copy, said that he was pleased econtained the ancient faith of his own Church. Another remarked, that he had always heard of the English as

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH. REV. H. J. GRASETT, M. A. Rector, REV. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister. (Service at the Church of the Holy Trinity.) Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in the month. Sunday,—10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH. REV. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumben Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in the month. Sunday,—11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent. Holy Communion, 3rd Sunday in the month. Sunday,—11 A. M. and 6 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Incumbent, Holy Communion, last Sunday in the month. Sunday,-11 A. M., and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, YONGE ST. (In this Church the seats are all free and unappropriated.) REV. H. SCADDING, M. A., Incumbent. REV. W. STENNETT, M. A., Assistant Minister. Holy Communion, 2nd Sunday in the month. Sunday, -12 Noon, and 6½ P. M.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Day	Date.	pay the dopposit full	1st Lesson	2d Lesson.
G	Sept.16,	15TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & E.	Jere. 35,	Matt. 17. 1 Cor. 1.
M	17.		Zeph. 3. Haggai 1,	
T	" 18		" 2, Zech. 1,	Matt. 19. 1 Cor. 3.
w	" 19	(E,	" 2&3. " 4&5,	1 Cor. 4.
T	" 20			
F	" 21	ST. MATTHEW.	Ecclus,35,	1 Cor. 6.
S	" 22			1 Cor. 7.
G	" 23	16TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & H.	Ezekiel 2	Matt. 24. 1 Cor. 8.
-	No. of Contract of	NOTICE.		

scriptions.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 13, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Self Training.
Def'd Exts, from our Eng. File s

the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several siderable ability is manifested in several of the designs. devoid of all ornament. Some of the finest specimens Parishes and Stations, in accordance with the follow-

ing list.	I remain
	JOHN TORONTO.
September,	1849.
Sunday	16, Perth 11, A.
Monday	17, Smith's Falls 11, A.
	Franktown 3, P.
Tuesday	18, Carlton Place 11, A.
	St. John's, Lanark 3, P.
Wednesday	19, St. George's, Ramsay 11, A.
	Pakingham 4, P.
Thursday	20, Fitzroy 11, A.
and the state of t	Huntley 4, P.
	ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.
Friday	21, St. John's Church, March 11, A.
	St. Mary's, March 3, P.
Sunday	23. Bytown 11. A.
Monday	24, Richmond 2, P.
Tuesday	25, Merrickville 2, P.
Wednesday	
CHARLE THE ST	Mountain 3, P.
Thursday	27, Edwardsburgh 11, A.
AND DELEGATION	Matilda 3, P.
Friday	28, Williamsburgh 10, A.
STATE OF THE PARTY	Osnabruck 2, P.
Saturday	
Sunday	29, Moulinette
October, 18	349.
	2, Hawksbury 11, A.

tioned below :-

to notify him of the same in time to be corrected.

Of the Clergy, &c., of the TALBOT, BROCK AND 18th, at 11 A M.

London, on Thursday, Sept. 20th, at 11 A. M.

Chatham, on Tuesday, Sept. 25th, at 3 P.M.

and Hamilton respectively.

REBUILDING OF ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, TORONTO.

We presume that the gentlemen entrusted with the decision of the important question, as to the selection of the best design for a new edifice, to replace the Church of St. James's lately destroyed by fire, will speedily bring their labours to a termination.

Much difficulty we understand, has been experienance of Messrs. Johnstone, Young and Howard, none cient authority for the triple row of lights, which to of whom had sent in any plans for competition.

men have only one aim, which is, that of honestly however, particularly where so much is admirable, deciding to the utmost of their ability upon the best from thinking the objection a fatal one. The western design in the Exhibition.

to be exercised in certain quarters has had the unfor- as nearly as possible perfect. This building is drawn that no such unworthy principle of selection will be in the truncated form however we thought the whole allowed for a moment to come into action.

having no religion; but this showed that they had a pure already presented, then of course the sooner a decision to be appreciated. The one-side looking Campanèle

towards pulling it down altogether.

The first question that ought by rights to be decided, is, are we to have a Parish Church, or a Cathedral? - show that whilst the first was complete in itself (not-Several of the designs on view offer very handsome withstanding the one-sided appearance which it might specimens of the former, but are deficient as we ven- assume in the eyes of the uninitiated), it was entirely ture to think, in some of the leading qualifications that capable of being extended into perfectly balanced ought to attach to the latter.

massive grandeur (of course without heaviness,) should done what they could (and right nobly they did it) be one of the leading objects to be aimed at in its con- for the house of their God, left its further endowment to a mere parochial Church, where plain architectural ren's children; -that when their grey and reverend vided with seats, for the various processions and pa- to the Lord," and where their humble faith made money on such an object. But still we nevertheless instances of churches thus added to, are innumerable. point of view, the question is, is there anything seventeen thousand pounds. offered in the present Exhibition, worthy the name of On the whole, we should not wonder if the choice a Cathedral?

of the most uninitiated beholder. Glorious fanes to, in point of ecclesiastical architecture in Canada.

"Where marble lives, and brass has learnt to breathe, And stone, like dew-drops from Arachne,s web Looks proudly down on bannered stalls beneath."

on a tour through the Districts west of To- day lays aside all his bold glare, as he streams through which are run up all over the country; that the very ronto, hopes the subscribers will be prepared the ivy of quiet cloistered retreats, or paints the pave- humblest church of logs may readily possess-what pictured tale of man's redemption, as the consecrated Briton, moreover, could scarce listen with indifference pane throws its solemn chequered work around!

True we cannot hope for all this in a new country. forefathers. Time does much with his long train of venerable associations and his "neutral tints" of sober grey,—but ent periods:—The first traceable style after the mere still much may be within the reach of a refined and earliest erections (which were probably of wicks elevated taste, stimulating and encouraging modern work, mud, and wattles), is that called the Saxonartistic genius. The illustrious heads and hands that from the year 600 to the year 1066. But few examplanned our home Colleges and Cathedrals—they once ples of this are known. It is characterized by the My Dear Brethren, residing vieween Auguston and Hawkesbury,—It is my intention (D. V.) to visit, for the month of Jugast 184 Jugast

> Mr. Thomas has one possessing many claims on are the entrance to the Abbey Gate, Bristol, and our admiration, but with the fatal defect, as we ven- Ramsey church, Hampshire. ture to think, of redundancy of roof occasioned by the want of a clerestory. Several of the other drawings

are liable to a similar objection. Mr. Frank Wills, comes next under our notice, and from this gentleman much was expected. He had been specially invited out to New Brunswick by the piers massive cylindrical, square, and also polygonal. Lord Bishop of Fredericton for the purpose of building his Cathedral-and having completed his plans for that, and erected moreover St. Anne's Chapel, which is quite a gem of ecclesiastical architecture in its way, he has since gone to live at New York, with a view to the exercise of his profession. We must confess however that on looking at his Essay we were disappointed. The nave and chancel are on the whole in a correct style, but very coldly correct. We should be disposed, moreover, to characterize as an error the opening of a row of lights in the clerestory, at the very points on which flying buttresses would of necessity infringe were they carried up. The spire which is by far the best portion of the building, is merely a copy as we are given to understand, from that of Fredericton Cathedral. Now we certainly do not see amidst all the variety of designs that can be procured, why one British Province should slavishly copy a modern antique from another. It has been argued by a high authority that a good thing in one place is a good thing any- Inigo Jones, in his love for Palladian (or Italianizedwhere else, -yes, but we answer, even were that true Grecian) architecture. The proper nomeclature is the in the abstract-still genius is a creatine thing, and it | " Pointed style." the list, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested at least in a first rate degree, for a man to copy himself. In short Mr. Wills' design, might with the exception of the anomaly which we have mentioned, THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.V.) hold make a very good one, for a country Parish Church Visitations of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the situated close to some rugged shore of the mother Archdeaconry of York, at the times and places menit certainly does not in our humble judgment, at all Of the Clergy, &c., of the GORE AND WELLINGTON idealize the great, in architecture, in a manner to make Districts, at Hamilton, on Friday, Sept. 14th, at it a fit model for the metropolitan Church of Western

Canada. Not so correct in all its details as Mr. Wills, but HURON DISTRICTS, at Woodstock, on Tuesday, Sept. much more imposing in point of general effect, is the drawing submitted by Mr. Smith of Montreal. Here Of the Clergy, &c., of the London District, at we rise to something of the grave majesty of outline that necessarily attaches itself to the notion of a Cathe-Of the Clergy, &c., of the WESTERN DISTRICT, at dral. With more than one glaring error, the appearance of the tout ensemble, is undeniably striking .-Attention is requested to an alteration, by the Could the perhaps doubtful arrangement be done and incongruous style, referable to no fixed principle advance of one day, in the appointments at Chippawa away with, of bringing the roof of the transepts down of architectural propriety whatsoever.* to a level with that of the side aisles we think that Now-a-days, however, a purer taste is rapidly this drawing might fairly be considered one of the developing itself, and evidently extending even to the three best in the room. Unless we are mistaken meeting-houses of Dissenters. Henceforth, we hope there appears, however, some incongruity (perhaps that the Church in Canada will be found following only an apparent one) between the height of some of with active steps the move in the right direction, made the intersecting points at the roofing of the interior, by her Anglican mother. And we cannot but express and what appears to be intended for a correspoding our conviction, that the result of the labours of the

conjecturally. Superior in massiveness and general grandeur of posterity. effect we think, is the design by Mr. Wheeler of ced by the Judges, in deciding upon the best claims Hertford County U.S. Part of this building is in the the Committe have after much and long deliberation to approval on the parts of the Architects, who are very best style of the "Early English," the principal decided to give the first premium to Mr. Cumberland, question with us would be as to whether there be sufi-We believe that we may safely say that these gentle- the air of a three-decker. We should be very far the minds of some might give to the building too much elevation, particularly as regards the transepts with It is understood that a dread of undue favouritism their finely imagined turrets and finials, we thought tunate effect of keeping back several Architects from with a view to the completion of the spire at an after College. Churches were frequently built with a separate tunate effect of keeping back several Architects from exhibiting. It is now, however, pretty well known period; and accordingly two views are given. Even body of the edifice, and only attached to it by a slight conappearance of the edifice very noble.

As such an idea, however, had at one time got Dividing the paim with this, and as the last which and have also adopted his plan for the New Church—the weeds obtained the mastery of the crop and pronot have been better to have extended the time for beautiful production of Mr. Cumberland. Perhaps Tully. to her. Another, also a lady, to whom I had presented a copy, said that it was her morning and evening exercise to read it; and her husband told me that it was seldom out of her hands. Another, a priest, to whom I had lent a copy, said that he was pleased with it throughout; that it copy, said that he was pleased with it throughout; that it copy, said that he was pleased with it throughout; that it is well known that the fairest possible dealing will be exercised?

beautiful production of Mr. Cumberland. Perhaps receiving designs and estimates, now that it is well indeed considering the meagreness of the material proposed to be employed (brick finished off at the copy, said that he was pleased with it throughout; that it is well indeed considering the meagreness of the material proposed to be employed (brick finished off at the copy, said that he was pleased with it throughout; that it is well indeed considering the meagreness of the material proposed to be employed (brick finished off at the copy, said that he was pleased with it throughout; that it is well indeed considering the meagreness of the material proposed to be employed (brick finished off at the copy, said that he was pleased with it throughout; that it is well indeed considering the meagreness of the material proposed to be employed (brick finished off at the copy, said that he was pleased with it throughout; that it is well indeed considering the meagreness of the material proposed to be employed (brick finished off at the copy, said that he was pleased with it throughout; that it is well indeed considering the meagreness of the material proposed to be employed (brick finished off at the copy, said that he was pleased with it throughout; that it is well indeed considering the meagreness of the material proposed to be employed (brick finished off at the copy, said that he was pleased to be a copy, said that it was a copy of the material proposed to be employed (brick finished off at the copy, said that it was a copy of the material proposed to be e If, however, there be sufficient merit in the drawings suitable model of the whole, -indeed it must be seen Apostolic Church. Another remarked upon its purity and its freedom from every thing superstitious. These are but specimens of many opinions which have come to me from various quarters. They show, better than any report, the real reception of the volume. It has satisfied me entirely; and I think we have every reason to thank God that your venerable Society has been led to undertake a work of so much good in the past—the short past it has yet had—and of so much prospective good in the future."

already presented, then of course the sooner a decision is come to the better. If otherwise, the deciding Committee had better report in favour of an extension of time.

Leaving this question, therefore, in abeyance, we shall content ourselves with making a few running remarks in the present article on the views actually exhibited, besides adding a few hints on Ecclesiastical fording Section of the condition of time.

To be appreciated. The one-side tooking Companies will doubtless startle people not versed in Ecclesiastical architecture, but there is ample and more than of time.

Leaving this question, therefore, in abeyance, we shall content ourselves with making a few running remarks in the present article on the views actually exhibited, besides adding a few hints on Ecclesiastical Architecture generally In what we have to say, we shall confine ourselves thrown into different projections, (so well exemplified to "Exteriors," since to enter into the question of in- in the Church of St. Genevieve at Paris) is seen to ternal arrangement and decoration, would lead us far great advantage in an angular sketch which the Archibeyond the limits of a single article. The arrange- tect has given. By the way our worthy contemporary nents of interiors moreover are always capable of being the Patriot, has, we venture to think fallen into a slight variously modified, whilst the building externally can- mistake, in speaking of "the two designs by Mr. not be altered to any great extent, without going far Cumberland, -one with one tower, the other with two towers."

The fact is, that the second drawing was only to uniformity. Buildings were frequently so erected Supposing a Cathedral to be the object in contem- with a special view to their completion, on an extended plation, it is almost a self evident proposition that plan, by posterity. Thus, our pious forefathers having VISITATION OF THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK. which used by no means attach or enlargement as a hallowed heir-loom to their childcorrectness might be all that was necessary. It is not heads were laid low in dust, the holiest legacy which doubtless it would otherwise have been, but still more the former plants do not require any of the silica to be presumed of course, that in a Protestant Catho- they should bequeath to their posterity might be the were present than could have been anticipated in the lic Church we want the long ranges of space unpro- care of that sanctuary which they "willingly offered geants of our erring sister of Rome, and we should be solemn preparation for the hour when the earth should the very last to advocate a needless expenditure of give up her dead and no more cover her slain. The Charge. As we understand that this document will would contend that the massive dignity which we so It is only within the last few years that the south-west much desire to see, should be primarily kept in view tower of Canterbury cathedral was thus completed, at in the erection of an Anglican Cathedral. Under this an expense we have been informed of upwards of tive duties of the clergy and churchwardens.

of the committee were to rest with Mr. Cumberland. Rev. Septimus E. Ramsey. There are some edifices that strike at once the eye We have certainly been miserably deficient hitherwhere the hallowed fire of a poetic spirit seats itself as As the building of St. James's naturally excites on a throne at once and for ever, -spots where the public attention to the subject, we would take this might of agencies departed, yet still abiding, breathes opportunity of presenting a few explanatory terms, God, we have to state that the terrible disease which around, the inspiration of all that is serene and solemn with a brief notice of the several architectural periods, has so long been rioting in our city has now almost and holy, of all that kindles to divinest fervour, or woos to those, especially of the clergy, who may incline to entirely disappeared. One-half of the cholera estabpursue the subject further. It has often been urged lishment was broken up on Tuesday, the greater against improvement, and in favour of the continuance of the painted band-boxes that disfigure so many of our hamlets, and towns too, under the name of a few days. Earnestly we trust that not a few have Scenes charged with the long memories of the grey charches, first, that these unsightly abortions are recognized God's hand in the pestilence so mercifully and shadowy past, scenes where the mysterious cheaper in construction, and, secondly, that the people stayed, and that many may learn wisdom from its Shechenah of an awe-inspiring presence almost visibly have no taste for anything better. To such objections stern preaching. We subjoin a statement of the cases assimilate, would be furnished to the succeeding clover lingers—and hand in hand with religion for ages has as these our answer would be, that an edifice con-The publisher of this paper having deter- charmed her votaries, - where robed learning moves in structed upon proper principles would be cheaper in mined upon leaving this Office in a few days, a decent dignity along-where the universal eye of the long run than the crude architectural anomalies to meet the amount of their respective sub- ment with many a variegated hue, whilst he looks nearly all want-proportion; and secondly, that if reverentially through the solemn windows and touches the people have not a sound taste, the sooner we the tracery of purple and gold and crimson, and lingers indoctrinate them on the subject (as we might, for by mullion and corbel and spandrel, rich with the instance, in a week-day lecture) the better. A true to what so nearly concerned the religious faith of his

> To conclude, then, with a brief notice of the differwere moderns in their day—though their names are rudest workmanship and coarsest material. The wall,

Next followed the Norman, of the period of the first and second William, Henry I. and Stephen, from 1066 to 1135. In this the arches were semi-circular, often highly ornamented with zig-zag and other mouldings; the windows narrow and deeply splayed;

We now come to the Transition or Semi-Norman, from 1154 to 1189. The accidental intersection of the rounded Saxon arches produces sharp points: this is supposed to have been the origin of the pointed forms. Here then the pointed arch is often seen in connexion with the massy pillars of the preceding style. Much of the rich Norman ornament is retained. Rivaulx and Fountains Abbey are magnificent specimens.

When the circular arch totally disappeared, about the year 1220, the Early English style commenced. The windows were called "lancet-shaped;" mouldings numerous and deep, and often filled with the tooth ornament; pillars formed of slender clustered shafts, often banded at the middle.

The term "Gothic" is a modern error, though now generally allowed to characterize architecture possessing pointed arches. The name is said to have been first applied in ridicule by the celebrated

The "Decorated" period began with the Edwards, about 1272. It exhibits windows divided into two os more lights by mullions; mouldings rich in figurer and foilage, besides highly adorned crockets, niches, pinnacles, and crosses.

Florid style of the time of the Plantagenets and tuents which compose the soil, that it may retain its Tudors. The architecture became overloaded and fertility for the production of those plants which are profuse—the term "Perpendicular" being applied found most remunerating for the labour and capital ecause the lines of division run in upright or perpen- expended in their cultivation. licular lines from top to bottom, which is not the case in any other style. The four-centred or Tudor arch will admit a repetition of the same crop, as well from is generally used. King's College chapel, at Cam- the original supply of the necessary ingredients conbridge, begun in the reign of Henry the Sixth, pre- tained in them, as from the difference in the tendency sents a magnificent specimen.

About 1546, the loss of the true principles of gration. Church architecture led to the adoption of a debased

level on the outside. We state this however only committee will be such as to present us with a specimen of a Church worthy the admiration of the latest

Since writing the above, we have been informed that

*Two other classes of architectural edifices remain to be described as peculiar—the Basilica and the Round churches.

The Basilica of the Romans was a hall of justice, used also as an exchange for merchants. It was lined on the inside with colonades of two storeys. The earliest Christian chre, at Jerusalem. A beautiful specimen is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, at Cambridge, opposite St. John's

read ner prayers in the ancient language, whereas this was, every word, plain abroad, it might be a question as to whether it would we can afford time or space to notice, comes the very the second to Mr. Ostell and the third to Mr. Kivas duced their seeds, it would have been better not to sandy, or calcareous soils, or to a soil of the nature

CHURCH EDUCATION.

We direct the special attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, headed "Tui-With the most entire confidence, we can vouch for the fitness of our Reverend brother for the task which he has undertaken. So far as high literary and classical attainments, and an aptitude for imparting instruction, are concerned, it would be difficult to select an individual better qualified for tuition than

But the advertisement holds forth peculiar inducements which must commend themselves in an especial manner to every sound and earnest member of our holy communion. We allude to the statement that "the pupils will be diligently trained in the Churchman's faith and practice." It is impossible to overestimate the surpassing importance of such a course of training, especially in a day when indifferentism regarding the distinctive features of the Church unhappily so much prevails. That our friend will indoctrinate the youth entrusted to his charge in the soundest principles of "primitive truth and Apostolic order," we firmly believe; and earnestly hope that many will avail themselves of the benefits and privileges thus put within their reach.

Newmarket. Owing to the inclement state of the the cereals which are to succeed, (supposing the

Prayers were said by the Rev. E. Hawkins, B. D., after which the Archdeacon proceeded to deliver his probably be published, we shall simply remark at present that it displayed considerable ability, and contained many practical suggestions respecting the rela-

After the proceedings were over, the clergy, &c., were hospitably entertained by the Incumbent, the

THE CHOLERA

With feelings of unfeigned gratitude to Almighty number of the patients being convalescent, and it is anticipated that the hospital will be entirely closed in and deaths since our last.

DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE CHOLERA. Cases. Deaths. Thursday, Sept. 6th..... Friday, Total from commencement....... 748 453 Saturday, among Emigrants

Five cases and two deaths occurred on board the steamer

corresponding month of St. James's Cemetry, August, 1848 General Burying Ground,	1848.	28 41	Sanda Sanda
Roman Catholic do. St. James's Cemetry, August, 1849 General Burying Ground,			
Roman Catholic do. " Increase of Interments in August, 1	1000	110-	-335 -234
	O LU		

AGRICULTURE

Continued from our last.

THE FALLOW. If we should suppose a soil originally of a composition the very best adapted to the growth of wheat, it still would not always produce successive crops of that grain without inter:nission. Even although, with the aid of fallow, a sufficient supply of soluble silicates might be obtained for a time, these, together with other necessary ingredients, would at length be exhausted, and the other constituents, not so peculiarly necessary to the growth of wheat, together with vegetable refuse, would accumulate in excess. Experience has proved that, let the reason be what it may, sucrare cases, will not, even with the aid of the most skilful cultivation, continue to flourish for a great number of years on the same soil. The constituents removed must be restored in the form of manure, and time must be given for the further liberation, by disintegration, of the mineral substances necessary to the growth of cereal plants. But while this disintegration lutely prejudicial effects. going on, another class of plants which require different constituents for their support may be cultivated on the soil, without injury to its fertility; and it is the business of skilful agriculture so to preserve To this succeeded, in 1377, the Perpendicular or an equilibrium in the relative proportion of the consti-

Soils differ materially in the time in which they of those ingredients to become liberated by disinte-

"Silicates, as they occur in nature, differ very and in the resistance which they offer to the action of felspar of Carlebad crumble into dust in a space of strasse does not even lose its lustre."

"There are certain kinds of soils so rich in silicates gary there are large districts of land, on which, since with straw is light and porous." the memory of man, corn and tobacco have been until after two, three, or more years."

and weeding, the pressure of the other avocations of the farm, and the scarcity of hands, rendered it impossible to pay that necessary attention to them, and necting link. Several modern churches are modelled on this mode of construction, and are extremely picturesque. possible to pay that necessary attention to them, and and it dries without much contraction."

attempt the cultivation of such crops at all. And in mentioned above, the principles upon which depend new portions of the country, where any other than the improvement of the land by fallow, we could not grain crops do not admit of profitable use, and when hope to obtain favourable results. A soil of great fields present an inequality of surface and of texture porosity, through which water penetrates with great in the soil, not yet being freed from the roots and ease, and which does not yield sufficient hold to the stumps of the trees which formerly grew upon them, roots of plants, and also, a stiff soil with its particles the naked fallow offers the radical means of bringing too finely divided, and of small fertility on account of the land into a proper state of subjection, and is its physical properties, cannot be benefitted by the perhaps for the present, the most applicable to exist- mechanical operations of the field, for these are insaid of very stiff and heavy clay soils, which, the ticles." naked fallow will probably continue to be looked upon In concluding this article, we may further mention, as the most certain method, (of the ordinary and thorough or under-ground draining, as being an efficimerely mechanical means employed), of bringing into ent means of opening up stiff and heavy clay soils, proper state of melioration.

situations where a variety of crops admit of being penetrable to the roots of plants. advantageously used, the frequent recurrence of the naked fallow in a course of cultivation, is perhaps considered absolutely essential by a majority of farmers to a greater extent than is really the case .-We quote again from Liebeg :-

"Fallow, in its most extended sense, means that period of culture during which a soil is exposed to the action of the weather, for the purpose of enriching it in certain soluble ingredients. In a more confined sense, the time of fallow may be limited to the interval in the cultivation of cereal plants; for a magazine of soluble silicates, and of alkalies, is an essential condition to the existence of such plants .-The Venerable the Archdeacon of York held a The cultivation of potatoes or of turnips during the

supply of alkalies to be sufficient for both), because

necessary for the latter."

In this country, root and hoed crops generally, do not admit of being taken from the field in sufficient time to be succeeded by autumn wheat, but we may suppose a system of cropping, by which a large amount of available valuable produce would be every year obtained, and wheat sown as often as the quality of the soil would permit, without the frequent recurrence of the naked summer fallow. The first year, let the field be sufficiently ploughed and manured, and sown with Indian Corn, potatoes, turnips, beets, peas, vetches, &c., any, or all of these crops, and the ground to be thoroughly hoed and cultivated during their growth. The exposure of the particles of the soil, by this frequent stirring and cultivation of the surface, would accelerate the disintegration of the mineral constituents, and a supply of soluble silicates would be obtained for a succeeding grain crop, these crops having required principally the salts of lime and potash. The second year, after the necessary ploughing and cultivation, let barley be sown, with clover seed. The barley would find in the soil its necessary supply of silication, and by the gradual further disintegration of the soil, the salts of lime and magnesia, the principal food of clover, and which barley does not largely

crop. The third year, the disintegration of the soil would not be suspended, the long roots of the clover plants would penetrate the soil, and render it of a more porous texture, and assimilating principally the salts of lime and magnesia, a supply of silicates would be liberated, and become available for a crop of wheat. That autumn (or the third year), or the succeeding autumn, after the clover severed being skilfully ploughed, wheat would be sown, and finding its appropriate food in the silicates liberated by the disintegration of the soil, and the assimilation of lime by the clover, would be nearly certain to produce a heavy

To return to the mechanical operations of tillage; "It follows from the preceding observations, that the mechanical operations in the field are the simplest and most economical means of rendering accessible to plants, the nutritious matters in the soil." There are however, other matters, where the necessary materials them for reception by the organization of plants?-There are such means, and one of the most simple and efficacious of them is, the practice employed in England for the last century, of manuring soils with burnt lime." "In October, the fields in Yorkshire and Lancashire, have the appear-"In October, the REV. AND DEAR SIR,ance of being covered with snow. The soil for miles is seen covered with lime previously slacked, or with lime that has slacked itself by exposure to air .-During the moist months of winter, it exercises its beneficial influence on the stiff clayey soils." . .

. . . . "In districts where fuel is cheap, an equally favourable influence is exerted on clayey soils by the system of burning." "The ashes of brown coal and of mineral coal are used in " The many districts, as excellent means of improving certain soils. Those ashes are to be preferred that gelatinize on the addition of an acid, or that become strong and hard after some time, like hydraulic cement, when

mixed with lime and water." "The mechanical operations of the farm, follow, the applications of lime, and the burning of clay, unite in elucidating the same scientific principle. They are the means of accelerating the disintegration of the alkaline silicates of alumina, and of supplying to plants cessive crops of the same plant, except in some very their necessary constituents at the commencement of a new vegetation.

But, though these various operations may be attended with highly beneficial results on particular descriptions of land, it does not follow that they will be equally efficacious on all descriptions; -on certain My DEAR FRIENDS,qualities of soil, they might be attended with abso-"It must be distinctly understood, that the previous

remarks apply to those fields which are in a favourable mechanical state for the development of plants; for this, in conjunction with the other necessary conditions, has the greatest influence on fertility. A stiff heavy clayey soil offers too much resistance to the spreading out and increase of the roots of a quickgrowing summer plant. It is obvious that such a soil will be rendered more accessible to the roots, as well as to the air and moisture, by a simple mixture with quarz or with sand, and this may often prove more effectual in improving it than the most diligent ploughing. When we supply to a soil easily penetrable by the roots of plants, as well as by air and moisture, IN THE FORM OF ASHES, the constituents that we removed in the crops, the soil will retain all its original favourmaterially in their tendency to suffer disintegration, able physical state. In like manner, we can restore the original chemical composition to stiff, heavy clay atmospheric agents. The granite of Corsica and the soils; but it is better for such soils to restore the necessary ingredients IN THE FORM OF STABLE YARD time during which the polished granite of the Berg- MANURE, than to do so, as in the former case by means of ashes. By the improvement of the physical condition of the soil, its fertility is increased. In this prone to disintegration, that every year, or every two respect excrements are of very various values, years, a quantity of silicate of potash is rendered fit although they may contain the same chemical constifor assimilation sufficient for the formation of the tuents; thus sheeps' dung is close and heavy, while leaves and stems of a whole crop of wheat. In Hun- the dung of cows and of horses, especially when mixed "In hot summers, accompanied by light and partial

cultivated in alternate years, without the restoration showers of rain, porous soils of no great fertility yield of the mineral ingredients carried away in the corn often better crops than richer stiff soils. The rain and in the straw. There are other fields, on the contrary, which do not yield sufficient silicate of potash reaches the roots, whilst that falling on the heavy soils is evaporated before it is enabled to penetrate them."

It has been said that one principal use of the fallow "A soil destitute of cohesion, like quick sand, is consists in the effectual eradication of weeds. In not fitted for the cultivation of plants in general.churches at Rome were thus called Basilica from their possessing an internal colonade. The Round churches were modelled after that over the reputed site of the Holy Sepultions where labour is frequently scarce and expensive, this object could not always perhaps be so thorough attained, if it were attempted to cultivate but which, on the contrary are sterile for many kinds thorougly attained, if it were attempted to cultivate but which, on the contrary, are sterile for many kinds root or summer crops during time of fallow. If, at of plants: such soils are those that consist of clay

"If we were to apply, in all their extent, to porous, ng circumstances in such cases. The same may be tended to effect a still further reduction of the par-

to the influence of atmospheric agents, and of con-But on lands of a more general character, and in ducing to their fertility, by rendering them more easily

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. collections made in the Churches, Chapels, and Missionany Station of the Churches, Chapels, and Missionany Stations of the Churches, Chapels, and Missionany Stationary Chapels, and Missionany Chapels, and Missionan sionary Stations, throughout the Diocese of Toronto, towards the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in the Diocese:—

The Eleventh Sunday after Trinity, Aug. 19, 1849. Previously announced in No. 47.....£129 3 81 Church at Orillia£1 11 3 0 6 . 0 0 Church at Katesville ... per Rev. A Mortimer
St. Jude's Church, Palermo per C.W.
Richmond Hill per Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer
Brock per Rev. R. Garrett St Peter's Church Cobourg 8 11 4 -per Ven. Archdeacon Bethune . £151 14 0} 61 Collections amounting to £151 19
T. W. BIRCHALL,

Toronto, Sept. 9, 1849. DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, COBOURG

EIGHTH YEAR.

FIRST TERM.—from Tuesday October 9, to Thursday December 20, 1849, inclusive

Tuesdays. - Greek Testament, Gospels from Commence

ment.

Natural Theology, Paley.

Wednesdays.—Greek Testament, Epistle to Philippians, & 1 & 2 Thessolonians.

Old Testament & Jewish History, from the Captivity to the time of the Maccabees.

Thursdays.—Eusibius Eccles. Hist. (Greek) Book. III.

Liturgy, from the Creed to end of Morning & Evening Service.

Fridays.—Minucius Felix, from the commencement.

Ecclesiastical History, from end of the Second Century to the time of Constantine.

Saturdays.—Pastoral Theology, Composition of Sermons &c.

mons &c. CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.

First Division. Plato-Apolog, Socratis. Sophocles, Œdipus Tyrannus. Cicero de Officiis, Book I. Horace, Odes, Books III & IV.

Second Division. Livy, Book I. Horace, Odes, Book II. Xenophon, Cyropæd, Book II. Homer, Odvss. Book IX.

GEORGE'S CHURCHANGREGATION OF ST TO THE REV. ALEXANDER DIXON, R. A., LATE ASSISTANT MINISTER, ON HIS REMOVAL TO ANOTHER SPHERE OF

St. Catharines, 27th August, 1849.

We, the undersigned Inhabitants of St. Caharines, and members of St. George's Church, have heard with mingled feelings of regret and satisfaction, that it has peased His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese, to remove youron this Parish; regret, that we should be deprived of your aluable services, and satisfaction, that you are about to be reported to a station where your covertions will be better repair in

services, and satisfaction, that you are about to be repoved to a station where your exertions will be better repair in a temporal point of view.

We have not long enjoyed the pleasure and advantas of your acquaintance, but short as that acquaintance has been we beg to assure you, that the zeal and assiduity you have displayed in the discharge of your high functions, and your independence of character, have endeared you to those who now address you.

Allow us in conclusion, Rev. and dear Sir, to say, the is our fervent prayer to the Almighty Giver of all good is our fervent prayer to the Almighty Giver of all good in the continue to that wherever your lot may be cast, you may continue enjoy His blessing, and finally, after serving His Temple in

this world, that you may be called to the service of other and more glorious Temple, not made with hands, etc nal in the Heavens We are, Rev. and Dear Sir, Sincerely Yours, GEORGE PRESCOTT, Churchwardens,

JAMES TAYLOR, And 138 others. To THE REV. ALEXANDER DIXON, B.A. St. Catharines. (ANSWER.)

St. Catharines, September 1st, 1849.

There are few ties more painful to sever than that which There are few ties more painful to sever than that who binds a Clergyman to those, to whom he ministers in sacred things. From rejoicing in their spiritual progress, and from mourning over their failings, as well as from sympathizing with their temporal joys and sorrows, he soon learns to regard them with a sentiment of affection similar to that with which a parent regards his much-loved children.

Of this kindly nature, my dear friends, are the feelings cherish towards you—feelings which have been strengthened.

cherish towards you,—feelings which have been strengthen and confirmed by the many acts of goodwill, I have expendent enced at your hands, during my sojourn among you.

Most thankful am I to the Giver of all good things, that
my efforts in proclaiming the glory of his blessed Son of the
Christ, and of the Church he bought with his blood—of the

Bridegroom and the Church he bought with his blood—or truly Bridegroom and the Bride,—in co-operation with your truly eloquent and amiable Rector, have proved acceptable, and humbly trust profitable, to those among whom my lot has hitherto been cast. Most grateful, also, do I feel towards you, my brethren, for your very kind address,—for the good wishes it contains and more especially for the fervent prayer with which it

Concludes.

That the God of Mercy may bless you as a Congregation and as individuals,—that you "may so pass the waves of this troublesome world," that, at the great day when sea and land give up their dead, you may be the joy and crown of rejoicing to those who have been your guides to the heavenly land, is and ever will be the earnest prayer, of him who, in much gratitude and love, now bids you farewell.

Faithfully Yours,
ALEXANDER DIXON To George Prescott, Esq., Churchwardens, James Taylor, Esq., And 138 others. JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.,

The Bishop of Montreal is to hold a confirmation in Montreal on the 16th instant. His Lordship is now on a confirmation tour in the country of Beauharnois.

Dr. Sawall Level of Beauharnois. Dr. Sewell, late lecturer on Materia Medica, McGill's College, has been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

DIOCESE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LAUS DEO.—We announce with an unfeigned joy that there will be Daily Prayers in the Parish Church of St. Panl's, to commence on Monday next at twenty minutes past seven o'clock in the morning. o'clock in the morning.

The early service at the Chapel of Ease, which has hith erto been confined to four days, will now be extended to every day in the work.

shall be deliv vice by the in order to be o that prescribe Psalms and I the prayers are humble expression wrath; w is an unreser of God.—Ib The Bisho of Shediac, a mission of Sh Rector, and at the Bend, of—25 tha The Hope for the first t The Bisho in these miss

will account year in any c [We have

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graph, as or terated.—En 14th of Aug About eig from Loch rapidly upy their yards a landing-place few minutes with address the honour Anderson, then landed Prince Albe carriages, the of Glasgow. houses, and ficent, her Market to selves to s selves to sur The shops v Population of The Quee

Treasurer.

The Queer in every pain in the Fact in every pain in the Fact in the Fact in the ladies. The ladies and was soo and was station at P drapery and drapery and drapery and drapery and every soo was soo and the ladies and ladies a out entire s afternoon, the lighted the their celebra the beautifu for Tuesday The Que her carriage mainder of stationed th on the Nort tion from the them for the lowed last y year excha Angus, Blai lowing day

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