

land which Providence has given, to remain unfruitful. I could point to one small station with a very large garden, where the stewards or trustees always attend to the business of gardening the second year, and never charge the coming preacher a fraction. And I believe they never lose any thing by this; and, what is more, they believe so too.

A house without, or with little or no furniture in it, and a fine garden uncultivated, without culinary plants or seed, always appears to me, and acts upon me, as a cold reception in a new place; and however warm the expression of reception may be from the people, or at least appears to be, these things will never fail to give a shock to a man of sensibility, from which he may not recover for weeks, or even months. And how small a matter would prevent it!

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK CON.

We heartily subscribe to the above as a very timely and proper appeal to the justice and humanity of our friends, the stewards, trustees, leaders, and others in all places where this business can be attended to, and we hope it will be regarded with affectionate promptitude.—*New York Christian Adv. & Jour.*

**STRAWBERRIES.**—As soon as your beds are bare in the spring, spread over them a slight covering of straw and set fire to it. This will consume all the decayed leaves &c. left last season, and leave the whole neat and clean. Then spread on a little fine manure from the yard, or ashes will answer quite as well; and then a covering of chaff, say two inches thick. This method is said to bring the plants and fruit forth earlier, and to make the latter large and of a finer quality. It keeps the fruit clear and ripens it finely. The burning is recommended by Dr. Miller, of Princeton, and other experienced cultivators. The use of the chaff is practised by the editor of the *Southern Agriculturist*, (he uses rice chaff,) who last year gathered, from half an acre of plants, forty-eight bushels of the finest fruit. It was sold for thirty-five cents a quart, yielding the aggregate sum of \$350.

**CULTIVATION OF THE STRAWBERRY IN NEW-HAVEN.**—The cultivated strawberry, if it does not owe its introduction here to the late President Dwight, is at least indebted to him for its wide diffusion through the gardens of the town. So successfully was this delicious fruit cultivated by the distinguished favorer of horticulture just mentioned, that he is said, as the result of his own experience, to have estimated the cost at which it can be raised with us, independently of the cost of gathering the fruit, at twenty cents the bushel!—*Prof. Shepherd's Address.*

### Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Wesleyan.*

SIR,—I have read your "New Subscriber's," reasoning on the non-abrogation of the tithe law, and am free to confess that, in some particulars, I fully agree with him; yet I wish, through the medium of your respectable paper, to propose, for his solution the following either real or seeming, difficulties, which have occurred to my mind. And, 1st. Tithes appear to have been commanded to be paid to Jewish Ministers, and for Jewish worship, only; but Judaism was abolished by the introduction of Christianity; therefore the law of tithes is abrogated.

2d. Tithes seem to have been a mere ceremonial of the Jewish Church; but the New Testament attests, that Jewish ceremonies are done away; therefore the tithe law is annulled.

3d. If the law of tithes had not been revoked, surely some of the Apostles would have claimed their

tenth; yet it seems they did not: therefore they considered the tithe question repealed.

4th. A positive New Testament tithe precept seems necessary, to direct Gospel Ministers, and the Gospel Church; but we have no such precept: therefore the tithe obligation does not affect us.

5th. The New Testament writers appear to lean rather to the voluntary, than the tithe principle; but they are an unquestionable authority in this case: on their authority, therefore, we may safely reject the tithe question.

These, Sir, are the difficulties which stand in my way. If your "New Subscriber" (and I hope you are obtaining many new ones) can satisfactorily remove them, he will throw considerable light upon a subject which, I am certain, is but little understood; and at the same time,

Oblige, Mr. Editor,

Your very obt. servant.

A CONSTANT READER.

*To the Editor of the Wesleyan.*

SIR,—The attention of your readers having been recently "invited" to an important article, entitled, "Too Much Preaching," the following short, but concurrent, testimony, on the same painfully interesting, but timely, subject, is extracted from "The Life of Adam Clarke." There is something in it of more than ordinary interest, calculated to add solemn weight, not only to the ever-wise counsel of the Founder of Methodism, generally speaking, but in an especial manner with reference to the subject in point; and to produce deep feeling in the recollection, that it was at the "last Conference," previous to the removal of this eminent servant of God from earth to heaven, that his mind was so evidently impressed with the necessity of making some "permanent rule" for the preservation of the lives of the preachers. More particularly when it is remembered, Mr. Wesley never acted from caprice,—from the mere impulse of the moment, but ever from conviction,—from the most mature deliberation, under the influence of divine light, and with an eye to the glory of God. None, therefore, unless entirely ignorant of the life and labours of this extraordinary man, will infer his decision, on the occasion alluded to, originated from declining zeal: No, for as his days decreased his labours multiplied, and continued to abound, until "the weary wheels of life stood still," and he "ceased at once to work and live." But of him it may be said, professing the Spirit of his divine Master, the Great Head of the Church, "having loved his own which were in the world, he loved them to the end," while he sought to promote their comfort not their ease; and this last testimony of unfeigned love should be venerated. There is something remarkable, also, in his having made reference to his own life and labours in the manner he does, as related by Dr. Clarke. It at once exhibits, in the clearest light, the view he himself had of his mission, and conveys a lively impression of the sacredness and importance of his ministerial character, calculated to produce the most salutary and confirming influence on the heart of every member of the Wesleyan Connexion.

Guysborough, April 16th, 1833.

In 1793, the Conference was held in Bristol; the last in which that most eminent man of God, John Wesley, presided; who seemed to have his mind particularly impressed with the necessity of making some permanent rule, that might tend to lessen the excessive labour of the preachers. In a private meeting, with some of the principal and senior preachers, which was held in Mr. Wesley's study, to prepare matters for the Conference, he proposed that such