judges who was quartered there, that things having been arranged in a more business-like manner than on former occasions, they (the judges) had got through the duty asigned them of inspecting the 1500 articles, or theresbouts, entered for competition; and that the grounds would be open to the public early on the following day. I ould then have had no particular objection tosor thing in the shape of a bed for a few hours, but as that was a luxury altogether out of the question, I thought myself rather fortunate in finding room to stretch myself on the floor of one of the parlors in the "Globe," where, with my carpet-bag, in lieu of a pillow, I passed the time till daybreak, in company with some afteen or twenty other, gentlemen, who, similarly situated with myself, took possession of a piece of the carpet or of a chair, according to taste. After breakfast in the chair, according to taste. After breakfast in the morning, I proceeded to the Exhibition ground, which I had ascertained was situated about a mile and a half westward of the centre of the town. Great numbers of persons were wending their way to the same place; and the crowd, when I reached the ground. place; and the crowd, when I reached the ground, was quite dense in front of the business office of the Executive Committee, where they had to procure tickets or badges, before being allowed to pass through the gates. Having obtained a badge for the sum of 5s., I became a member of the Association, and there-

ice—being given up on passing through the gate. selected, being apparently on the summit of a slight eminence, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The space enclosed for the occasion, consisted of about six or seven acres, and was surrounded by a close board fence of about seven feet in height, and of a circular form. The entrance was on the southern side, looking towards the lake. On entering the grounds, the taste and good management that had been exercised by the Executive Committee, in the arrangement of every department of the Exhibition were at once observable. The first objects in view were the three buildings, erected near the entrance, for the display of the fruits, grain, roots and seeds, domestic manufactures, fine arts, &c. Nearly in a line with these buildings to the right, commence a range of stalls or pens, which lined the inside of the fence enclosing the grounds, and which were continned round the same, to the joint on the other side opposite where they commenced. These were for the use of the cattle, sheep and pigs. Next inside of them was the drive or carriage road, on each side of which was temporarily planted a row of trees; and within the line formed by the inner row of the latter were ranged the agricultural implements, machines and tools of various descriptions. The large open space left within the circle formed by what has been scribed, was occupied by the horses.

Intending not to allow anything worth seeing to escape my notice, I took each department separately, one at a time, as I found them arranged, till I had made the whole tour of the Fair, and will describe

them in the same order in which they came under my Commencing at the point to the right of the building, appropriated to the grain, roots, dairy products, &c., I took first in my route the Implemental Department, placed, as I have said, inside the carriage-drive, and extending nearly round the circle. Here was displayed quite a variety of implements, coming in the prize list under Class H., and consisting of reapingcutters, turnip-slicers, &c.; in short, nearly every thing imaginable from a thrashing-machine to an apple peeler. The first articles encountered In the range, were nearly all of American, or, to speak more correctly, of United States manufacture. A large assortment of ploughs of different descriptions, were from the manufactory of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of Massachusetts, and were of neat and handsome workmanship-though otherwise there was nothing new in the construction of them. The most of these were of a pattern almost precisely similar to the ploughs forerly in common use in this district, known as the "Norton and Sheldon Ploughs," but which are now generally discarded for the improved wooden or iron Scotch plough. The object in the construction of of these American ploughs appeared to be rather to get over the greatest possible extent of ground in a short time, than to perform the work in a manner that would suit the fancy of English or Scotch farmers .-Among them, however, I was glad to notice a number of subsoil-ploughs; also hill-side ploughs of a simple Familiarity blunts the faculties and renders every step who confesses that he means to strike for the cause of and ingenious construction. There were also double in the broad road to iniquity more easy. The first the Vatican, and do battle for that blasphemous tyrant mould-board, drill ploughs and scarifiers of several sorts. Passing on, in this department, I observed some washing-machines and patent churns of several sorts; besides various "Yankee Notions," of which Mr. Allen, of Black Rock, said at the dinner, "he would advise Canadians to try, before they bought too many of them." A number of articles from the agriwere of most beautiful and superior make : some hay and manure forks were particularly deserving of notice. The display of implements of Canadian manufacture,

called the "Railroad Thrashing Machine;" the horsepower being on the tread-mill principle. The peculiarity of the machine consisted in its having an overshot thrasher—the concave being over the cylinder, instead of below. It was occasionally in full operation, and appeared to thrash oats very well. An English sowing-machine of rather complicated and expensive construction, was there in company with some Canadian and American implements of the same kind, which professed to be a simplification and improvement of the same model; but which, it was said, did not perform their work so well as the other. A machine, contiguous to these, for drilling iron, manufactured, I believe, in Port Hope, attracted much notice, from the beauty and high finish of its workmanship. Last in the range of implements, were some wooden Scotch and other ploughs of Canadian manufacture, which, though not particularly adapted for display, were of a kind which are not likely to be soon displaced by any other description, where neat and efficient cultivation is the object. Here was also a brick machine in full operation. Some draining tiles made by it, were exhibited but were of a rude and imperfect kind. The circle which I have now passed round, was completed by some specimens of iron and hollow-ware, which I did not think deserving of par-

[We very much regret that we are compelled to if you think worthy a place in your columns, you can break off our Correspondent's useful and interesting give to your readers in your next impression. Not letter at this point. It will be continued next week.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible fo the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

INSTANCES OF THE WRONG USE OF THE WORD CATHOLIC, WITH CORRECTIONS.

To the Editor of The Churck. MR. EDITOR,—I purpose sending to you occasionally, astances of the wrong use of the word "Catholic," together with corrections of the passages quoted, shewing now they ought to be read. Such instances, when taken from the writings of Protestants, the whole gist of whose controversy with Romanists lies in the fact that Romanists are not Catholics, will be amusing curiosities of literature, as well as singular specimens of inadvertence. In Romanist writers, this phraseology, namely, of saying "Catholic," when they mean "Romanist" is consistent, and of course, nothing surprising. They know the force of sounds and words with the popular eye and ear, and therefore always endeavour to take care what they say, and how they commit themselves on paper. But as the usage among them conceals and covers over a grievous sophism and fallacy, which it is well for the sake of Proestant readers to expose, I shall pass beyond the circle of Protestant writers, and give you occasionally passages from Romanist books and documents, adding the correc-

INSTANCE I.

"The discovery of a conspiracy for blowing up the British King and Parliament with gunpowder (A.D. 1605), inflamed the English nation against the Catholies, because the plot had been devised by some fanatics of that religion." Taylor's Manual of History: p. 538: Henry's Ed., New York. [He evidently means Romanists here, by the term when he proposed these dignitaries as an authority for the large of conduct. But when he proceeds to

will be saved, before all things, it is necessary that he The site for the Exhibition had been admirably hold the Catholic Faith,"-has often prayed for the good estate of the Catholic Church-has often read Homilies, which speak with reverence of "the ancient Catholic fathers." It is earnestly to be hoped that he does not attach the same meaning to the word Catholic, in these places, that he evidently does almost throughout his points of view, very admirable and useful Compendium, (which I regret to see that Dr. Henry, a learned, intelligent man, and a protestant, has not corrected in this respect,) "Catholie" all along means "Popish." The The above passage, therefore, ought to be read thus:]

CORRECTION I. "The discovery of a conspiracy for blowing up the British King and Parliament with gunpowder (A.D. 1605), inflamed the English nation against the Romanists, because the plot had been devised by some fanatics of that re-

Also from Taylor:- "That body, i. e., the English Parliament, with inconceivable precipitation, resolved that the Catholic religion should no longer be tolerated in Ireland."-n. 344. To forbid the toleration of the Catholic religion is one

of the most heinous crimes that a State could be guilty of, But Dr. Taylor does not mean that the English Parliament was guilty of this. Read the passage as follows, and you, no doubt, have the real sense:] CORRECTION II. "That body, i. e., the English Parliament, with incon-

ceivable precipitation, resolved that the *Popish* religion should no longer be tolerated in Ireland." I am. Mr. Editor.

Your obedient servant, A PROTESTANT CATHOLIC. Oct. 9, 1848.

EXTEMPORE PREACHING.

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. Sir,-I have perused your corrrespondent, B. C.'s long and somewhat excited letter in reference to certain remarks of which I was guilty, in The Church, of the 31st August, upon the presumption and temerity of extempore preaching, from which I infer that your correspondent is a clergyman, and greatly addicted to that irreverent and uncertain mode of address from his pulpit, which I have deprecated and condemned. It were well for B. C. if he ould keep his temper so far as to avoid the imputation of that cumulative, blundering inconclusiveness, when he assumes the pen, which generally characterize extempore preachers in their public prelections. I desire to deal gently with your angry correspondent, but would advise nim to be sparing of his censure in future, towards those who differ from him so far as not to have departed from the salutary safeguards which the Church recommends at least, if not enforces, for the rational and prudent con luct of her office-bearers, and which is understood by all both within and without her pale, as being a characteristic of her pulpit ministrations. In the "Form of Institution to a Pastoral Charge," which lies before me, the document runs thus: "By the tenor of these presents WE," &c., &c.,.........and towards the end it says: "h (the pastor) shall attend Our visitations, and answer a such questions as WE may find it expedient to put to him, submitting, if WE shall require it, his sermons and public lectures of every kind to Our inspection." Now this being so, how can a pastor, we ask, "submit" to his Diocesan a bald, disjointed harangue, of which he, nor any one else, can remember a tithe? I may be told, indeed, that your extempore friend never received any such document from his Diocesan, and, consequently, is not bound by it; but this assertion cannot affect the argument, as such an instrument existing, proves the rule of the Church, however latent or obsolete; and it is probable that he, if called the control of the control upon to sign it, or otherwise acquiesce in it, would be

The first authority for extempore preaching adduced by your correspondent, is one which must somewhat sur prise Churchmen. It is no less than that of Charles II. Now, setting aside the question of how far "preaching from memory or without book," may, or may not be, extempore, who ever heard the authority, or act, or order o the most dissolute, unscrupulous, and reckless monarch that ever sat upon the English throne, adduced as an au-

thority for a Christian minister in these our days? sides the "order" contains a false assertion, when it affirms that extempore preaching was the "custom of the University." Such manner of address from the pulpit was never sanctioned by any of the universities. order"-a weak invention to please the puritans, it manism, was treated with contempt by all, but those who

misfortune itself could not mitigate, went to his final audit, no doubt, as pure and stainless, as if he had been launched into eternity from the hands of the schismatical conclave, who met the other day in that huge-not ye steepled - Popish opera-house, at the top of Church Street, where certain characters were to be "performed," to the gaping joy of an astonished multitude, at so much per head.

We are next handed over to Bishop Burnett, who, notwithstanding his learning, was notoriously the most time-serving, and the lowest Churchman of his day—another very fitting instrument of irregularity in the Church. Your learned correspondent makes this prelate state that reading of sermons is peculiar to the English nation. practice and recommends another, which his own low-church latitudinarian education had prompted him to advocate. Bishop Burnett, despite his great talents for advancing himself in the world, and his acknowledged erudition, has never been considered a friend to the Church as essentially English. His whiggishefforts to alter and tical partizau. No good Churchman will ever in siastical polity, safely allow himself to be ruled by Bishop Burnett, or take him as his example. "His praise is highin the Charch," says B. C. affectedly; and it may be so among extemporizers, and antinomian or Calvinistic theologa-ters, but not among those faithful and humble minister of God's word who presume not to be wise above what is written for their guidance in the Church, who desire not to feed their flocks with the staggering statements of uncertain impulse, but rather prepare for them the matured and ripened fruits of severe study and private, prayerful thought, such written statements as they cally and thought—such written statements, as they calmly and deliberately consider, will be best for the advancement of God's glory, and the salvation of men's souls.

Your irate correspondent next refers to Archbishop Secker; but in this reference he is little more fortunate than in his other authorities, except as he makes it plainly appear that being himself a person who luxuriates in the shallow waters of extemporaneous harangue, and having a secret misgiving that such practice is not recognised by the Church, he has been very careful for a long time past to fortify himself with such authority as her weaker and ess attached sons might supply to him, and now launches the whole extempore thunder of his adventitious reading at our head. "H," read Secker and Burnett both, long before he ever heard of B. C.; and notwithstanding these "high" authorities, he deems it no "presumption," in spite of B. C.'s extemporaneous assertion, to hold his ppinion still, that the rule of the Church is to write the sermon—to extemporize is a vicious practice which she does not recognise; and though I may be sorry for having driven B. C. so far out of his propriety, I think there is no small "presumption" in his attempting to push his opinions and practices down my throat since I wrote without any special reference to him. I have a strong objection to follow Secker, or consider him a sound authority in Church polity. I speak not of his orthodoxy, which, no doubt, B. C. admires greatly, and considers sound. Archbishop Secker was nursed in the bosom of a pestilential heretical family. His father was an enemy And while he was Bishop of the Church of England. Oxford, he, unlike any of his predecessors sequestrated himself entirely from the society of his learned confreres in the university. This was a mode of conduct variously interpreted. Some attributed his reserve to an unwillingness to betray, by nearer approach, his want of that scholastic learning of which he was well known to be note riously deficient. Others supposed that the high Church feeling of the university was distasteful to him, and that he never could suppress in his heart the latitudinarian predispositions which he had imbibed in youth from his father's family. Be this as it may, in either case he is a suspicious guide; and it will be a disastrous period for the Church, in this her infant state in Canada, when such men as the Second Charles, Burnett, or Secker, are taken as the Cynosures to which Churchmen's eves shall turn

Though I have thus, Rev. Sir, followed B. C. through the mazes of his distempered and by no means courteous letter, I have only done so to shew him the frailness of "the reed on which he leant,"

when he cites these as fortifying his own practice, I must take him on other ground. He is, I presume, not yet Bishop; and, therefore, it is with all humility insinuated to so choleric a gentleman, that what may be very proper for his Diocesan, may be altogether unsuitable for him as a presbyter. A Bishop may, as the spiritual father of his clergy, and the highest ecclesiastical authority in his cese, address his people from the altar in the way With him, in this his otherwise, in many which he may think best suited to the circumstances in which he may happen to be placed; but in the pulpit the Bishop's sermon is written. Suppose it, however, to be otherwise, such act is the act of a Bishop, and no Deacon or Priest can, without "presumption," attempt to imitate him in this particular. This is, therefore, a sufficient reason to every sound Churchman why his Lordship of Toronto, or any other legitimate authority can speak extempore from the altar "persuasively without being dic tatorial, solemnly without whining, and attractively with ut being theatrical." The divinity which proverbially hedges in a King, guards and protects a Bishop, and pre-serves him from the touch or approach of inferior autho-rity. And, therefore, until B. C. become a Bishop, he must be, at least ought to be, docile and dutiful, as know ing that those only who are practised to obey are best

In taking leave of your extempore correspondent, beg to apologize to him for any vivacity of tone which his intolerance of expression may have called forth.
My excuse is, that he is not yet a Bishop, nor do I wish
to see him one, unless he take higher and more dignified
exemplars for the manner of his ministerial prelections than he has hitherto apparently done.

Home District, Oct. 3, 1848.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to the Fund for the support of Mission-

	aries:-			
1	Severy of Applications and Burner Park to the proposed	£.	S.	D.
	Cathedral Church, Toronto, per C. W	23	10	0
9	St Paul's do. do. do	4	2	6
9	St Converse de	I O	-	0
f	St. George's do. do. do	9	0	U
2	Church of the Holy Trinity do		10	75
	St. Paul's Church, Newmarket £1 8 4			
	Christ's Church, St. Albans 1 9 2			
	-per Rev. S. Ramsey. St. George's Church, Grafton 5 10 0 Trinity Church, Colborne I 5 0	2	17	6
5	St George's Church Grofton 5 10 0	27.7	0.00	HOED)
9	Twinity Church Colharma		No. 1	
2	Trinity Church, Coloorne 1 5 0			
3	-per Rev. John Wilson	6	15	0
	St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby			
	-per Rev. G. R. F. Grout	2	10	0
9	Church at Port Stanley per C.W. £1 15 0			
2.1	School House at Fingal 0 10 0			
- 9		0		0
e	-per Rev. G. C. Street	2	3	9
	St. Mark's Church, Niagara			
53	- Der nev. I nomas Creen	6	10	0
9	St. George's Church Etobicoke			
1	-per Rev, H. C. Cooper	2	5	0
9	The state of cooper minimum	-	mine	
C	13 Collections amounting to	000	19	cl
	13 Collections amounting to a	EDO.	-110	DA

The Treasurer has also received from "A Friend," the sum of £2, collected in England, for the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Also, From the Thornbill Parochial Association, per the Rev. D. E. Blake, the sum of 5s., being the sixth year's subscription from John Langstaff, Sen., omitted in our last year's report.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, Oct. 18, 1848.

The conversion of the heathen, and the promotion of the habits of civilization amongst them, are subjects of very deep interest to every intelligent right thinking person—and, apart from christian principle, every humane man, must have felt it one of his most pleasing duties to be instrumental in extending to others the blessings which be himself enjoys. We have been led to those remarks from being informed of a meeting held at Walpole Island on the 27th ult., for the purpose of establishing the converted Indians of that place in the faith they had embraced, and pointing out to their heathen brethren the advatnages following a similar course. This meeting was attended by the Rev. F. Mack, Rector of Amherstburg; the Rev. S. J. R. Salter, of Moore, the Rev. W. Ritchie, Rector of Sandwich, and W. P. Vidal, Esq., Barrister, Sandwich. visers, the object of which is to recognize the right of the Pope

the Rev. A. Jamieson, stationed on the Island, 32 of them have been converted to the protestant Faith, and the best evidence of the success of this amiable clergyman in his difficult and trying mission, may be found in the spirit of order, temperance and industry, which is daily gaining ground amongst these poor people, and we hope that this perseverance in a good cause may be crowned with success here and gain for the worthy gentleman hereafter, the reward that is promised to those "who are never weary in well doing."—Western Standard.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the Britannia.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Oct. 17, 31 P.M. The steamer Britannia, Capt. Lang, which sailed from Liverpool on the 30th ult., was telegraphed from this city about half past 9 o'clock this morning, having been 16 days in making the passage. She brings seven days later news from Europe.

Louis Napoleon was elected by a large majority to the French National Assembly on the 29th ult., and made a very appropriate speech. His election was declared definitely to be valid.

GERMANY.

The advices from Frankfort to the 21st inst., state that the advices from Frankfort to the 21st inst, state that an utility was entirely restored within the town, which was occupied by about 10,000 Austrian, Prussian, Russian, and Wortemburg troops. The loss of the soldiers during the fighting of the 18th is estimated at 39 killed and 70 wounded, but the loss of the insurgents is not known, though it may be supposed to be greater than known, though it may be supposed to be greater than that of the troops.

SUCCESSFUL RISING AT BADEN .- A great insurrection had occurred at Baden, led on by Struve of the Spectater Allemand. At the last advices the republican insurrectionists had complete command of Lorrich, and order were given to arrest all monarchists and sequestrate their property and to call out all the young men capable of bearing arms and directing them to present themselves at the Schefflieu of the District. All these orders were issued in the name of the Republic, and signed "Struve." It is said that the Baden insurgents had been preparing in the Back Forest and the French Patrie of Sunday published. lishes a letter from Malhasen, announcing that they had taken Carlsruhe, deposed the Grand Duke, and marched upon Frankfort. The insurgents was a significant to the control of the contro at the latest accounts and in possession of four canno On the 28th the rails were broken up at Molse Carlsruhe. A sanguinary engagement had taken place in the vicinity of Blank, in which the insurgents were completely routed.

Great preparations are going on for the State Trials at Clonnel. On Thursday, previous to the indictment being read, Mr. Whiteside applied to postpone the trial, on the ground that his client had not received a copy of the july pannel, and a list of the witnesses to be produced against The court, however, overruled the objection. Whiteside then handed in a plea to the same effect which he requested to have put on the record in case he should adopt ulterior proceedings in the matter, which, after a long discussion, was allowed. Mr. O'Brien then pleaded

not guilty. More Arrests.—Mr. Killaly, editor of the Waterford Chronicle, was this day lodged in Clonmel on the charge of high treason. Two young ladies, Miss Eliza Power and Miss Ryan, were arrested near Corrick on Suir, and committed to Clonmel gaol, on charge of being engaged in treasonable practices. When taken Miss Power had fire arms and a parcel of papers belonging to Mr. O'Mahony in her possessiou; the letters made a very novel head dress; a parcel of percussion caps were also found in her bonnet. Further arrests have taken place; a man named Cunningham allowed himself to be discovered by a pretended sympathizer, a detective, on a public a man named Cunningham allowed himself to be discovered by a pretended sympathizer, a detective, on a public conveyance. On the 21st Mr. Howley, resident magistrate, arrived, accompanied by a detachment of the 7th Fusileers, and a strong party of police, made a midnight visit near Curragh and succeeded in capturing 14 prisoners known to be in arms under General O'Mahony, returning home imagining themselves free from suspicion, they were safely lodged in Waterford county gaol—among them is a publican from Rathcormae, named Maher.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a proclamation offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of John O'Mahon' leader of the late attempt at Portlaw.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

On the 20th there was a fair attendance of the trade.

The demand for wheat, however, was limited. A decline of 2d. @ 3d. per 70 lbs., on the prices of this day week for all descriptions of old. Flour dull of sale but no. change of prices. Indian corn in fair demand, and 15. per quarter dearer—recovering from the 35s. @ 36s.: and Indian meal rather higher.

Brown, Shipley & Co., quotes Corn 35s. @ 37s.; Meal, 17s. @ 17s. 6d. Flour, 33s. @ 34s.

Accounts from Ireland regarding the potatoes are still less satisfactory. Day & Co., quote Flour 32s. @ 34s: Corn, 35s. @ 37s. Meal, 17s. @ 18. The arrivals at Liverpool were considerable. Wheat crop below average. The Government Navy contract for 6,000 tierces of beef taken at 123s. for

Hamburg, and 126s @ 126s. for Irish.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Liverpool, September 29. Cotton again a little lower; in some kinds such as middling, it is not easy to give the quotation. There was a fair demand all the week for this description.

PROVISION MARKET. Lard rather more in request, and at full prices. Beel still in demand. Pork selling slowly as the quality is generally inferior. Great demand for Cheese, and nearly the whole of the late arrivals cleared off as soon as landed at full prices. at full prices; good and fine 48s. @ 54s; inferior and mid

From our English Files.

JOHN BULL'S ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN. Finding all appeals to the consciences and rectitude of Ministers uterly useless, and considering that since the days of James II., no outrage has been offered to the faith of the nation and the laws of the country, at all comparable with that of a sworn servant of the Crown secretly soliciting the Pope's sanction to measures of the British Government, we had cherished the hope that some independent Member in either House of Parliament would have taken up the question, and called the Earl of CLARENDON, and the Administration which is particeps criminis with him, to such account as is fitting on so grave an occasion; such an account as in former, sounder, and more loy al days, the British Parliament would not have failed to exact from any servant of the Crown who betrayed his high trust by secret communication on affairs of State with a foreign Potentate It is with bitter grief for the rapidly departing honour of our Legislation, that we find the session drawing to a close, not only without that impeachment of the Administration which the na-ture of the case calls for, but without as much of question about this underhanded tampering with the Pope, as has oftentimes been occasioned by a paltry circular of the Poor Law Commissicners or a missing dispatch.

Notwithstanding the cool impassiveness of Ministers, not-withstancing the discreditable acquiescence of the two Houses of Parliament, we do not feel justified in withholding our hand from pressing the subject upon public attention. Although it is too late, we fear, to act upon the salntary maxim, "principils obsta," we conceive it all the more necessary to use our utmosts. though humble efforts for arresting a course of policy which is fraught with manifest and imminent danger to the country's peace, and to the dignity, yea the safety, of the British throne. And therefore, all appeals to those in inferior station failing, we have determined to have resource, after the good old English fashion, to the highest authority in the land, even to our Most Gracious Sovereign herself, trusting that as often before, so on this occasion, when all other ears are become deaf to the voice of urh and right, the Royal ear will be found open to that voice, and that Her Majesty, being apprised of the danger which threatens her Royal Supremacy, and of the just alarm felt by her faithful subjects, may be induced to take such order in regard to this matter, as to ber Royal wisdom may seem fit.

"We, your Majesty, "We, your Majesty's faithful subject and humble headsman, commonly known by the name of John Bull, desire to approach your Majesty with every sentiment of profound reverence, sincere loyalty and devoted affection.

"In the discharge of that sacred duty which we owe to your Majesty by virtue of our allegiance, we feel it incumbent on us to apprise your Majesty of the fact, no doubt studiously con-cealed from your Royal knowledge, that one of your Majesty's subjects, high in your Majesty's favour and counsels, even your Majesty's personal representative in the sister kingdom of Ire-land, has wickedly, feloniously, and traitorously abused the high trust reposed in him by your Majesty's gracious appointm in that he has, by indirect and surreptitious methods, entered into communication with a Foreign Potentate for the purpose of soliciting the sanction and approbation of that Foreign Potentate tate to a matter concerning the internal government of your Man-jesty's dominions, upon which it is not consistent with the hom nour of your Majesty's crown, and the integrity of your Roysl power, that counsel should be taken by your Majesty's servants with any one, except, by your Royal command, with the three Estates of the Realm, in Parliament assembled.

"We beg further most humbly to represent to your Majesty that such traitorous correspondence, as has lately come to light on the part of the Representative of Royalty in the sister king dom, is only a part of a system, sometimes disavowed, and a other times reluctantly admitted, by your Majesty's present adyou must be answerable to Him for the manner in which you spend it, as well as in the example you set will—their voices being exceedingly soft and melo-