as the Church after St. Paul speaketh, "in a seemly and due order," may "have no evil thing to say of us;" and, if they be not persuaded "to fall down and worship God" in our communion, will have cause to

"report that God is in us of a truth." I now commit you, Rev. and Dear Sir, to the keeping of our gracious God; and pray that he may enlighten our understandings, for discerning and correcting whatever in us may be amiss, and so lead our steps in the way of "quietness, peace, and love." To maintain and set forwards these objects by God's help is part of my consecration vow; and such I believe and mean to be the tendency of this address: for obedience to the Church, next to obedience to God's law, of which indeed it is one essential constituent, is the surest bond of amity, affection, and harmony, amongst her ministers and people. During a professional life of forty-three years, of which twenty-four have been passed in the episcopate, by that principle I have acted myself, and striven to regulate the actions of those committed to my superintendence. And I humbly and heartily thank God, that amid much imperfection, amongst many failures, I have never ceased by his grace to bear in mind the question, which, before my admission to the holy order of priesthood, the bishop demanded of me, in the name of God and his Church, "Will you then give your faithful diligence always so to minister the Doctrine and Sacraments, and the Discipline of Christ, as the Lord had commanded, and as this Church and Realm hath received the same, according to the Commandments of God; so that you may teach the people committed to observe the same?" and that I have not been willingly unmindful of the solemn words, with which I answered the question, "I will so do, by the help of the Lord." I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir,

Your faithful friend, And affectionate brother in Christ, Rp. Down and Connor, and Dromore

Day.	Date.	proper transport for apparen	lst Lesson	2d Lesson
A	Sept. 24,	14TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & M., E.,	Jerem. 5.	Matt. 25. 1 Cor. 9.
M	" 25,			Matt. 26.
Т	" 26.		" 2, " 3,	Matt. 27. 1 Cor. 11.
w	" 27,			Matt. 28.
T	" 28,			Mark 1. 1 Cor. 13
F	" 29,		Gen. 32. Dan.10v5.	
S	" 30.		Tobit 4,	
A	Oct. 1,	15TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & M, E,	Jerem. 35,	Mark 4. 1 Cor. 16

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1848.

First Page.	Fourth Page.
Poetry - The River Saco.	Naaman's Servant.
The Church of England and Ireland no new Church at the time of the Reformation.  Bishop Hall and the Jesuit.  Liturgical Discrepancy—Conclud.	Sixth Annual Report of the Inco porated Church Society of th Diocese of Quebec.—Conclud.

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO, in announcing the following appointments for Confirmation, requests that it may be understood, that candidates are not admissible to that holy rite until they shall have attained the full age of fifteen years.

1848.

Friday, Sej	otemb	er 22, Guelph 10 A.M.
**	- 66	" Puslinch 3 P.M.
Saturday,	"	23 Eramosa 10 A.M.
Sunday,	46	24, Elora 11 AM.
"	"	" Peel 3 P.M.
Monday,	**	25, Eramosa 2 P.M.
Tuesday,	"	26, Acton 10 A.M.
46	46	
Wednesda	V. "	27, Georgetown 11 A.M.
modification	"	" Stewardtown 3 P.M.

# POPULAR RELIGIONISM.

But the miniature representation which our humble feeble reflection of the original,—both as to size and fully peruse his letter. typographical magnificence. The Placard itself has tions throughout the city; its imposing dimensionsthree feet in length and two in breadth-indicate a be otherwise than shocking to a serious mind. determination on the part of its ingenious artificers, DEDICATION

# ST. MICHAEL'S CATHEDRAL!

The Solemn Consecration and Opening for Divine Service of this noble edifice, now erecting on Church Street, will take place on MICHAELMAS DAY NEXT, FRIDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1848.

Several BISHOPS, as well of Cauada as of the neighbouring Union will be present. The August Ceremonies will, therefore, be performed with all the dignity and grandeur which the Catholic Church

employs upon these solemn occasions. As amongst the Dignitaries, who will attend, there are several who are well known for their learning and eloquence, there can be no hesitation in promising able expositions of the Catholic Faith and Discipline, in Discourses which will please, instruct and edify.

It is the intention of the Building Committee to issue TICKETS OF ADMISSION for the FRIDAY of the Consecration, and also for the SUNDAY following. Their chief motive for doing this, is to secure, as far as possible, the comfort of those who attend the Services. secure, as far as possible, the comfort of those who attent the Nervices The TICKETS are placed as low as ONE DOLLAR for the NAVE or Main Body of the Church, and HALF-A-DOLLAR for the Side Aisles; but as there will doubtless be many persons present whe will be desirous of contributing more than the small sum paid for their Tickets of Admission, a Collection will be taken up in the usual manner, at the Offertory, on each day of Service,—the proceeds of whice as well as of the Tickets will be applied towards the liquidation of the immense debt contracted for the erection of that splendid edifice.

TICKETS

Can be procured at any of the CATHOLIC STORES, on King Street, and at the Episcopal Palace on Church Street. Toronto, September 6, 1848.

In conjunction with the above, it may not be amiss to re-publish another specimen of "popular religionism," which appeared, a short time ago, in the Oxford Star, a paper issued at Woodstock, C. W. A comparison of these two remarkable productions will serve to exist in the temper and spirit of Romish and Pro-

DEDICATION SERVICES.

The Rev. DR. RICHEY, is expected to preach at half-past 10 o'clock, A. M., and at 6 o'clock P. M., and the Rev. W. POLLARD, at half-past 2, P.M.

A collection will be taken up at the close of each service to assist in liquidating the debt on said Chapel. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

All persons will be expected to give a contribution in Silver as they enter at the door. The managers of this second affair should have made their Notice speak more explicitly on the point of the Admission Fees. They should have gone on to state their arrangements more definitely, that none of great mistake when he asserted "that no Petition for God's poor might be drawn to the building, through a compensation to the clerical visitors of sick emigrants mistaken impression, that they were going to a place was where "to the poor the Gospel is preached." They should have added: "The widow's mite will be de-

We do not bring before our fellow-Churchmen, thus expressly and pointedly, the approaching "Dedication of St. Michael's Cathedral," merely for the ourpose of swelling the mass of evidence by which the Church of Rome stands convicted, of descending to the miserable expedients,-the paltry and unscriptural manœuvres, -of" popular religionism." It would be worth while even to do this; it has a good effect, we hope, to prove that the Church of Rome-with all her pride and arrogance—disdains not to practise a thousand vulgar tricks which no religious body could adopt, until they have commenced, to question the TRUTH. But we have another object in view. The sposition and the undisciplined heart. The compilers ing Christians of all denominations. They will not reand eschew the very doctrinal corruptions and sehismatical proceedings, which they, nevertheless, give to be sufficiently legal and onorous. their money to support,—this will be a two-fold triumph! It is exacting tribute from enemics and sparing their friends.

Can any Member of the Church of England safely lemn inquiry: let it be patiently and devoutly pondered! The steadfastness of our faith, -our duty to our God, -our obligations to the Church, -the concernments of our souls,-these are mixed up with the subject to which this inquiry relates. May it obtain a deep, earnest, prayerful consideration.

No Churchman can be present at the approaching ceremonial—without sin—because he would thereby give the sanction of his presence to rites and usages which involve dangerous doctrinal errors and Liturgical corruptions. Bishop Mant delivered an emphatic similar occasion. We are glad to have it in our power to repeat it :-

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, "IN THE DIOCESE OF DOWN AND CONNOR,

"February 2, 1840. "BELOVED BRETHREN,- In the Belfast Commercial Chronicle and the Ulster Times of February the 1st, there is announced, in very conspicuous characters, a 'Grand Oratorio, and opening of the New Organ in St. Patrick's Church, Donegal-street, on Friday, the 17th of February,

"In this announcement I perceive a temptation to you "In this announcement I perceive a temptation to you, in common with the public at large, to contribute your countenance and pecuniary aid to a sect of Christians who are in doctrine dissenters, and in worship separatists from the Church of which you profess yourselves to be members. Allow me, then, as your spiritual overseer, to remind you that in the judgment of that church, as well as of the Legislature of the kingdom, the peculiar articles of the belief and practice, of the sect in question, and especially 'the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary,' which is to be a part of the promised exhibition are 'Superstitious and Idealarous,' and accordingly. are 'Superstitious and Idolatrous;' and, accordingly allow me to put you thus on your guard against a temp tation into which you might otherwise be led through inadvertency, and to admonish you to "touch not me unclean thing," lest you be "partakers of other mens'

Every sincere Churchman earnestly desires that the Church may be one, even as our blessed Lord prayed to his Father that it might be; and, therefore, no Churchman may consistently and piously give any kind of aid or countenance the proceedings of a religious community who-like the Romanists in this Province—are ecclesiastically (as well as doctrinally) The following copy of a Placard, which is familiar in a state of schism. To introduce another Bishop, enough, by this time, to the eyes of the inhabitants of and to build another Cathedral, where—as in this Toronto, will no doubt rivet at once the attention of Diocese—there is already a Bishop lineally descended, our readers. So startling a specimen of typography by spiritual succession, from the Apostles of Christ, is is, certainly, a strange sight in the columns of The to violate the laws of Primitive Christianity, and to Church; but we have felt ourselves justified in break- break the unity and peace of the Church. This caning in upon the usually sedate and quiet appearance not be done without grievous sin; and no man may of our Journal, in order to afford to those who have consciously abet-however remotely-such an offence not seen the extraordinary announcement, as clear an without participating in that sin. We need not say idea as we can give, of its grandeur and ostentation. anything more on this head, as our Correspondent, W. S. D., has set forth this matter in a very clear and resources enable us to furnish, is, after all, but a very convincing manner. We intreat our readers to care-

That the apparatus of the concert-room and the been liberally exhibited in various conspicuous posi- theatre, in the shape of Dollar and Half-dollar Tickets, should be associated with a religious ceremony, cannot

In the ceremony itself, there will be, of course, an that the most indifferent should pause and read; and, affectation of extravagant pomp, and an endless conaltogether-in aspect and in contents-it no more fusion of tinsel decoration. But all this is compararesembles in our judgment the document of an Apos- tively reverent and inoffensive beside the doorkeeper's tolical Church, than it looks like an Apostolic Epistle: "Your ticket, Sir!" Fancy a Christian man about to enter what he believes to be his Lord's House, accosted in this way! Fancy a Christian compelled to go to a secular place called "A Catholic store," that he may buy a ticket which will gain him admission into a sacred edifice called "A Catholic Church!" Does not this money-making profanation remind us of a certain scene in the Jewish Temple? Is it likely to win approval, or to provoke displeasure, from Him who was Lord of that Temple, and is now Head of the Christian Church? Will any Churchman dare to buy one of these tickets, and thus encourage—by his money and by his example—this dramatizing of religion? God

Finally: it is promised that the Discourses to be delivered on the occasion, will not only "instruct and dedify." but please. May we not ask—Will they delence of this epidemic, all disorders are found to merge edify," but please. May we not ask-Will they declare the Word of God? Will they not rather embody another Gospel, different from that which we have received,—a Gospel brought down by the adulterating nixture of human traditions to the level of human infirmities,—a Gospel, which, by providing a consciencestifling anodyne for every sinner, and a purchaseable remission of every sin, may indeed please the carnal heart, just as its outward garniture-the Churcharchetype of the barren fig tree's leafy honours-has too often amused and captivated the curious and car-Will Churchmen go to hear this imperfect Gospel? Will they give of their worldly substance to promote its dissemination? Again we say, - "God

We cannot conclude without adverting to the singularly pacific tone adopted by our dissenting contemporaries in reference to this affair. The Examiner, of yesterday, contains the following fraternal puff:-

"THE NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.-This ouilding is to undergo the ceremony of consecration according to the forms of the Romish Church, on Friday, the 29th instant. It is stated that a number of Bishops the 29th instant. It is stated that a number of Bishops will be present, from the United States and different parts to shew what a sisterly agreement is sometimes found of Canada. It appears that tickets of admission will be issued; 5s. each for the body of the Church, and 2s. 6d. for the side-aisles."

We need hardly observe, that had the ensuing consecration been that of an Anglican Cathedral, the with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, will be reopened for Divine Service, on Sunday, the 10th day of September next.

Examiner would have spoken in a widely different strain. Doubtless a liberal use would have been made of such expletives, as "Ponern" Pusenism" and september next. of such expletives, as "Popery," "Puseyism," and so Let personal cleanliness be carefully observed.—17. Let forth, with which the vocabulary of Sectarianism is so every cause tending to depress the moral and physical richly stored. But it is perfectly characteristic for energies be carefully observed: let exposure to extremes of heat and cold be avoided.—18. Let crowding of persons richly stored. But it is perfectly characteristic for of heat and cold be avoided.—18. Let crowding of persons recorded to condemn altogether the system of it anywhere, especially in the Church from which they represent Dissenters to sympathize with the schission and apartments be avoided.—19. Let sleep naked fallows: in many cases they are the best, and

presented last session" to Parliament on behalf of They the Romanists. It is to be hoped that however eager our contemporary may be to throw odium upon the Anglican Church, he will in future take a little more pains to ascertain the truth of ill natured gossiping rumours, before he enunciates them as facts.

STATE OF RELIGION IN FRANCE.

Tortuous and plastic as Popery confessedly is, it has failed to adapt itself to the capricious palates of infidel and revolutionized France. The Roman Catholic Clergy of that guilty and wretched land, are even now inning to reap the bitter fruits of the servile homage which they lately rendered to the Demon of Demo cracy. Already are they smarting under chastisement inflicted by rods plucked from the trees of liberty, at Divine energy, and to despise the restraints of THE the inauguration of which they officiously assisted with a blasphemous parody of prayer and sacred rites.sketch which this Theatrical Placard presents of the Priests, who may chance to be unpopular with the opproaching ceremonial of "Consecration"—as it is mass, are unceremoniously ejected from their livings lled-has been made with no parsimony of elaborate without even the mockery of a trial, either civil or effort, as alluring as it could well be to the thoughtless ecclesiastical, -and numerous cases have occurred during the last few months, of "religious houses" of it expect, doubtless, a large attendance of profess- being ransacked with impunity, and their helpless inmates driven to seek havens where best they may, pudiate, of course, their favourite principle of "spoil-ing the Egyptians." To increase their resources faith is not urged in extenuation of these outrages. from the contributions of persons who profess to fear The people's will and the public weal are the only work that requires particular despatch, in order to be reasons assigned; and this warrant and plea are held

The British Review, for July, quotes a correspondence between the Commissaries of the departement de l' Ardeche and the Bishop of Viviers, illustrative of the above state of matters. It would appear that the or consistently attend this "Dedication?" It is a so-lemn inquiry: let it be patiently and devoutly ponon which the Commissaries wrote to the Bishop urging in very good time if they were taken up at any period propriety dispensed with. All land ploughed in auhim to exhort his Presbyters to show more confidence during October, or even early in November. But and zeal towards the Republic. In reply the Bishop suggests that it would be expedient to controll the proceedings of the Maires of the Communes,—a class has been found safer to have them taken up much of officials, who seem to act upon the maxim that earlier. They have, accordingly, been dug in many might makes right. "Among those recently ap- cases in the month of August, and during the earlier pointed," says the Prelate, "I know of some who augurated their new functions by dismissing the functionaries of the Church, and appointing others in wet weather occurring; as it has been frequently found, is but little advantage in the practice, unless the land judgment, about eight years ago, with reference to a their places; by making violent changes in regard to that crops which were perfectly sound while the season has been previously completely under-drained. But the sittings of the sanctuary, although the law places remained comparatively dry and clear, suddenly be- we are inclined to think that it would be found to these matters under the authority of the incumbent or of the Church Committee, A few days ago, I received a letter from a Maire, who requires at once to have wurtzel, &c., may generally be safely left in the ground the Incumbent and the Curate changed. The two till the latter part of October. Indian corn has often farmers. On land with an open, porous, or gravelly Priests in question are among the most virtuous, and been found to occasion more difficulty in harvest- subsoil, or where what is called a "hard-pan" interthe most conciliatory of my clergy. The demand is ing, than in any other particular in the manage- venes between such a subsoil and a shallow surface couched in haughty and menacing terms, indicating a violent and hasty character. If this Magistrate makes liable to become heated and mouldy when put together vantageous. Autumn would be the proper season to use of such language towards the chief Pastor, what will he not do towards poor country Clergymen.

We are farther told by the same periodical, thatthe Clergy have withdrawn themselves from the civic processions, but not not until after they had in the gramme of the grand fete in honour of the Republic, been assigned their places at the tail of the procession after a series of fantastic exhibitions and heathenish

so deeply indented, that of necessity she must inculcate willing and Christian obedience to the Sovereign, as God's minister, and that " not only for wrath, but also for conscience sake."

AFFLICTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE WEST INDIES. It is with deep grief that we copy the following melancholy report. Our readers will find an Advertisement in another column connected with this sad

Further accounts of the dreadful hurricane in the West Indies have been received here. At. St. Kitts it lasted about five hours. Throughout the whole Island, most of the buildings were thrown down, and the Sugar Cane is ompletely destroyed. The loss of life was very great.

Antigua, Eagle Harbour and Fulmouth are nearly overthrown. Pretty much all the plantations on the Island are injured. Eleven persons killed by falling buildings, and 5 churches thrown down. The injury is greater than the hurricane of 1837, or the earthquake of 1843.

THE CHOLERA MORRIS.

three distinct and undoubted cases of Asiatic Cholera have appeared in London,-all of which were of a ted by the influences of the ordinary changes in the rirulent description, and attended with fatal results.

It is gratifying to know that the British Executive are fully alive to the importance of the crisis, -and are neglecting no precautions which science or experience might suggest as likely, under God, to arrest the march of this terrible and most mysterious destroyer. Among other things, we notice that the gentlemen appointed by the Poor-Laws Commissioners o examine the condition of the London poor-houses, have, been instructed to direct their attention to this mportant subject. They have published a report, rence to the anticipated arrival of the Cholera, which, as applicable equally to Canada as to Great Britain, we think it our duty to subjoin:

"1. We would urge the necessity, in all cases of cholera, of an instant recourse to medical aid, and also under every in the dominant disease.—2. Let immediate relief be sought under disorder of the bowels especially, however slight. The invasion of cholera may thus be rapidly and at once prevented.—3. Let every impurity, animal and vegetable, be quickly removed to a distance from the ha bitations; such as slaughter-houses, pig-styes, cesspo ecessaries, and all other domestic nuisances .- 4. Let all overed drains be carefully and frequently cleansed. Let the grounds in and around the habitations be drained, so as effectually to carry off moisture of every kind.—6. Let all partitions be removed from within and without habitations, which unnecessarily impede ventila-tion.—7. Let every room be daily thrown open for the admission of fresh air; and this should be done about noon, when the atmosphere is most likely to be dry.—8. Let dry scrubbing be used in domestic cleansing, in place of water cleansing .- 9. Let excessive fatigue and expos to damp and cold, especially during the night, be avoided. 10. Let the use of cold drinks and acid liquors, especially under fatigue, be avoided, or when the body is heated.—
11. Let the use of cold acid fruits and vegetables be avoided .- 12. Let excess in the use of ardent and ferented liquors and tobacco be avoided.—13. Let a po diet, and the use of impure water in cooking, or for drink, be avoided.—14. Let the wearing of wet and insufficient clothing be avoided.—15. Let a flannel or woollen belt be worn round the belly. [This has been found serviceable in checking the tendency to bowel complaint so common during the prevalence of cholera. The disease has, in this country, been always found to commence with eness in the bowels, and this stage is very tractable It should, however, be noticed that the looseness is frequently unattended by pain or uneasiness, and fatal delay has often occurred from the notion that cholera must be attended with cramps. In the earlier stage here referred to there is often no griping or cramp, and it is at this period that the disease can be most easily arrested.]—16.

matics of Rome—and for both to form an unholy alliance against our Reformed Branch of Christ's Catholic Church.

In a specially under exposure to cold or damp.—21.

Catholic Church.

In a specially under exposure to cold or damp.—21.

Cover some of the expenses of cultivation assimilate.

In a specially under exposure to cold or damp.—21.

Cover some of the expenses of cultivation assimilate. THE "MONTBEAL REGISTER."

We should have stated last week that the Montreal Baptist Register has admitted that he had fallen into a great mistake when he asserted "that no Petition for internal sanitary arrangements, and not quaraatine and anitary lines, are the safe-guards of nations."

The Lancet (no mean authority) says that these have ever been vaunted for the cure of Asiatic have already premised, in relation to autumn plough-

of St. James's Church, Toronto, requests that in fu- breadth usually sown with fall wheat, and drained ture all letters and papers for him may be addressed as carefully as if under that crop-that it may "Carrying Place, Murray."

### AGRICULTURE.

on the sowing of Winter Wheat, that being the proper brought to a close, their stacks rendered secure by being properly thatched, and their wheat all sown, they may generally begin to allow themselves a little more leisure than they have enjoyed during the spring and summer months, as there is little to be apprehended from the vicissitudes of the weather; or any month, or the next. Among these, are clover seed, (when not already secured), and Indian corn, potatoes, since the appearance of the potato-disease has rendered the cultivation of that root uncertain, it part of the present month. They should at all events be secured before there is a probability of much yet, in Canada; and it has been contended that there came, after the ground was saturated by heavy rains, make an improvement in the condition of shallow soils completely affected by the disease. Turnips, mangel ment of it, as it is of almost all other crops the most soil, subsoil ploughing would no doubt be highly adin any quantity. There are several methods followed, as husking the ears off the stalks standing in the field, breaking them off in the field and husking them afterwards in the barn, or cutting up the stalks close to the injury than benefit. Subsoil ploughing is intended to ground before the ears are taken off, and allowing them be followed in a year or two, by trench ploughingto remain stocked in the field, till sufficiently dry to the means of performing the latter being possessed by be put together. It would appear that the latter all farmers—it might be advantageously adopted as a plan, when done carefully, is generally the most to be mode of giving a greater depth to obdurate soils, plan, when done carefully, is generally the most to be mode of giving a greater depth to obdurate soils, to be your meaning Sir: that the Clergyman may not only depended upon, both for saving the grain in a sound (which one plough could not work up to a sufficient expect, but ask, his pittance; and moreover, that he is ex-

be sown another year; and this is therefore the time renewed measures of extirpation. to arrange the plan for the cropping of the succeeding season, according to the best system, and that the fall ploughing may be performed with a definite purpose, and where it will be most effective and necessary .-The cultivation of the soil may always be rendered much easier, and more conducive to productiveness, by every thing being done at the right time, With sorrow we learn from the Medical Times, that and in such a manner that the land may be under the most favourable circumstances to be benefitseasons, the action of the atmosphere, &c. For instance, if a tough clay soil be ploughed in autumn with a deep furrow, in high narrow ridges, and well drained, it will be found in spring to have become quite loose and friable-while even a good soil bughed in spring, when very wet, will become baked and set into hard lumps, and will cost much time and labour to bring it back into a good state of tilth.

It is not very generally known by all who practise farming, (at least not by those who have been but little accustomed to that occupation) or who have pursued containing a number of practical suggestions in refe- it but a short time in this country, what crops it is most judicious to plough the ground for in autumn, or what may more properly be left undone till spring .-We may, therefore, make such suggestions on this subject presently as we know to be warranted by the results of practice. In arranging the order of sowing the different kinds of seed in another year, regard should be had to the crops which have already been taken off of each field, and a proper system of rotation adopted, where not already practised. In Britain and other parts of Europe, where the best systems of agriculture prevail, it is the practice not to take two white crops, i. e. grain crops, which ripen their seed in succession; but to introduce a green crop, consisting of clover, beans, turnips, or other crop of the leguminous or ferruginous kind, between each two white crops. In this country, on the contrary, it is frequently the custom to take three or four grain crops in succession. But there is nothing gained by so doing. The land soon becomes foul and impoverished, and fallows have to be often resorted to, to clean and manure it. The same quantity of each crop can be produced on a farm, or at least an equal amount of as valuable crops, by instituting a rotation in the order in which they occur on each part, as when two or three crops of the same kind, or similar in their effects on the land, are sown in succession on the same field. For example, instead of sowing oats, spring wheat, or barley, after a crop of wheat, sow pease, Indian corn, turnips, or potatoes, with manure, and the grain crop the year after. By introducing green crops in this manner more frequently, especially those which will admit of the ground being hoed, or worked with the plough or cultivator, barren fallows need not be made so often, and a greater breadth of land being under crop, the farm will supply greater stock, and may thus constantly be made to to match)? The dissenting journals, from all accounts, increase in fertility and productiveness, instead of be. (for I do not profess to read them) have such a sharp increase in fertility and productiveness, instead of becoming gradually deteriorated. We do not by any means intend to condemn altogether the system of

wheat crop. But we hope to have an opportunity of entering into this subject more fully on some future simple measures are worth all the nostrums "which occasion. We shall now make such remarks as we ing. Ground intended for spring wheat or barley, THE REV. GEORGE BOURN, late Assistant Minister It should be formed in narrow ridges of about the be sown in spring as early as possible-no further preparation being then necessary. Land, after peas, potatoes, turnips, Indian corn, and other hoed crops, or ordinary well fallowed land, will be in a for wheat as is usually the case, the land should be siness of this month, and which is generally finished manured if possible; and in that case, if the manure exceptional cases, as late as the earlier part of Octo- pea crop. We do not recommend having it covered ject, When farmers have got their harvesting entirely with a very deep furrow; but as deep ploughing in the fall is highly important, the better plan would be to plough the ground first as deep as a strong team and plough could be made to do it, and then after harrowing it, to spread the manure over the surface, and immediately plough it under with a light furrow. Land will generally be in a better state for sowing with peas, by being ploughed in the fall; but as the seed of that work that requires particular despatch, in order to be finished in time with the advance of the season. The summer work may then be said to be over, and that of autumn to commence. There will be a few crops to be taken in from the field during the remainder of this are the taken in from the field during the remainder of this are the field during the remainder of this are the field frequently becomes the field frequently frequently becomes the field frequently fr be taken in from the field during the remainder of this generally later than most other crops, the land intended for them, if ploughed in the fall frequently becomes too dry to harrow well before they can be sown; unless, therefore, it would be practicable to plough a second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring, that in the fall might be with second time in spring to a Clergyman to expect his manner from those to whom he ministers." I do not find a supposition, and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring that in the fall might be with second time in spring to an assertion of such a supposition, and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in spring the supposition and I am not prepared to expect may be compared to the second time in the supposition and the second time in were a perfectly safe crop, it was considered to be second time in spring, that in the fall might be with that it may be benefitted by being well pulverised by the action of the frost in winter, and admit of opera-

in spring. Subsoil ploughing has been scarcely thought of, as overlaying a stiff subsoil, even with the mode of surface draining at present within the means of Canadian perform this operation; but without sufficient drainage to carry off the water to the depth at which the ground has been stirred, it would probably result in more depended upon, both for saving the grain in a sound that which is new occapied by the trimming time-serving Clergy of France. Theirscorn-ful oppression by the vile and lawless power which they did their possible and halld not a stern caveat against the sin of fraternizing with treason and rebellion—a sin which Rome has been guilty of, times without number. And never can we be sufficiently grateful that in our pure and scriptural branch of Christ's Church, the principles of loyalty are so deeply indented, that of necessity she must inculcate

tions being commenced upon it as early as necessary

particularly, when hay is scarce, and likely to command a high price, it would be advisable to take more to the farmer, the Canada thistle, or other troublepains in saving good straw, that it may serve as a par- some weed, the making of a naked fallow, is the best and safest course to be adopted; and in that case the The several details of management on the farm, of first ploughing should decidedly be made in the fall which those mentioned above, form some of the leading | we know from many instances that have come under features being attended to in their proper season, that our observation, that if a thorough fallow be made, no which may be considered as more properly constituting | thistles will make their appearance in the succeeding the work to be done in October and afterwards, will crop of wheat, although they may be expected to show consist in the preparation of the ground for the seed to themselves, more or less afterwards, and to require

# 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.]

To the Editor of The Church. Rev. and dear Sir,-Although it can scarcely be necessary to call your attention to the very conspicuous advertisement which now appears in the public papers, notifying the public of the intended opening and dedication of the new Romish Conventicle in Church Street, Toronto, yet I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that, as an organ and a reformed branch of the Church Universal, you will (as you have so often done before,) protest most strongly against allowing a mere sect, whose ministers and members are living in a state of most aggra-vated schism, to arrogate to itself the term "Catholic,"— or to denominate its meeting house "the Catholic Cathedral." Our own people, at all events, must be taught to call things by their right names, and warned never, even inadvertantly, to apply those terms, which belong alone to the one body of Christians, to the Romish schism,— They ought not, as it seems to me, to be called even Roman Cotholics"—or their places of worship "Roman Catholic Churches;" for in this empire they are not Catholics in any sense, not even Roman Catholics: and, equently, their places of worship cannot be churches, but are mass-houses, meeting-houses, or conventicles.—
They are Roman Catholics while WITHIN the boundaries of the Italian Church, or when they are in those countries where the national Church recognizes the authority of the Roman Pontiff. But since in this land there is a pure branch of the Catholic Church already planted, holdin the three Creeds—the two Sacraments—and the three fold ministry, deriving its authority in unbroken succession from Apostolic hands; -and since they refuse to hold anion therewith, and set up a separate denomi of their own, it necessarily follows that they immediate degenerate into a mere schismatical sect, having no shadow of claim to the term Catholic. They separate themselves from the English branch of the Catholic Church, and since the Roman Catholic Church can have no being beyond the limits I have mentioned, it is evident that the

cannot belong to that which has no existence.

I did not mean to have done more than merely draw your attention to this subject-though it must be acknowledged that the advertisement is tempting, if one felt disposed to be sarcastic. I now leave the matter in your more able hands, not doubting but that you will call upon every clergyman of THE Catholic Church to warn his flock most energetically against the sin of countena by his presence "the performances" advertised to take place on the 29th inst. and on the Sunday after—or of contributing of his substunce to the furtherance of schism.

Ever yours, Diocese of Toronto, 12th Sept., 1848.

THE ROMISH ADVERTISEMENT FOR MICHAELMAS.

To the Editor of the Church. Sir,-I desire to enquire, Have the dissenting papers taken much notice of the Romish Advertisement placarded about our streets and suspended in the windows of the breadth of land being under crop, the farm will supply a larger quantity of matter to form manure, sustain a larger quantity of matter to form manure, sustain a laso in some of the "Heretical" ones—(another novelty scent after Popery, have such a kindly and generous care, lest there should at any time be the least inkling of

while in course of preparation for grain, that would cover some of the expenses of cultivation, assimilate some of the substances that would otherwise escape from the manure (which is generally applied to the fallow in spring), while in process of decomposition, supply material to replace it, and leave a lighter portion of the expenditure to be repaid altogether by the wheat crop. But we hope to have an opportunity of "Mereties" that have dared to hang out this undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their windows, will receive their deserts at the hands of the protestant papers. If a poor clergyman who dares to shew that he believes in the validity of his orders as coming down from the Apostles, and dares to teach and act as the Church directs and obliges him; cannot escape being stigmatized as Papist, Puseyite, Romanizer, and I know not what else, what must these expect? and of what shall protestants be thought worthy who shall make "Geese" of themselves next "Mereties" that have dared to hang out this undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their windows, will receive their deserts at the hands of the protestant papers. If a poor clergyman who dares to shew that he believes in the validity of his orders as the Church directs and obliges him; cannot escape being stigmatized as Papist, Puseyite, Romanizer, and I know not what else, what must these expect? and of what shall protestants be thought worthy who shall make "Geese" of themselves next "Mereties" that have dared to hang out this undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom of a tendency to Romanism in their undisguised symptom "geese" of themselves next "Michaelmas," by actually attending High Mass, and going to the expense of a five attending High Mass, and going to the expense of a five shilling ticket, too, for the purpose? Shall they not be plucked, spitted, and roasted by all the virtuous protestant papers of the town? But we shall see. Perhaps, however, the enormity of what is likely to happen, does not strike the dissenting editors. The Advertisement in question is so much after the manner of the respective bodies to which they belong, that its extraordinary intrinsic character does not strike them. It has, perhaps, for them, too many of the characteristics of the very familiar TEA-MEETING placards, which hold out such flattering promises of ministers and talented gentlemen who will be in attendance to entertain the audience—(at Michaelmas it seems there will be several live BISHOPS to be seen)—where everything will be arranged so as to work for September," some observations were made crops, or ordinary well fallowed land, will be in a proper condition to be ploughed for those grains. Peas may be sown on stubble-land or on sod. If sown on stubble particularly, and intended as a preparation of stubble particularly, and intended as a preparation of stubble particularly, and intended as a preparation of stubble particularly. and unnoticeable as being a thing of course, this placard business of this month, and which is generally finished by the more expeditious farmers about the 10th, and by others, from that time till about the 25th, or in Toronto, Sept. 1848.

HOW ARE THE CLERGY TO BE SUPPORTED? To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,-I beg to thank you for the insertion of my remarks upon this subject, in your paper of the 31st Aug., and to request the further favour of your making room for this. I should have forwarded these remarks in time for your last issue, but wished to see if any one else would take up the subject; and, such not being the case, I wish now

propriety dispensed with. All land ploughed in autumn, whether intended for fallow, or for crop, should be formed into rather narrow lands, and well drained, acter of Clergyman and Gentleman, and injurious to the interests of the Church. My words—those which you seem to refer to—were, "there is something shockingly humiliating to the proper feelings of a 'Christian Gentleman' in being necessitated to ask on Monday from his Pauishioners a few shillings," &c. Many Clergymen, I have no doubt, enter upon the cure of a Parish or Mission in the corresponding to the in the very justifiable expectation that, so glad will the members of their flocks be at receiving those ministrations, the lack of which they have often made subject of complaint, that they will contribute masked and liberally, to the support of the Pastor. I need hardly say, that such well warranted expectations very often end in dissuch well warranted expectations very often end in disappointment. The question then arises, whether or not the minister is to ask for this support: and you, Sir, for whose opinion I trust I am not wanting in respect, appear to answer the question in the following sentence, following the language I have already quoted: "for it is," you say, "the Clergman's duty to teach the whole Christian duty, and it is as much the layman's duty to give of his carnal things to those who minister in spiritual things, as it is to keep his hands from picking and stealing." I do not, for a moment, presume to controvert your position as to the "laymoment, presume to controvert your position as to the "lay-man's duty to give," but from the tenor of your language, I presume, you to lay it down, that inasmuch as it is no incompatible for the clergyman" to receive the stipend direct, and it is the layman's duty to give it, then, it being the Clergyman's place to inculcate this duty, it follows that the Clergyman may, without any compromise or inconsistency, preach to his Parishioners on the Sunday, and lecture to them on the Monday, that they as Christians are bound to pay money to him, their Pastor. This I take

might in the

ing-machines are employed, (as is now almost universally the case, in getting out large quantities of grain at once,) is too often allowed to go to waste, by not being properly stacked even this the want of it is afterwards felt for fodder and litter. This season, particularly, when hay is scarce, and likely to comparticularly, when hay is scarce, and likely to comparticularly when hay is scarce, and likely to compart to some the season of gregation will be one of more than ordinary Chri licity and teachableness, which will give full credit to the protestations of disinterestedness, when the connec tion of the offering with the stipend is so very direct. A Clergyman must know, that in such a case, he would be absolutely disbelieved, and the best of pastors would endanger his reputation for sincerity in the most respectable and orderly congregation. And Sir, would there be nothing incompatible in a minister preaching a sermon for his individual benefit? Could you Sir, as you penned that paragraph, ever call to mind, an occasion, where you had appealed to a congregation for an augmentation of your own stipend by voluntary contribution? I have heard many of those Sermons in aid of various funds, which the state of our Church in Canada renders it necessary shot be preached so frequently, and I have seen them responded to in a manner which has caused our brethren in the old Country to wonder at the amount received—but I confess I have witnessed no occasion, when the direct and confessed object was the support of the Clergyman who was preaching The object has always been, the aid of some fund, of The object has always been, the aid of some fund, of which the preacher could speak without hesitation, as not being himself pecuniarily interested. A congregation can understand being urged to contribute to the Church Society—for the support of Missions—for the Education of the Clergy—for the support of Widows and Orphans; but to receive in a similar manner, a sermon in aid of "me, myself, your teacher and preacher," would require the exercise of rather more Christian patience and humility, the exercise of rather more Christian patience and hu than any Clergyman finds in his congregation. To expect a Clergyman to preach such a Sermon too, is to ask him, as I think many of your Reverend Brethren will concede, to compromise those feelings of independence and self respect which no liberal minded man is without, and, which St. Paul must have known well existed, when he

forbade us to remain under pecuniary obligations, saying "Owe no man anything."

There is another evil arising from such a system, to which I have not yet alluded. The stipend being affected -increased or diminished -according to the effect pro-duced by such lectures as I have alluded to, the most successful preacher will be, the divine, who can in the course of his ministrations, extract the largest amount from his parishioners—for himself. There can hardly be a doubt, ut, that such a kind of emulation would tend to anything

out to raise the character of our ministers.

By all means, let the people support the Church, as it is their duty to do, and let that duty be taught them earer fully and earnestly, but surely this can be done, without making the pastor dependant upon the caprice of his flock.

I now leave the subject for other pens, and should not have written so much, but for your remarks, which were clearly founded upon a misapprehension of my meaning. Yours dutifully, A LAYMAN.

September 12th, 1848.

To the Editor of The Church. Prescott, 11th September, 1848. Rev. Sir,-The congregation of St. John's Church here, have lately placed an organ in their church, and, from its admirable performance, we feel it to be only an act of justice to the manufacturer, Mr. A. Backus, of Troy, State of New York, to request you will insert this communication in your paper, that other Churches may know where to apply for an organ.

This is a GG organ, of 59 keys; one open Diapason from Tenor F; two stop Diapason, bass; three Dulciana from Tenor F; four Principal Bass; five Principle Treble and six stop Diapason, treble,—and in black walnut case This organ costs only £112 10s., currency, including freight from Troy, duties here, and all expenses in putting up; and the amount was contributed by the congre generally, who were so well pleased, it being of sufficien one for a much larger church, that, had a greater amount been required, it would have been at once cheerfully paid

Your obedient servants, ALFRED HOOKER, Churchwardens.
J. S. MERWIN,

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

The Rev. H. J. Grasett acknowledges, with many thanks, the sum of £15 from John S. Arnold, Esq., being the amount of a Regatta Prize, generously contributed by him to the fund for building St. James's Parocnial Sunday School.