

possessed and exercised by practical infidels, aliens to the true faith of Christianity, by drunkards, swearers and Sabbath breakers, and by profligate and immoral characters of every grade. Any such person, if possessing the Advowson, may by legal right present to the living, and if the presentee is ecclesiastically eligible, the induction must and will take place accordingly, whether the souls thus given in charge approve of him or disapprove, for they have no voice in the matter. This evil as to presentation for the awfully responsible charge of souls and the discharge of the solemn duties of the sacred ministry, may well be considered as one of the principal causes of the pernicious heresies and errors in doctrine, which have long been working in the English Church Establishment, and which are now producing their corrupt and distracting fruits of numerous apostasies and alarming secessions. It has also in very many instances caused the introduction into the ministry, and the continuance in it, of persons who, so far from having themselves experienced the power of divine truth, and being influenced and guided by it, and thus being qualified to instruct and direct others in the way of life, have been either of an immoral or licentious character, or otherwise plainly unfit for the sacred and responsible office. This merely legal or secular right of presentation, and the simoniacal and corrupt trafficking to which it has given rise, have been productive of numerous other evils and corrupt practices, deeply injurious to the interests of religion. One of these evils is a plurality of livings or clerical benefices, vested in the same individual. This is so common as to be almost universally known. A nobleman or any other who has the patronage, and the right of presentation to a number of such benefices, as is the case in very many instances, can, and frequently does, present and obtain the induction of a nephew, a cousin, or some other relation, or of a friend, or a son, or other relative of a friend, to several of such benefices, which, in all, will yield many hundreds or even thousands, to such inducted individual. This clerical favourite can readily procure any requisite number of needy curates, to perform all the laborious parts of the ministerial duties, for very slender rewards, the lower the better of course, while he, by occasionally affording some brief or transient visits to the different places, may, in London, or elsewhere, if he pleases, enjoy, according to his own inclination or wishes, the great proportion of the ample revenue derived from such pluralities. A gentleman residing in one of the English Counties bordering on Wales, and who was, as he stated, a Church Warden in the Establishment, informed me of the following instance of that description. He said there were several Welsh livings, worth in the whole some thousands of pounds, which were in the patronage and gift of a Nobleman, whose Nephew, the son of another nobleman, was in clerical orders, and that in order to the obtaining of these livings, the nephew learnt the Welsh language sufficiently to be just able to perform the public services in it in a tolerable manner. Thereupon he obtained the presentations from the uncle, and that on being inducted, he, merely officiated once, in the Welsh language, and procured curates, at small or moderate sums, to perform the duties of the several livings, while he resided in some other quarter, doubtless, more to his mind than a Welsh town, or rural district; and quietly drew, after the slender reductions, the ample sums so corruptly granted and received; and during many years after, never, even once, visited the places which yielded him the money.—It may well be supposed, that such evil and corrupt proceedings, in the Episcopal Establishment, as those just mentioned, must, and do have a very deteriorating and blighting influence, in regard to sound religious principle and practice, and spiritual prosperity, in that extensive and influential section of the Christian Church.

For Farmers.

Food for Cows.

Cows, when giving milk, are more in need of the care of men of understanding than are any other kinds of stock. Chemistry shows us that milk is composed of a variety of properties.—These properties vary in different kinds of milk,

and in the milk of different animals of the same kind. It should be the study of the farmer to know what feed will supply the wants of the cow, that she may afford a good quantity of milk which shall be rich in its properties of composition, and at the same time afford the animal what is needed in forming bone and muscle.

A cow which gives milk that is rich in the properties which form bone and muscle, if kept upon such feed as supplies but a scanty amount of those properties, will give too much away in her milk and become weak in her own frame, and early become feeble as though old. If scantily supplied with the properties which form muscle, while affording a good supply of the muscle-forming properties in her milk, she will become weak and timid.

Calves, for their strength of frame or strength of muscle, depend very much upon the properties of the milk with which they are nourished. The milk depends on the properties which the cow receives in her food; for it must be evident that a cow cannot give away in her milk what she receives not in her food. If we would have any property, say phosphate of lime, in the frame of a calf, it must be in the milk which nourishes him. To have it in the milk, the cow that gives the milk must possess it sufficiently; it must be in her food. To produce food which contains it, the farmer must know what to produce. When he knows what crop to produce for this purpose, he needs then to know what manures to feed the soil with that he may produce the desired crop.

Most of the pasture lands in New England are unfit for the support of cows which give milk. Cows may live in them and give milk; but they are dwarfish in size, and their calves suffer also in the same respect; while their milk is much less in quantity, and much poorer in quality. We may supply ourselves with other breeds, and expect to remedy the evil. But time will show that our stock will not hold its own. The remedy is not there. We must know more about our profession. We must pay our humble tribute to science, and sit down willingly at the feet of instruction.

Thousands of farmers are desiring to improve their stock of cattle. The great portion of them are waiting to see the market supplied from the stock which has been imported. By the time that such an event shall take place, the charm will be gone; for the imported stock will, in too many hands, have suffered from the evils which have been referred to above. New importations will be made, and monstrous prices paid. But all must come under the same blighting circumstances, until the farmers of New England go to work in the right quarter. When we do, we shall be surprised at the worth of our "native breeds." It is not the object of this article to disparage imported breeds of cattle. A higher and better object is before us. We ought to learn how to make the best of what we now have.

The new lands of the West are now in a better state to produce the necessary food for cows than the old lands of New England. The time is fast coming, however, when science must aid the West, as her aid is now needed in the East. The blessings which God has placed within our reach are abundant, and we ought to learn how to improve upon them.—*New England Farmer.*

Management of Soils.

A soil would never get exhausted, if managed with skill, but would continue to improve in depth and fertility in proportion to the industry bestowed upon it. The food of plants, it is true, may be exhausted from the soil by a repetition of cropping with any one family of plants, if we neglect the application of such fertilizers as may have been taken from the soil by that family; but no part of the growing season is required for the soil to rest, or be fallow, if judiciously managed by a successive varying of the crops, or by supplying to them such food as may be compensation for what has been taken off by the previous crop. The first object to be attained for securing a certain and profitable return of produce from the soil must be the rough drainage; the next object is, breaking into the sub-soil to the desired depth—not without first considering whether it is proper and profitable to shift or turn up the subsoil at once to the influence of the atmosphere, or whether it be best to break into it well first, by shifting the surface soil, and allowing the subsoil to remain and receive—first the beneficial influence of the atmosphere, and then—at the trenching, a portion of the subsoil may be safely stirred up and mixed with the surface soil; this practice continued for every succeeding crop, will establish a healthy fertilizing soil to any desired depth.

If repeated stirrings of the surface are adopted, according to the nature of the soil and weather, every growing crop will continue in healthy luxuriance, without ever suffering by receiving injury from too much moisture, drought or frost. In addition, by constantly scarifying, hoeing and forking the surface soil, not only obnoxious insects and their larvae are expelled, but weeds would never make their appearance, much less have a chance of committing their accustomed robbery of the soil and crops. Besides, by such repeated stirring, the soil is always prepared sweet and healthy, for succeeding crops—no mean consideration, either, when we observe the

loss of time and produce occurring to such a ruinous extent in some localities, by allowing weeds to rob and check the growing crops, and to shed their seeds, productive of a progeny similarly injurious to the crops next in rotation.

The application of manure is most essential, and may be applied most beneficially when the soil is established in a healthy condition and maintained thus by a constant attention to surface stirring. Yet the application of manure is a secondary consideration; for though it may be very liberally applied, and with considerable expense, yet, without first insuring the healthiness of the soil, much property and labour will be sacrificed.—*Cottage Gardener.*

THE WESLEYAN.

Halifax, Saturday Morning, June 28, 1851.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE.

The Toronto *Christian Guardian* (June 11th and 18th,) contains an interesting account of the deliberations of the Ministers of the Canadian Conference recently held at Toronto, and of the state of the work of God in the important field of Methodistic labour embraced in Western Canada.

The increase of membership during the past year is both gratifying and encouraging, being no less than *One thousand One hundred and seventy-one*; the whole number of church-members being at the present time, about *Twenty-six Thousand Two hundred and thirteen*. It should be observed, that the net increase only is reported, after having filled up all vacancies occasioned by removals, withdrawals, expulsions, and death.—These statistics have reference not to the increase of congregations, but to those only who are in church-fellowship. Greatly, therefore, has the Lord of the harvest prospered the efforts of our Western Canadian brethren during the year past; and we only give utterance to our sincere desire, when we express our ardent prayer, that God may, in coming years, add still more numerous such as are saved to that section of our beloved Church.

It is also pleasing to learn, that, without exception, the various Connexional Funds afford evidence of improvement, being in advance of amounts raised in previous years. We notice with heart-felt pleasure, that the Report of the Canadian Missions exhibits an unparalleled increase in the funds of nearly *One Thousand pounds*. When the liberality of the Church for the sustentation and enlargement of the work of God manifests a steady and constant increase, it may be regarded as an indication of the operative existence of sound christian principle, and of a growing conviction of duty towards those who are still without her pale.

Nineteen young men of much promise from the several Districts were received on trial for the work of the Ministry by the Conference, and have been appointed to scenes of labour.

During the Session, an interesting service was held in the Adelaide Street Church for the formal reception of candidates, who had satisfactorily passed through their term of probation, into full connexion with the Conference.

The Sabbath services, beside the usual observances, included the administration of the Lord's Supper, the Ordination of four junior brethren, and a Conference Love-Fest; all of which are spoken of, as having been of a highly spiritual and profitable character.

Among the Miscellaneous matters, we observe, that the *Second Friday in August* is appointed to be observed as a day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer, by all the Societies in Western Canada; and that henceforth persons are to be admitted to Love-feasts only on the presentation of Society-Tickets and Notes of admission.

The "Pastoral Address"—"The Answer of the British Conference to the Address of the Canadian Conference"—The "Address of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, in connexion with the British Conference, to the Conference in England"—are able and valuable documents, the wide circulation and serious perusal of which can but excite gratitude to God for the past, and impel to nobler, more zealous and self-denying efforts to promote the interests of the kingdom of Christ in the future.

The Wesleyan Ministers, in Canada, as a Body, are men of God, intent on their great work, and on making a salutary impression on the minds of the present generation. Their country owes them much for the expenditure of talent and influence, and for many years of

wasting toil, in widely diffusing scriptural knowledge, and reclaiming sinners from the error of their ways, and thereby raising and sustaining the tone of public morals as well as of individual piety; and it has much yet to hope for, from the extended and yearly extending sphere of evangelistic labour, which the Canadian branch of the Wesleyan Church after many conflicts has so honourably won, and which, in the face of still continuing opposition, it now so beneficially occupies. "*Righteousness exalteth a nation.*"

NOVA SCOTIA DISTRICT.

We have pleasure in publishing the following RESOLUTIONS passed at the late N. S. District Meeting:—

THE WESLEYAN PAPER.

The attention of the Brethren having been directed to the subject of *The Wesleyan Newspaper*, devoted to the interests of religion in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, especially,—

It was Resolved unanimously,—

1. That this District Meeting highly appreciates the labours of the Brethren comprising the Committee of said Periodical; and hereby presents its cordial and unanimous thanks to those Brethren for their judicious management of the affairs of "*The Wesleyan Office*," and for their constant attention to the various and arduous duties that have devolved upon them during the year.

2. That this Meeting fully approves of the manner in which *The Wesleyan* has been conducted; that to the EDITOR it expresses its cordial and unanimous thanks for his constant attention to the duties of his office; for the highly respectable talent he has exhibited in conducting the Paper; for the decided Protestant character it has maintained; for the clear and lucid manner in which he has stated various Wesleyan matters, and for his firm advocacy of all subjects and measures of either a religious or moral tendency; and directs that these Resolutions be forwarded to the Missionary Committee, and also that they be inserted in the columns of *The Wesleyan*.

HALIFAX AND CHARLOTTETOWN CIRCUITS.

Resolved, That the District Meeting expresses its satisfaction with these Circuits, and most cordially offers its thanks to the Ministers and the official members, and our people generally, in Halifax and Charlottetown, for their zeal and liberality in supporting the cause of God in their respective Circuits.

NOVA SCOTIA SABBATH ALLIANCE.

The Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia District, in Annual Session now convened, firmly believing in the divine origin and perpetual obligation of the Holy Sabbath, rejoice to learn that Ministers and laymen of various denominations of Evangelical Christians in the City of Halifax, have formed themselves into an Alliance to promote the sanctity and observance of the Lord's Day, and hereby beg to assure the Members of the SABBATH ALLIANCE of their cordial sympathy with the great and important object at which they are aiming, and of their willing determination to assist them by their prayers and influence, and by any other means in their power, to secure its attainment.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to the Secretary of the Sabbath Alliance to be laid before the Board, as an expression of the good-will and desire of mutual co-operation of the Wesleyan Ministers of the Nova Scotia District.

RETIRED SUPERNUMERARIES.

Resolved unanimously, That the Members of the District Meeting cannot allow their much-respected and beloved Brethren, the Reverend WILLIAM CROSCOMBE, the Rev. RICHARD WILLIAMS, and the Rev. JOHN MARSHALL, to retire from the active duties of the Ministry, which they have so ably, and so usefully discharged, to the more retired condition of Supernumeraries, without expressing the high opinion they entertain of the valuable service they have rendered to the cause of God as Ministers of Christ; and the Brethren assure them, that they view their retirement from the more active labours of the Ministry, as a loss to the cause of religion, which needs in these Provinces, the assistance of the experience and wisdom, the piety and zeal, of those who have been long and successfully labouring in the Lord's vineyard.—They pray the good Lord to restore them to health, and to employ them still extensively in his service; but trust that if it should be providentially arranged otherwise, the cause of God may nevertheless have the continued benefit of their long experience in Missionary toil, as "fellow helpers to the truth;" and that their remaining days may be happy and useful.

Within the last sixty years, forty thousand complete copies of the Talmud have been distributed in the countries belonging to the Austrian crown.