The greater part of the clergy and strangers present were invited to innebeon at Hursley Park. There will have been many there who observed with regret that Sir William Heathcote, was unable to be in church in consequence of his weak state of health. The vicar and his quence or mis weak state of nearm. The vicer and mis. Church has resolutely opposed this avarice of power-patron have been joined together in so many good works. Church has resolutely opposed this avarice of power-that it is a subject for regret that they could not be to-this insatiable hungering for other men's rights. The gether at the dedication of this last work. It is now about Church maintains her principle for the sake of distinct years since they have been associated in this relationship, and during these years three churches have charging the commission which God has given her in been built, one of them endowed, and three new parsons been built, one of them endowed, and three new parson-ages added to the united parish of flursley and Otter-bourne; and though the present work is understood to be ought to reverence her for this vindication of her sucred in the main the private work of the vicer, their names character; and—what is more—they ought to see that—should not be separated. As the offering of the author of The Christian Fear to the service of God, it will be viewed whilst she has been asserting her own divine rights by many with particular satisfaction. It may be looked she has been the champion of justice and of freedom, upon as an expression of his desire to embody, so far as man, in solid imperishable materials his love and Government shows of the absolute available of the champion of the absolute available of the champion of the absolute available of the champion of the absolute available of the absolute availabl reverence for that branch of Christ's Church into which endeavoured to aphold, and adorn and realise in every act of his life.

Any one who is well acquainted with our Cathedral, ust often have been struck with the existing difference between the two sides of the choir; for while the north sisle is throughout or amount of the skill and taste of past ages, and a convincing point that England was not behind hand in the curious and beautiful art of glass staining - the south nisle, basing been once barbarously dismantled, in only partially thus filled, so that the sun comes streaming through three windows to the great discomfort of those who are placed appealer, and to the undoubted diminution of the true church tone, by deatroying the "dim religious" light, which should slass be more or less a part of every sacred building, as being cuinently calculated to produce the highest feelings of awe and devotion in the minds of the worshippers. Now. we should imagine that there can scarcely be two opinions defect, and for our own parts we are inclined to believe proposed, therefore, that wealth he put out of the questhat the effect produced upon the general appearance of "Conrad's giorious choir," by replacing in it additional painted glass, will astonish even those who are most conwith its beauties; as well as the very person the have so happily started the subscription for procur

Moreover, it seems to us that the authors of the address have placed the grounds of their appeal to the public on a thoroughly good footing, in distinctly stating that they are anxious to testify to the Dean and Chapter, that the nobly liberal manner in which they have, year after year been laying out wast sums in the renovation of their Cathedral is not unheeded by those who know any thing about the extent of their labours.

And here we may be permitted to correct an error, into which, with others, we have fallen, that our late Revered Primate had no inconsiderable share in these coatly re-pairs. We hear, however, that with the exception of the beautiful throne, which was the appropriate gift of his Grace, all other improvements have been executed at the ole charge of the Dean and Chapter.

We would also refer to another mistake, which very commonly prevails, that there must be some larger repair fund out of which the work of restoration has been effect ed. This is not the case. Some cathedrals have what i called a fabric fund, but Canterbury has not. We deen It right to mention this, in order that it may be mor generally and more completely understood, how much we are indebted to the Dean and Chapter for having lavied upon the annual income of every member of their body, a tax sufficient to meet an outlay of £20,000; and that without ever having sought for or received any pub-

"Such disinterestedness," to quote the words of " A syman," "deserves some testimonial." Hence the origin the project which has drawn forth these observations And we think that we can mention another claim for our gratitude, which is, indeed, feelingly touched upon at the conclusion of the address—and, without which, the prerious one would have lost much of its weight. For, after vious one would have test much of its weight. For, after all, what satisfaction would it be to the good Churchman to hear of this munificence—or, at any rate, how greatly would his satisfaction be diminished if he afterwards found that the high and holy purposes which could slone senerify such expenditure had been overlooked, and that little regard had been shown towards preserving a rever-ential and careful celebration of the daily prayers?

It is, perhaps, hardly necessary for us to extol the devotional beauty of our choral service. And yet we doubt whether its excellency is duly appreciated. Anything to which we are continually accustomed, however great the blessing may be, we are apt to undervalue and o receive almost as a matter of course. Thus, it is only when strangers come amongst us, and express their admi-ration, or when we are ourselves led to visit other Cathedrais, that we are fully reminded of the superiority of our own, in all those points which should always accompany Christian worship—whether in the minster or the parish

We are truly rejoleed to see that the cause has been taken up by such men as the Earl of Powis, Mr. Justice

Patterson, William Deedea, Eq., and A. J. Beresford

Hope, Eq., Their names can hardly fail to procure speedy

is a sort of central school for the circumjacent villages; land generally. We only hope that neither the men of Kent nor the Kentish men will allow to others an undue share in the honour and the privilege of presching a free-will gift to that great sauctuary, which, while it can boast of being the Metropolitical Church of all England, is more especially the Cathedral of the Diocese.—Kentish Ob-

Many of our readers will be pleased to learn that the Rev. Mr. Mackay arrived safely at Inverness, on the 5th of Oct., and immediately entered upon his duties in that parish. Biolop Ewing (of Argyle and the lelen) visited the parish and confirmed several young persons on the Sunday after his arrival. Bishops Low and Ewing have Sunday after his arrival. Bishops Low and Ewing have received their Diplomas from Trinity College, in testimony of the degree of D.D. which was conferred on each of these prelates at our late Commencement.

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WERELY CALEBDAN.							
Day.	Date.				ist Lesson	thi Leroon.	
_	Dec.	3	ler, SUNDAT IN ADSERT.	M.	tenials)	Acts 4.	
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M.		4	Monthly Meeting of the C.S.D.T.	{ ₩.	** 10	Heb. 12.	
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THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 30, 1848.

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<u> </u>	TELESCONOCIONALES A

EDUCATION. The late vexations war waged by the Educational Com-

mittee of the Privy Council at Home, against the Church,

exhibits not only a wicked unfhitbfuluess of the State to its religious duties, but a gross anomaly in the British Constitution. The Committee have become, practically. an Oligarchy of so many tyrants. Their domineering such a source peculiarly opportune and pleasant. administration is an emperium in imperio of the most insufferable kind. It is peither wise nor safe to entrust to any body of men such powers as they have been exercising lately, in the management of any public concern, andleast of all, in a matter on vitally affecting the happiness and well-being of the nation as Education. It is high time that this Committee should be called to account, and their Whig despetism restrained within the bounds of

deceacy. A supercilious conclave, oppressing where they like, and exacting what they like, outrages all constitutional decemen; and if such a practical aboundity be tolerated, it is not only the Church that will be persecuted, but the liberties of every British subject will be infringed.

When a Whig Government gives, it 2 always with the prospect of making a good bargain-of getting

It seems that nothing will satisfy the present Whig Government, short of the absolute exclusion of Church was beptised, which he has heartily and scalously influence from national education. In their late correspondence with the National Society, our Whig rulers have made what may well be considered an open avowal of a policy which was not by any means equivocal before. They have given the nation at large to understand that they will act themselves against every demand, appeal, or expostulation of the Church, however fair, moderate and reasonable. What has the Church, in the present instance, asked? That Church School Committees shall be subject to the Communicant Test, in cases where two thirds-and not less-of the contributors to the Schools may concur in desiring such Test. This large mejority of contributors is to be estimated without any reference to the amount contributed, so that the whole body of dissenters who contribute anything, however small, to the support of each school, will be able to exert an influence equal to the same number of Church-people, though these out the desirableness of endeavouring to remove this latter be ever so munificent in their contributions. It is tion, and nothing but mere numbers be taken into account. And yet the Committee of the Privy Council will not concede even this. This proves, of course, both that they are resolved to drive away the Church if they can, from the motherly and religious care of her own children, and that they are sensible, the while, that this and can be attained only by downright violence and force, -that it is uscless to pursue it in any constitutional way, since in whatever point of view they regard the Church, -whether as to wealth, station, education, or only numbers,-her superiority over dissent is so decided as to leave no doubt of her gaining the victory in any trial of strength, where she is treated with that equity and fairness which the Committee of Council on Education have never exhibited at any stage of their unconstitutional crusade against her rights. Our able and sound contemporarythe London Guardian-turnishes, with its usual ability, a very clear and forcible statement of the matter, which will be found on our first page.

> There are many things besides this wicked persecution, -many dark and ominous symptoms in the aspect of political society-which warn us loudly that the Church must begin to retire within herself,-to look more diligently to her own celestial armoury, and to confide more trustingly to her own resources; to stay herself more he has reason to think that the writer is well informed. under God, upon the real and devotion of her own chil. dren. What is the duty of Churchmen in such an emergency, can hardly be mistaken; and, if we need encouragement to the performance of our duty, it is in such a case as the following that we shall find it. For this interesting incident we are indebted to the English Church. man. Let those who read it take courage, if they be fearful,-and shame to themselves if their love be cold,-It shows what even comparative weakness can accomplish. where the intention is right and the heart is warm :--

" As a specimen of what may be done by even one per-As a specimen or what may be come by even one person, in a pariab, we may refer—not to the Oberlius of history—but to our own columns a week or two back, where we shall find the following brief but most gratifying and encouraging report of a school at Redberth, in Wales

"This is a very excellent school, owing its support and usefulness to the indefatigable and unparalelled exertions of Miss Thomas of Rhyberth Lodge. This lady, with very limited means, and under circumstances which might have discouraged the strongest and most ardent minds, has succeeded in establishing a school which would not disgrace any of the metropolitan villages of England. Of her (to me unaccountable) success and firmness in overchurch, at the Sunday or the week, day service—we mean reverence, decency, and order; and these, we thankfully sasert, reader the daily service of Cauterbury Cathedral and building a cottage for the master, I say nothing; it is not sasert, reader the daily service of Cauterbury Cathedral and building as cottage for the master, I say nothing; it is not exactly my province. What I have to do with, is the school as I found it. The first question which must strike every one is, 'Where do the children come from?' is a sort of central school for the circumjacent villages; and such is the estimation in which it is held by the narents, that the children are sent from a distance of three facts incontestibly prove, as I think, that it is not so much (at least, it is not in every case) the indifference or the porvete of the parents that induces them to take their children from sobool at an early age, as the scanty and superficial nature of the instruction too frequently parted in the schools themselves.

> "There is no resident clergyman; the Vicar lives in Cardiganshire, and the Curate is also Vicar of an adjoining parish, where he resides, and where, of course, he has his own parochial duties to attend to: so that the entire management and control of the school rests with Aliss Thomas; and I need hardly add, it could not have fallen nto better hands. In short I was told, that for three months during the master's illuess, she took the entire harne of the school berself.

" On reading this account, we do not doubt that the seal of some entitusiastic and ardent readers will be kindled even to a wish and intention to 'go and do likewise,' and we may be asked 'what plans, what system, what machinery, what money, were employed to produce such important results? Was it great talent that did all this?' portant results? Was it great talent that did all this?— To such questions we believe that we may reply that it was simply by the employment of that 'talent' of parawas simply by the employment of that 'differ of para-mount value—the earnest desire to follow the example and injunctions of Hon who 'went about doing good,' healing and blessing the poor' and committing them to the care and have of His servants. On this point, however, we shall venture to lay before our readers an extract of the Parochial School of St. James's. Should any how-from a communication which has been placed in our ever object to such an appropriation, we are authorized to

self, and her circumstances, so utterly inadequate to the apparent results of her efforts, that the impression duced on Mr. Tearle was a very natural one; but the matter is easily accounted for, when all the circumstances connected with it are known. It is true that the instruor great abilities of any kind, who felt when her last tie a useful life was severed by death as if her work was done, and she had nothing left to live for. But, by the merciful providence of God, she was placed once more in sphere where much was to be done. He then led her in the conviction of her own weakness and insufficiency, to adopt the filtrating passages of His own Word as her, guide in perplexity, and resource in difficulty.—John xv 5: Phil. iv, 13--and He provided the means, removed the bindrances, and enabled her to avail herself of the advantages which occur in her progress, step by step, with a work which, for nine years, has grown in interest and apparent usefulness. I ought to add that, when assistance was needed, an application to the Bishop of the Dioceso always received instant attention, and the request was indly atended to.

"On one occasion the late Archbishop of Canterbury, having had his attention called to the peculiar case by the excellent Rector of Marylebone, sent a donation of £10, with a most kind message, at a time when a series of try-ing occurrences rendered the sanction and approval from

"I am convinced that any single lady, possessing good health and active habits - who is really desirous to work for God - and, in His strength, using the means set before her in simplicity and godly sincerity—would be much more happy, as well as useful, than any amount of wealth lavished in self-indulgence could make her. There are neglected country villages in abundance, where no can be raised to meet Government aid, and which must

still be without means of education for their children. "The barvest truly is great, but the labourers are few. Let us pray the Lord of the harvest that He may send forth labourers into His harvest.

"This, we repeat, is a specimen of what may be done by a single individual, who regards the pour and afflicted as especial representatives of Him to whose service every Parliament, we fear, is not very likely to be moved by the complaints of the Church, that the nation—or rather a Government which represents all that is unprincipled in talenta. Let this truth, and this duty be fully realized and sincerely felt, and 'His grace will be sufficient for us,' whether our opportunity be to build a church, to found a school, to reform a parish, or even to make only find the eleventh paragraph the word "do" ought also to doings of the Committee.

Christian is bound to consecrate and devote the wealth, induced the meanth, the was the only Church or Christian body, that previous to talenta. Let this truth, and this duty be fully realized and sincerely felt, and 'His grace will be sufficient for us,' whether our opportunity be to build a church, to found a school, to reform a parish, or even to make only one individual—man, woman or child—more happy, more doings of the Committee.

· If on our daily course, our mind Be set to ballow all we flud. New treasures still, of countless price. God will provide for sacrafice. We need not bid, for cloister'd cell. Our neighbour, and our work, farewell The trivial round, the common task, Would furnish all we ought to ask; ORoom to deny ourselves; a road. To bring us, daily, nearer God."

AUSTRIA.

The last advices from Europe, by the Cambras, inform us that Vieuna-efter an obstinate and sanguinary resistnace on the part of the insurgents -has surrendered to the Imperial troops. A victory has been gained without a riumph; for the ancient honours of the Empire, have seen steeped in the blood of its slaughtered people. One tude and weeds of wire-without awe and trembling, as well as aympathy and sorrow. "How fearful are the judgments of God upon a nation," is a reflexion which her wretched condition must suggest. Truly-to all brow. The unwearied perseverance, and the tenacity of uost frightful civil war, which-if protracted much longer frooms which was to be ours during our stay. -must be rainous to the nation, whether Impenalist or the Students against the Government. Mr. Alison, in his celebrated history, tells us, in regard to the state of the river at each end. education in the Austrian Empire, that "the proportion nire, equal to any state of similar dimensions in Europe. and as high as the best educated nations in some provinces. The Government-it is clear-has instructed its subjects very little to its own advantage. Possibly England, under its present Whig Ministry, may do, and is doing, very much the same thing. Contrasted with the almost expiring agonies of Austria in 1848, what a mockery there is in the celebrated anagram of Frederic 11f. :-

Austria Est Imperare Orbi University University

A correspondent of the Quebec Mercury, asserts in posihaving had some misunderstanding, the former is about to return to England. We give the statement just as we flud it, merely adding that the Montical Gazette declares

THE DISHOP OF NEW JERSEY.

We are happy to learn from private letters received in own, that the excellent Bishop of New Jersey, was last week so far convalescent as to be able to sit up for a short time every day. He has been suffering from a dangerous attack of inflammatory rheumatism. May he long be spared to preside over those noble enterprises for the good of his diocese and the Church at large, which so largely and actively engage his energies.

FUNT OF ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL.

It having long been a matter of regret, that the Cathedraf Church of our Diocese, should have been without a proper baptismal fout, a movement was some months ago originated by the Teachers of St. James's Sunday School, for the nurpose of procuring funds to anoply the deficiency. The parties proceeded with commendable zeal, and the result was that subscriptions were obtained to the amount

of nearly £50. Matters were in this position, when the Rector of the parish received a communication from an esteemed friend to the effect that a gentleman, who wished to preserve an incognito, was desirous of prezenting a font to the Cathe-There are not more than a dexen houses to be seen, and dral, expressing at the same time his hope that the money We noticed in the congregation some persons whom collected as above stated, would be applied towards the and even four miles; they also remain much longer than fellow townsman Mr. Cochrane, the Sculptor, was instrucis usually the case in our National Schools; which two led to proceed forthwith with the work.

The Font being now completed, has been erected in front of the Chancel, immediately opposite to the throne of his Lordship the Bishop, and from a minute inspection we are happy to be able to state, that it does infinite credit to the taste and skill of the artist. White Vermont marble is the material of which it is composed—the shape is Octagon, and the design Gothic richly pannelled. On the whole an effect is produced of graceful solidity which harmonizes well with the character of the sacred edifice which itadorns. The following are the dimensions of this benutiful work of art : height to basin 3 feet 7 inches ; Cover 1 foot 8 inches; total height 5 feet 3 inches; Breadth at basin 2 feet 3 inches. Sincerely do we wish that we were more frequently called upon to chronicle benefactions of this description. It is impossible to conceive of a more graceful method of expressing gratitude to God for mercies received, or commemorating the memory of those who have preceded us to eternity.

We cannot doubt that the parties who subscribed in the first instance to procure the Font, will willingly allow their contributions to be added to the fund for the erection ever object to such an appropriation, we are authorized to state, that they will receive the amount of their subscrip-"The foundress and manager of that school is, in her- | tions on applying for the same.

> list of Errata, in his Communication in last week's Church. We are very sorry that so many inaccuracies should have crept in.

> In regard to the remainder of his Letter, the publication of it is declined for reasons with which he will make himself acquainted by referring to our Notices to Correspondents -- He will perceive that we have felt it expedient to adopt a general rule with all who have sent us Commu-

> "Allow me to bring under your notice the typogra-phical errors which appear in a letter of mine published in your last number: In the second paragraph, for Bishops read Bishopsics; in the third paragraph, 5th line, for a read as; 23d line, for skeach read streak; 28th line, for evening read enemy; and at the close of the para-graph, instead of the words he advocates an injustice to which the Church, I trust, will not usualism, the passage in manuscript runs thus, he advocates an injustice to which the Church in this Diocess will not submit, and which the au-thorities in the Church, I trust, will not sunction; fourth paragraph. 13th line, for these read three; 41st line, for considerable read considerably; 58th line, in the word goily, should be used a small, not a capital g; in the last line, for miraculously read murer/hously."

CORRECTION .- We regret that the omission of a line the printing of our Correspondent's Letter, dated New York, Sep. 1848," in our last number, considerably disturbs the sense in the sixth paragraph from the begin ning. The sentence should run thus: "The English Church solely possessing valid jurisdiction within England and the territories of England, and solely representing the whole Church within those territories, might delay long to send the Episcopate to regions so far remote from [ber ecclesiastical metropolitan centre. But sle

SEPTEMBLE CONFIRMATIONS.

We left the Bishop at a nameless place in the Township of Eramosa; on his return from which, passing through Guelph, he proceeded to Elora. The road for the first four or five miles is excellent, being frmed of the gravel, which abounds in that tract land through which the road passes for some miles beyond the part at present gravelled. The part which we traversed is a portion of the road from Guelph to Fergus, which turns off from the road to Elors, about five miles from Guelph. The rest of the route was through what appeared to be a good farming country; but the road itself was not particularly agreeable, consisting for a very considerable distance, of corduroy, in various stages of disrepair : walking, therefore, became much more agreeable than riding in a covered carriage, holding on by the side of it to prevent being annot look upon Austria-in her present dejected atti- every moment joited and thrown against your fellow traveller

About six o'clock the new wooden Church, which was to be consecrated on the morrow, hove in sight, and we became rensible that there was a deen valley human appearance—Ichabod might well be written on her before us, which appeared likely to contain some considerable stream. Soon after we came out upon the purpose, which cost Napoleon so wanton a profusion of first straggling houses of a Canadian village, and then life and treasure-which inspired "the sublime devotion, descending the hill, were conducted to the hospitable of Aspern and Wagram" (to use the language of Mr. abode of Mr. Andrew Geddes, a fellow townsman of Alison), - which made the Austrian armies seem in es- our venerable Dioce-an. Here we met with a hearty tructible by defeat, and inaccessible to despair—this un- welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Geddes and their family, rielding spirit is now exhausting itself in the fury of a hand was soon installed in the clean and comfortable

The village of Elora lies on both sides of the Grand Revolutionist be successful. As it is, the German name River, which is here not much more than a large promises to become identical with national calonity and brook. The high ground to the south seems to have disgrace. There is one peculiar feature in these been first settled; but there is a grist mill and a cloth German insurrections which most persons, reading the factory on the bank to the north, and the village details which have appeared in the public papers, must seemed to be extending in that direction. The corhave noticed; we mean the determined stand taken by poration of King's College has a valuable belt of land encircling the village on that side, and extending to

But the great, I may say the only attraction of of persons instructed is, on an average of the whole Em- | Elora is the scenery on this portion of the Grand River to the S. W. of the village. Just at that end of the village the river tumbles down a sloping ledge of rock, and forms a very picturesque fall of no contemptible dimensions. It thence continues its course between lofty and overhanging cliffs of calcarcous limestone, fringed with cedars and balsams (the spruce and silver fir, we believe) hanging about in many fautastic attitudes, or growing out from the various breaks in the cliffs, or extending their gnarled and twisted roots down its sides in search of a bottom. How far this peculiar beauty attends the river we did not learn .-We only followed it for about 200 yards, to its juncture with the Irvine, a tributary stream, which possenses the same description of beauty on a smaller tive terms that Lord Elgin and the Colonial Secretary. scale, although the timber of cedar and fir which skirts its banks is more abundant and of a very noble size.

> When the road to Gueloh is completed throughout with gravel or stone, we venture to predict that Elora will be one of the lions of Canada; and that an Inn must spring up there, capable of affording accommodation to that class of travellers, who can afford to spend a little time and money occasionally in enjoyng the higher and rater beauties of nature. As it is. it is a thriving place and will no doubt advance in importance every year.

The Saturday evening was in part employed in in discussing various matters of clerical business with the indefatigable Missionary, the Rev. Donald Fraser, and in preparing the proper papers for the consecration of the Church and Churchyard. Some difficulty was felt by the Bishop as to the latter, in consequence of the enclosure not being completed; but when it was explained that the posts for the enclosure were already placed, and upon the Churchwardens engagement that no animals should be allowed to enter the inclosure in which the churchyard is contained, until the churchyard itself shall be enclosed,-his Lordship consented to consecrate it.

The next day, being Sunday, the Bishop repaired o the new church, where a very crowded congregation ens assembled. The singing was perfectly congregational; the solemn service of consecration of the church added both interest and variety to the ordinary morning service; and the Bishop gave an excellent sermon which was listened to with great attention .ercises; but who fatigued themselves very unnecessarily by standing during the time of prayers, instead of kneeling with the rest of the congregation. There was one very especially untoward feature in this church, viz., a vestry immediately behind the chancel, which entered by a door close by the deacon's place at the Lord's Table; but instead of entering within the rails, the rail itself was compelled to make a bend to exclude it. The pulpit and desk likewise were placed so close together that the available space of the chancel was very little indeed. This was the more to be regretted as everything else showed that the inhabitants had been more than willing, -had been zealous, -to their power to make the house of God fit for his service. The hints which were offered for the remoral of the inconvenience were very well taken, and we rust that when the Bishop next visits Flora, he will find the arrangements of the altar completed in a manner worthy of the good spirit of the people. The confirmation took place, as usual, before the final beediction of the communion service, and the Bishop having delivered his customary address, the whole was completed by the consecration of the churchyard.

It had been his Lordship's intention to spend the afternoon in visiting the township of Peel, for the purpose of holding a confirmation there: but the Missionary, together with the residents, concluded that it would be impossible for him to reach the place, on account of the badness of the roads. This was notifled to his Lordship on the previous evening; and he Our Correspondent C. C. R., has sent us the following was by no means pleased, that any one, without his authority, should set aside his published arrangements, or suppose that he could not travel where any other per- ine son had travelled before. Even on Sunday morning he still professed his intention to proceed; and it was not until he found that general notice had been circulated that he would not come,—that he consented to

renounce the idea. The result, however, was that the people of Elora in the morning, was a full one before the sermon commenced,-several of the confirmed persons remaining; and they listened very attentively whilst the Rev. Dr. Reaven instructed and exhorted them from the words

Witch and pray, that we enter not into temptation; reminding them that temptation would almost certainly

I stated, in my former letter, what I beg again to repeat, that be stronger after the decided step they had taken, than it was before.

The next day the Bishop retraced his steps to Guelph, and after resting a short time with the Rector. proceeded to the next station of Mr. Fraser's Mission. likewise in Eramosa. Here—it being a new station. there were no candidates for confirmation: - but divine service was celebrated in the school-house. The population appeared to be mostly Irish, and a warmhearted, spirited people they appeared to be. They are building a new frame church, which appears likely to be soon ready for use. The road during this and the succeeding day was rather rough, in consequence of the soil being full of stones; but there was much beauty in the forest scenery, in consequence of the frequent change of level, and the abundance of fir and cedar. After the service, the party proceeded to the residence of Mr. Moore, where we were hospitably received for the night. The master of the house was the confined to his bed by sickness, and at the suggestion

Next day brought us to Acton and Balnafad. On the road to the former place the pole of the carriage the touch and approach of inferior authority." This Divine

bru whereupon the Bishop became one of the most broke, whereupon the Bishop became one of the most either of king or Bishop, from the hostile approach and discovering touch of your correspondent; his practice, in the to send back to procure a new pole, he walked on four

infant baptism, and the claims of the Church; there being a sect of Anabaptists active in that quarter.

After service we found the carriage ready to take is on, the driver having extemporized a pole from a tick of hickory he chanced to see at the smith's. Acton is a village of one street, but a cheerful, improving little place.

The attendance was better at Balnafad, where we saw again some of the same faces; but there was nothing requiring special mention. The night brought us to George Town, to the residence of Mr. Young, whose agreeable help-mate, the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Philips, did everything to show how heartily welcome the Bishop and his party were. Mr. Young is evidently an active, cautious, and successful man of Secker and Burnett and Secker as guides to see year when a bount to enter the Ministry, while your correspondent to enter the Ministry, while your correspo evidently an active, cautious, and successful man of Secker and Burnett with the connecace which has over Distances, and as evidently resident in the midst of a business, and as evidently resident in the midst of a for the Ministry to devote a large portion of their time to the prosperous settlement; where every one seems to vie The only attempt work your contragations may make, in There are the grist-mills, and cloth factory, and distillery, and shops of various kinds, &c.; and there is cruing the mode of delivering sermons exists, is contained in the first paragraph of his letter, in which be refers to some follows. with his neighbour in improvements of every kind .-- !

the service was well attended; but we were sorry to observe that the only candidates were of the female sex. Are the young men too much engaged in business and improvement to have time to think of serving

In the afternoon we proceeded through the improve ing village of Stewardtown to another station a little beyond it, where divine service is conducted in the beyond it, where divine service is conducted in the upper room of a private house. The attendance was very good and the service edifying; but we had occasion to remark here also, that persons, and especially young people, are under much less restraint when the service of the service of the persons and disjointed harages, of the people, are under much less restraint when the people of the peo divine worship is conducted in a house, than in a place reserved for the purpose, however humble. These two last villages are in the township of Esquesing, which, from all we saw and heard, seemed advancing with steady and rapid progress in the path of improvement. We were surprised to find so thick and as Bishop Burnett recommends, and as our own Diocessa & respectable a population in a part of the country of which we previously knew not whether it contained a single village.

Here we took leave of Mr. Fraser, and proceeded southwards for Dundas Street, which we reached about 8 o'clock at night: and next day saw the Bishop safe at his own home.

It is matter of thankfulness that there was only one accident on the journey, and that a very triffing one. It is greater matter of thankfulness that the Church is everywhere steadily advancing, and not least in the township of Esquesing with which the Bishop's progress terminated.

It is refreshing likewise to find that the spirit of carelessuess in external worship is passing away, that old English reverence and order are reviving in our congregations, and that they are more and more asking for the old paths, that they may walk in them. Thus we noticed that congregational responding is very general: the only exception, we are sorry to observe, of a regular and settled congregation, was in the purely English settlement of Puslinch. Congregational singing too, is extending, although the choice of tunes is often a hindrance to it, as well as the practice of making female voices take the lead. We observed kneeling at prayer to be very general, although we regret to observe that some very right-hearted gentlemen appear to think the humbler posture reserved for vomen,-and therefore uniformly stand during prayer The habit of turning the back to the communion table in prayer (although still too general) is likewise in we afterwards discovered to be Presbyterians, who balance to the lack of responding, viz., that of facing adopt his own nauceous figure, was to "push his opinion down and the altar. Very many how at the name of Lorse and the lack of responding with the congregation into the devotional exsome places giving way to the only right and old erection of the contemplated Parochial School. This most entered with the congregation into the devotional exsome still maintain the aucient custom of turning east ward at the creed, in acknowledgement of Christ as "the day-spring from on high " and " the Sun of Righteous-In one or two congregations the reverent and enlivening habit of rising up at the doxology after the sermon has not been suffered to drop; nor the reverential chanting intonation of the AMEN.

All these things are not trifles, -as long as man is omposed of body as well as soul, and we trust that f it should ever be our fortune again to accompany a Bishop on his progress, we may see all of them become more general. It is not wholesome to drop and give up all the old and reverential usages: and we trust the clergy will think it worth their while to preserve and extend them. It is to their care no doubt, secondd by a tractable spirit in their congregations, that we
re indebted for such as do exist; and it will be well
f one congregation will learn from another, until all
have revived the usages which in any place have been
till preserved.

Jour correspondent, I am necessitated to ladge on his state of ments by examining his late communications in your columns:
to this he, of course, can have no objection; that I may do so
satisfactorily, I shall transcribe a passage from his last letter,
which furnishes a fair sample of his style. It occurs is the
third paragraph, and is as follows: "On his death-bed he received absolution from a Popish Priest, and he, a living lis, the
Romish King of a Pretestant people; after a life of reckless and extend them. It is to their care no doubt, seconded by a tractable spirit in their congregations, that we are indebted for such as do exist; and it will be well have revived the usages which in any place have been still preserved.

AGENTS 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, 31, Cheapside, London, or to Mr. Bainbridge, Wholesale Stationer, 32, Platt Street, New York, will be regularly forwarded to Toronto.

Communications.

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

To the Editor of the Church. EXMEMPORE PREACHING.

Rav. Sin,-I bave been prevented hitherto, by Parichial ingugements and absence from home, from noticing the letter had two services instead of one. Notice was given that after a convenient interval a second service would be held. This congregation, although not crowded, as in the morning, was a full one before the sermon comyour correspondent has given me, and the personalities in which he has indulged,) I shall not be betrayed into the use of any language inconsistent with the character of a christian and

it was not my purpose to discuss, at large, the question of ex-tempore preaching, but only to prove that the Clergy of the Church of England were not bound, by any role of the Church, to practice any particular mode of delivering their sermons, but were entirely at liberty to preach either with or without a written

sermon, as they thought would conduce most to the glory of God and the salvation of souls. In the second paragraph of his latter H. says: "The first authority for extempore presching adduced by your correspon-dent is no less than that of Charles 2nd." A little attention on the part of H. would have saved him from the imputation of misrepresenting my statements, for it must be evident to any reader of my letter, that I have not adduced Charles 2nd as authority for extempore preaching; I merely cited a document, emanating from the Council of Charles 2nd, as proof that at the period of the restoration, no such rule as that propounded by your correspondent existed in the Church. I adduced the writings of Archbishop Secker and of Bishop Burnett for the same purpose; and all "the hard speeches" which your correspondent has uttered against Charles 2nd and against these learned Prelates. (even if founded on truth.) can never prove that they are not good witnesses of the fact, that in their time there was no rule of the Church "that Clergymen should write their sermon and peach than as writer.

uest serment and preach them as written."

1 cannot here refrain from noticing a striking inconsistency beir sermons and preach them as written." of the Bishop, was remembered at the family devotion. apparent in the letter of your correspondent; he says, towards the close of it: "The divinity which proverbially bedges in a

Hedge, it appears, has not been sufficient to protect the may of the above sentence has recommended it to his adaption, to ther than any serious belief of the doctrine it contains. I miles to the next station, getting a waggon which was passing to take his robes.

At Actor there was only one candidate; but it was very touching to notice the deep and affectionate interest of the father of the boy, in his son's confirmation. The occasion gave the Bishop an opportunity of enlarging on the importance of baptism, particularly of enlarging of the dectrine it contains. I date of entering the characters of the characters Prelates in the hands of Candidates for Holy Orders, as the hand and safest guides for them to follow; and our own Discount in a circular, headed "A list of books to be naced as abridged by the Candidates in their preparatory studies," has shown the high value he sets upon the writings of these eminent divian, for amongst the books recommended by His Lordship I fad, for amongst the books recommended by His Lordship I fad, for amongst the books recommended by His Lordship I fad, for the XXXIX Articles. Seeker's Lectures. On Ecclarical History: Burnett's History of the Reformation On Clerical Duties: Burnett's Pastoral Care. Seeker's Chapta. Thus, in almost every department of sacred literature, our Discretan recommends Burnett and Seeker as guides to our years men about to enter the Ministry, while your corresponds study of their writings.

The only attempt which your correspondent has made, i

every probability that the church will soon tonowevery probability that the church will soon tonow.

The people are very anxious to obtain a resident
minister, and offered willingly to exert themselves for
his support; nor does it say little for Mr. Fraser,
that they are very desirous that he should be the
person.

The confirmation was held in the place of worship

The confirmation was held in the place of worship

The confirmation was held in the place of worship

Almahadiara (as they are called); and absolutely originated an soca never seriors nears or, mat clerg-men in the Church of England are governed by a "hatest" reh— —so latent that our Sovereigns, the temporal breads of the Church, and their counsellors, have always been ignorant of he existence; so latent that our Archbisbops and Bishops in fac-mer days never heard of it; and still so latent that our own Diocesan has never seen it; for we find his Lordship, in his Primary Charge, treating the subject of extempore prese as an open question, and advising his Clergy to prepare then selves to presch without a written sermon when occasion sheek But were I even to grant that this form, upon which which he (to be geometrical H. should have written 'acither be nor any one else can remember a tithe:" As a reply to this, I shall only refer to what we find recorded in the life of the Rev. chas. Simeon, of Cambridge, that, of the many sermous which he published, by far the greater number were first presched asrects, will find no difficulty in submitting his sermons to be Diocesan, should be require it.

1 have now considered everything like argument addition by

your correspondent, and I submit that my position, that Chrymen of the Church of England are under no rule as to the mode of delivering their sermons, must be considered as presed until H. is able to discover something more tangible than his "latent" rule, for the guidance of the Church. Therefore have avoided noticing the many extraneous topics which H bas introduced into his letter,—there are some of them, however, upon which, in justice to myself and to your correspondent.

I feel bound to remark.

I feel bound to remark.

In the commencement of his letter, II. accuses me of a temper, and he characterizes my communication as exchanging, distempered and uncourteous: as he has brought this grave charge against me only in general terms, and his last grave courge against the born greaters and the produced any passage or evpression out of my letter to provi it, I can only appeal to you, Rev. Sir, and to your readers to judge between us as to the justice of the charge: I can, with the atmost sincerity, aroure you that there was not the eligibles fine of either excitement or anger in my mind and feelings when I wrote. I have read my letter again, since I saw the last employee. munication of II , and my conscience entirely acquite me munication of 11, and my conscience entirely acquite in it having given the alightest ground for the charge of ill temper which he so often repeats. I think that it would not have required any very great exercise of charity for B. to imagine he same apology for wherever "latent" excitement he thought he had discovered in my letter, which he pleads for the tone and

temper of his own, and to ascribe it to harmless " vivacity," and nor, as he does, to malice prepense.

Your correspondent also accuses me of intolerance in the following highly classical sentence: "I think there is no small following highly chastes rentenees. It this there is a many presumption in his attempting to push his opinions and practices down my throat." Surely II. forgets the fact that it was he who first introduced the discussion, and endeavered to force his practice upon others, by publishing, as a rule of the Church, that which never had existence save in his own imagination: he also denounced, in his first letter, all who adopted a practice, different from his own, as irreverent, roofine and practice different from his own, as irreverent, profine and me of intolerance, for asserting that clergymen are at liberty to adopt, either the practice of 11., or any other which they think will render their ministrations more efficient. Xour renders, I think, will pronounce that the charge of intolerance, like that

f ill temper, does not rest against B. C., but against bis accuser.

Your correspondent also assails my style, which he describes the following polite sentence: "It were well for B. C. if he could keep his temper, so far as to avoid the imputation of that accumulative, blundering inconclusiveness, when he assumed the pen, which generally characterize (grammatice characterize) terizes) extempore preachers in their public prelections. I hope I shall always be thankful for advice and instruction, when well intended and kindly administered, but in the present when well intended and kindly administered, but in the instance, I desire to be ratiofied that the person who has value teered the advice and censure contained in the above passage, possesses the qualifications necessary to fit him to be the instructor of others in English composition. As I do not have your correspondent, I am necessitated to judge of his attainment of the standard of the standa Rumish King of a Protestant people; after a life of reckles impiety, which mirfortune itself could not mitigate, went in his final audit, no doubt, as pure and stainless as if he had been launched into eternity from the hands of the schismatical cosclave who met the other day, in that large, not yet stepled. Popish Opera-House, at the top of Church Street, where sertain characters were to be performed to the gaping joy of an astonished multitude, at so much per head." The writer of this voluminous sentence, which comprises within its damp proportions at least ten distinct subjects, has volunteered cture upon style, and has characterized mine as " camulat what will he call his own? He has warned me against a bles what will be call his own? He has warned me against a bus-dering style: will be maintain that his own is correct, chiefs, and classical? He has insinuated that my style is inconde-sive: the above passage is sufficiently conclusive for me, that the person who could write it and many more equally bed, is not a competent judge of style, nay more, that he will ouslifed to instruct was heared, any more, that he was qualified to instruct even boys of ten years old in the first elements of English composition. But your correspondent may be divposed to regard me as prejudiced: I would, therefore, propose to him to submit the shove passage of his letter to some competent judge of composition, say to the Eaglish Master in U. C. College, and I venture to predict, that the Master in U. C. College, and I venture to predict that that gentleman will agree with me, that it is conceived in bad tases, breather a bad spirit, and in its structure violate some of the plainest rules of grammar and of English composition. I have written thus plainly upon the subject of style, so unnecessarily introduced by your correspondent, that he may be aware of he own great deficiencies in this department of literature, and my not, in future, by volunteering to lecture others, expose himself to reproof from some person not "disposed to deal gently" with him, as I am.

nim, as I am.
In conclusion, when your correspondent felt that, in the ter and temper of his letter be had outraged propriety, and that as spology was necessary, he was bound by the rules which necessary. offer such as could have been accepted, and not irinizedly in impure to "rivacity of tone" the offensive personsities and the supercitious assumption of superiority, which pervade his letter, and which the most exalted position in the Chareh and his hards. ate the conduct of a gentleman under such eireum highest literary attainments (were he possessed of them) well 13th November, 1848.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY. To the Editor of The Church.

SIR,-The members of the St. Andrew's Society here the Our.—The members of the St. Angrew's occessy that dropped their procession to church &c. It is to be head that their example will be followed by the St. George's and St. Patrick's Societies. Why should these national differences of distinctions be kept up? It was suggested last year, in seed distinctions be kept up? It was suggested last year, in some quarter, that, instead of observing the three national days of St. George, St. Audrew and St. Patrick, the Queen's birtidgs should annually be kept as a general holiday. I, for soch purther suggestion will be adopted. The observance of the Queen's birth-day as a general holiday, by the closing of attern, for would be a relexation sensible and patriotic, and one in which all the members of the community could pleasantly participate. The present customary procession through the streets, of the The present customary procession through the streets of a national societies three times in the year, is a gratification of relaxation to nobody. A BYESTANDES

Toronto, 20th Nov., 1847