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REUMERY

TAIL:

al Varnish.

LONDON, (CANADA WEST.) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1848.

NUMBER 45.

Translated from the Indicatore of Malta.

ROME. [CONTINUED.]

OBSERVE, continued the objector, the first irregularity, the first violation of the statute, made in that edict. The latter bears the date of June 3d, but was in fact published on the 5th, the day of the opening of the legislative chambers. Now the 33d and 34th articles of the fundamental edict prescribed that all laws shall be discussed in the chambers, and that without such discussion they shall never have the force of laws. But Pius IX, on the day when the chambers were opened, promulged a law; and what kind of a ment of constitutional rights; the fundamental law, we may call it, of the civil and political life

of a people, the law on the press. From the moment of the opening of the national representation, the sovereign's faculty of making laws at his own caprice ceased; from this you may conclude, how much Pius IX. respects the national representation. This law was made without consulting the ministers, without addressing the council of state, but propri motu, as he expresses it-which shows what are the true tendencies of Pius IX, what his liberal ideas are, and how he desires to give liberty to the people. But let us make a few observations on this ill-augured motu pro-

ilton & Kneeshaw. Observe, first of all things, that a double punishment is established for every transgression: IR, NAIL, CLOTH, imprisonment and fines; and with these principles of criminal jurisprudence, we are led back to the middle age, to feudal times. It is a pity that the following was not added, which was found in the edicts of the Cardinal Vicar of ON & KNEESHAW dger, and Whitewash

"And other penalties, according to our plea-

But let us proceed. In the 4th article, section 1st, the term of imprisonment is fixed at from a day to a month, and the amount of the tine from thirty to sixty dollars, against the person who distributes publications printed not legitimately authorised by the government.— Observe the wisdom and benevolence of the legislator in this paragraph! The distributors of papers are always (except in some very rare exceptions) the lowest of the people, who, to earn a miserable piece of bread, go about the city, crying with a stentorian voice, selling what is given them to sell. Then how can it be possihie for those poor crestures who may be seized for breaking the law, to pay a fine of at least

are ignorant, and seldom knowshow to read; for it is unreasonable to make them responsible for In a ledge of. They need an intelligible catalogue, force of Europe, exclusive of national guards, that they may know who are the printers and offices authorised by the government: but one containing all the names would be volu-

Finally, behold that wise law! Under the same penalty fall all books and writings not printed in printing offices approved by the government. Of course, all printed in foreign countries are prohibited.

Observe, that the 6th article requires copie of all publications to be put into the public libraries. Now this imposition could not have been laid by the pope during the existence of the chambers, to which it belongs to lay all impositions. It is a violation of literary property, and against articles 9th and 10th of the statute. And it is a very great burthen; for, although I take "public libraries" in the most favourable sense possible, as applying not to all in the state but only in the place of publication,—in Rome every publisher must give away ten copies of his work; for, according to my recollection, there are ten lib-raries in that city, while a publisher in Viterbo would not be required to give any, as there are

But the legislator expresses a.l his dislike when he comes to speak of newspapers, those most powerful means of civilization and liberty. In the 7th article he prohibits all who are not subjects of the pontiff to publish journals. Why should the liberty of the press be denied to so many excellent men because they are not subjects of the pope? Has nobody but his subjects a right to speak? While all Italy is seeking union, and so many generous men are shedding their blood to form all Italy into one family, and to destroy forever the spirit of municipality, which has always held the country in a state of division, ought these municipal pretensions to be again brought into the field? And by whom? by him who has usurped the title of Regenerator of Italy. But I clearly see what this law would do. It would destroy the journal which is the most fiberal and most beloved by the people the Contemporaneo, under the pretext that the editors are not subjects of the pope; it is intended to destroy the Giornale Inglese, (the English Journal,) published in Rome. For such base objects this retrograde law has been drawn up.

In the 11th article the penalty of imprison-ment is fixed at from a day to a month, and the tine at from 30 to 60 dollars, for a person who shall publish a journal which has been suppressed. Such is the dread of newspapers, so great

is the hatred against journalists!

But the 12th article is not the least vexation for the journalists, which requires the director to sign with his own mark the first copy of every number, and before the publication of the journal, for the neglect of which he will incur a fine of from 10 to 30 dollars. Imprisonment in this case is forgotten. The director then must be sure not to be sick, or he will be fined; he must neglect every other duty to be ready to sign his journal; the distribution must always be retardd; for, after printing the papers, the signature nust be made, the signed copy must be carried to the officer named, whose convenience must be awaited with patience, until permission is obtained to distribute the publication, Viva la liberta della stampa. Long live the liberty of the

o fine or imprisonment are required to publish

The state of the s

has been condemned, perhaps unjustly, to write and publish his own infamy, is such a refinement PIUS IX-LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN of tyranny as no one has hitherto thought of. It is a barbarous insult of the condemned; and yet it is prescribed in the edict of Pius IX, the Reformer, for the liberty of the press! Huzza for

(To be concluded.)

PEACE CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

The members of the Universal Peace Society held a congress at Brussels on the 20th and 21st instant, for the purpose of promoting their views by an expression of international public opnion on the subjects of introducing an arbitration gan. clause into all treaties between nations. There were upwards of 150 gentlemen present from England, including Messrs. Ewart, M P., J. Sturge, (of Birmingham). Edmund Fry, S. Buckingham, &c. There were a great many Quakers of the number. The sittings (four in number, two morning, and two evening) were held in the saloon of the Grand Harmonical Society, which had been placed at their disposal by the Belgian Government. Their place of meeting, of course, was decorated with all the emblems of peace, and the flag of all the powers of Europe were hanging side by side. Besides England, Spain, Holland and America had their representatives, E. Burritt being the chief one from the United States. After the election of officers-of whom Mr. Ewert was chosen a vice-president and Mr. Edmond Fry, a secretary—the president (M. Visschers, a Belgian) made a kind of inaugural address, at the conclusion of which the order of the day was proceeded with, viz., "That war is iniquitous, inhuman, and absurd, as a means of solving the difficulties of nations." M. F. Bouvet, member of the French National Assembly, and Mr. Ewart, elucidated the several points of the resolution, and stated it to be their belief that their native countries were ready to accept the plan proposed by the friends of peace. At the other sittings, resolutions were passed to the effect that war is contrary alike to religion, reason, justice, and humanity, and ought to be set aside, and arbitration or friendly mediation substituted; and that a congress, composed of de-legates from all nations, should be convoked for the purpose of establishing an international code. This resolution, and the former were expounded either by speeches or papers, from some of the gentlemen present. There was one dissentient to the arbritation clause, M. Ramon de la Sagra, of Madrid. The last sitting of the congress, on the evening of the 22nd, was a kind of soiree, music and refreshments being mingled with speeches, principally expressive of thanks to the Injustice is done to those poor people, who Belgian Government and to the gentlemen of the

In a letter to the Peace Congress at police, &c., at 2,350,000 men, and the total expense at £200,000,000 sterling per annum.

A SISTER'S DUTY AND INFLUENCE. A sister! This is one of the most tender and endearing appellations in our language, and the relationship is one from which flow some of the gentlest and most affectionate sympathies which soften and sweeten the intercourse of the family circle. No ties of consanguinity are more poware enshrined in the affections of every bosom, and can never be separated or forgotten. And ought to cherish in their hearts, and manifest in their conduct, the corresponding affections.

Whatever the cause of the difference, it very often happens that the sisters of a family are more virtuous, pious, amiable, and examplary in all respects, than the brothers. And no one can fail of observing and rejoicing in that benign and powerful influence which many sisters exert over their reckless and wayward brothers. Sometimes the only earthly hope of a young man is in the genial and plastic influence of an interesting and affectionate sister. For her sake and under her influence, he will abstain from vices, which, but for that auspicious influence and regard, would disgrace her and ruin himself; and will do things for his own advantage, which, were it not for her example, satisfaction, and gentle persuasions, he would never do. She can entertain him, and make him happy at home, or induce him to accompany her to the abodes of virtuous, salutary and refined society, in default of which the gambling room, the haunts of infamy, the abodes of profligacy, and the resorts of dissipation, would be visited for recreation and indulgence. She can gently and insensibly instil into his mind the doctrines and precepts of religion; compel him to admire virtue and piety by a lovely and win-ning exemplification of their heavenly graces in own character, conversation and life; and she may prevail on him to accompany her to the house of God, where he may hear the words of eternal life: when, but for her, he would slide into infidelity, learn to despise and scoff at re-ligion, and spend the Lord's day in idleness,

dissipation and revelry. This is not a mere picture of imagination, unattainable in experience. It has often been exemplified in real life; and ought to be so common as to be familiar to all. Many sisters are more than guardian angels to their brothers, and will be ascertained to have been such, in a

BECOMING FOOLS IN ORDER TO BE

better world.

WISE. Jonathan Edwards, giving an account of the great revival which commenced in Northampton in 1734, says—"In this town there always has been a great deal of talk about conversion and Scriptural experiences; and therefore people in churches, and to make of them one new lump of general had formed a notion in their own minds the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. And what these were. But when they come to be the it has been signally blessed in its career. "Every subjects of them, they find themselves much con day," says the editor of the Pioneer in a review founded in their notions, and overthrown in many of his position, "rendered it more apparent, that But the most beautiful article is the 16th.— of their conceits. And it has been very obser- on the neutral grounds of that Society (the Directors of journals who have been condemned vable that persons of the greatest understanding, Canada Baptist Missionary Society) a union never and who had studied most about things of this could be effected. And there was a gathering their sentences in their papers. Fine, truly !- nature, have been more confounded than others. Our ancestors were made to earry the instruments Some such persons declare, that all their former line of demarcation, and to take a distinct de of punishment to the place where they were condemned to suffer, and this I can understand, as
pear to have been mere babes, who knew noththey may be immediately administrated they may be immediately administrated they may be immediately administrated.

The property of have been mere babes, who knew noththey may be immediately administrated they may be immediately administrated they may be immediately administrated. demned to suffer, and this I can understand, as it was an age of barbarism. I can understand also why, from the middle age to the infamous canders, and to the times of Pope Gregory, also also why, from the middle age to the infamous canders and their fellow-christians, and to the times of Pope Gregory, also also why, from the middle age to the infamous canders and their fellow-christians, and to the times of Pope Gregory, also also why, from the middle age to the infamous canders and their fellow-christians, and to the times of Pope Gregory, also and the population of the disease, when left to itself, is frightfully and the population of the disease, when left to itself, is frightfully and the population of the disease, when left to itself, is frightfully and the population of the disease, when left to itself, is frightfully and the population of the disease, when left to itself, is frightfully and the population of the disease, when left to itself, is frightfully and the population of the disease, when left to itself, is frightfully and the population of the disease, when left to itself, is frightfully and the population of the disease, when left to itself, is frightfully and the population of the disease, when left to itself, is frightfully and the population of the disease. Brother Mauro, condemned persons carried them sentences written on their breasts for those popes were tyrants, and the inscriptions were made by the executioner. But, to oblige a person who

REGULAR BAPTIST UNION OF CANADA.

In the union which has been so happily conknow the extent to which we enjoy the sympathy of our brethren. The communication of Brother Cleghorn of Drummondville, intimates the cordial action of the Convention at Rochester. We subjoin two articles from our exchanges, the former from the Primitive Church Magrzine, published at 25 Paternoster Row, London; the latter from the Christian Herald published at Detroit, Michi-

The expressions of approval from points so remote are but specimens of the assurances which we are receiving from the most influential mem-

It is with pleasure we record that the movement among the Baptist churches of Canada in favor of union and co-operation on strict Baptist principles, is progressing most favourably. We learn from the Evangelical Pioneer, dated Aug 19, that no less than five associations, including omewhere about 6000 Baptists, have declared n favor of such a union; and have come to a lemn resolution to hold no fellowship with churches or religious societies that admit open communion, and sanction either directly or indirectly, the unscriptural practice of infant bap-tism. The state of feeeling among the churches, and the importance of the movement, may be judged of by such circumstanses as the following: -The churches at Pickering and Markham have declined to receive the deputation of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society, on the ground of its countenancing open communion, and "having as members of the Swiss committee, persons who are themselves unbaptised." The meetings of the churches, at which resolutions to this effect were carried, were held in the month of June last. The same number of the Evangelical Pioneer, dated June the 10, contains a letter from Mr. Israel Marsh to the Haldimand Association, acknowledging his error in having favored open communion principles, and expressing his deter-mination to retrace his steps. He wishes to cultivate the best feelings towards our open commuion brethren, but adds: "I am confident that the time has now come when the free and strict communion Baptists must be looked upon principle in religion."

Take again the following minutes of the twentyecond anniversary of the Johnstown Baptist | the accomplishment of the objects proposed. Association, convened at Farmersville, Thursday associations westward, have taken measures to THE CHOLERA AT ST. PETERSBURG. July 5th, 1848. "Whereas our brethren in the orm a union of Regular Baptists in the province; from Western Associations, are present, and acquainted with the objeces and progress of this movement:—Resolved, That we invite them to give such information on the subject as they may

deem expedient on the present occasion. Voted and resolved, That the Association with draw from the Canada Baptist Union. Listened to addresses from Elders Inglis and Geary, and brother Bright, when it was resolved to appoint a committee to meet with the brothren westward to consult about forming a Union of Regular Baptists, and that the Committee consist of Elder R. themselves around the heart of a lovely and affectionate sister. The names, Brother and Sister and A. Elliot." Their Association letter contains many admirable sentiments on the true nature of christian union, and the importance of building all who bear these endeared and endearing names up charity on the basis of truth; and concludes with saying, "The divided state of our denomination in Canada, has hitherto beeu a mighty barrier to our success; but a Union of regular Baptists is about to be formed, which, we trust, will unite our energies, and concentrate our scattered resources, and result in an increase of our use

fulness and spiritual power." The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Eastern Baptist Association, was held at Beamsville, June 14. It having been proposed to receive the deputation of the Baptist Missionary Society: It was resolved that this Association do not re ceive the said deputation. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, it was resolved that the Rev. W. Wilkinson and J. Bray, a deputation from the Western Association, wish to be favoured with an opportunity of laying before this Association their wishes for, and to invite co-operation in seeking to effect, a practical union in the province, for the preservation and furtherance of Primitive Baptist principles and practices," the Association agreed that the Deputation be allowed to lay the subject of their visit before them and appointed some of their number as a com mittee, to confer with the Western and Grand River Associations on the best means of uniting together the churches, on strict Baptist principles In the Association letter, the subject of communion is fully discussed; and the admission of unpaptised persons to the Lord's-supper, is proved o be contrary to the practice of the New Testament, and tending to bring the ordinance of baptism into disrepute and disuse in the churches of Christ. The objections to strict communion are met and censured, and it is shown to be sustained by the authority of the New Testament, and to be beneficial in its operation.

If further evidence of the state of feeling among the Baptists in Canada on the subject of communion, be wanting, it may be found in the reception which has been given to the Evangelica Pioneer, and in the zealous and extensive support which has been rendered to it. It originated in the desire to combine in a weekly journal a record of intelligence, political, commercial, and religious: a fund of useful and entertaining knowledge; a full and clear exhibitation of evangelical truth; and a rallying point for Baptists on pure On this latter point it aimed Baptist principles. to purge out the leaven of open communion, which was insidiously working its way in the

of its readers till they saw its prospectus; the onee established it, and within three or four | tea as I could make her swallow. months raised its circulation to 1200-a larger summated it is gratifying and enconraging to circulation than is possessed by any denominational paper we know of in the world, in proporwith the single exception of the Michigan Christian Herald.

We must add, that the hitherto successful paratively recovered. rogress of the movement is, under God, attributable in great measure to the zeal, ability, and Canada, on his first appearance, were inspired, that he was the man raised up by divine proviwith lively interest. We cannot doubt that a bers of the denomination everywhere. work, on which the finger of God so evidently disease has exhibited itself in this great city.' ests, will be conducted to a happy issue.

RUGULAR BAPTIST UNION, CANADA.

We have received, in pamphlet form, the Minutes of the Convention of Associational Delegates, convened at St. George, Sept. 6th and 7th, with great unanimity-a constitution, resembling | shoff, and Gen. Michaelofsky Danileisky. n its general features, that of our Convention was adopted-a Board of Managers appointed, and an address put forth to the Regular Baptist hurches of Canada, setting forth, in a masterly nanner, the objects, the nature and limitations of Christian Union, and the nature and propriety of he new organization.

Its design, as declared in the the second article of its Constitution, is "to unite the Regular Baptists of this Province, as a distinct body of Professing Christians, in the support of Missions, and the dissemination of the word of God, at ome and abroad—the advancement of ministerial education, and the increase of Gospel laourers-the establishment and improvement of Sabbath Schools-the support of a Depot of denominational and other evangelical publication with the necessary agents for their extensive difusion-the publication of a weekly paper, as the organ of the denomination, and the adoption of all necessary measures for the defence of religious liberty, and the promotion of the voluntary

We have high hopes of good from this new undertaking-believing it happily adapted to Hall

The following extract from a letter just reourg, holding an official position in connection ith the imperial household, on the recent visitation of the cholera in the Russian capital, may be ead with interest at a time when we are threatened with the the same calamity:
"We have all, thank God, escaped this hor-

rible malady, except my poor wife, who had a light attack of about three hours, I having been ortunate enough to apply the proper remedies in the first moment of attack. The disease was much more severe this time than the last; and, lthough it is impossible to arrive at an exact calculation, it is generally supposed to have carried off about one in twenty of the population .-As you will probably be visited by this scourge, I will tell you the opinion of our best medical men, after this second experience. It is certain that, on the disease breaking out in an epidemic form every body is affected by the malaria, and I know no one who did not feel more or less derangement of the system-colic particularty, lassitude, and a variety of similar sensations, indicating the germ of the disease in the body, which is, notwithstanding, only developed by some act of imprudence. It is now proved that no case of cholera arises spontaneously, and that every one may avoid the chance of attack with common care and precaution, except, however, the lower classes, who have unfortunately not the necessary eans. The three chief causes of its development are cold, derangement of the stomach, and a violent mental agitation. The abdomen should be covered with two or thee folds of flannel, and every precaution taken against cold. A long list of what may or may not be eaten, was published by the authorities. The number of deaths caused by eating raw cucumbers is terrific. Nothing could persude the lower classes to abstain from this pernicious vegetable, even though they saw death around them. I know myself of one case, in which six persons dined heartily on black bread and cucumbers ;-before the next morning five of them were corpses. Many physicians—in fact all with whom I am acquainted-declare positively that they have met with no case in which the patient, when possessed of his senses, did not find a cause for the attack.

"Fear is also supposed by many to be an active cause in adducing this malady. I do not believe this, inasmuch as I was, I must confess, in a state of nervous fright the whole time, besides suffering much bodily illness; yet I escaped. Over fatigue was the cause of many physicians being attacked, and of their death. tion was dreadful, and with all their exertions, they were unable to attend all the sick. I knew of several who, during the height of the disease, did not take off their clothes for

whose name had never been heard by nine-tenths pulse. I immediately gave her thirty drops of essence of peppermint; and as soon as warm will of the body that called it into existence at | water could be procured, as much strong mint

I also applied a mustard' plaster to the pit of her stomach and abdomen. The doctor was with us in three quarters of an hour, and admintion to the number of members within its field, istered medicine to stop the vemiting. In three hours the body had become warm, and the pulse stronger; she then fell asleep, and awoke com-

"Let me repeat once more that the general conviction of the physicians here is, that when judgment of the editor of the Evanglical Pioneer and to the confidence with which the Baptists of perhaps, three or four weeks, the germ exists in every body, but its development may most certainly be prevented by those who have the means dence, to take the lead in this worthy enterprise.

We now await the result of the convention, which was to be holden at St. George's, in September, the result of our experience of the cholera, as the

We are again indebted to our obliging corres pondent for an extract form his late advices from St. Petersburg, dated Sept. 26, to the following effect:

rather increased in this city during the last fort- thing in the matter. night; and we are inclined to the same opinion effect a union of the Regular Baptists of Can- as several cases have lately fallen under our obada. Of the results of this Convention, our read- servation, among parties known to us. Among ers are informed. The organization was effected its victims since our last report are Count Leva-According to the daily report published in the

Police Gazette, the daily average of deaths for the week ending Sept. 23, was 6, and of new cases 14. The number of cases remaining under cure at the last date was 137.

to the 17th, was 9, and of deaths 2.

RESPONSIBILITY OF SOCIETY.

An excellent divine of this city, a friend of ours, said to us one day,—"We have not learned the responsibility of society to individuals. We talk much of the responsibility to society,

I was some time since dining with a distinguished Judge of the Queen's Beneh, in London. 'he conversation turned, as you may well imaine, on the condition of the poor. I said to the | land ploughed was clover or meadow, I don't

her chitdren

to-day driving from your house to Westminster

" No : I observed none." "Yet must have passed some hundreds."
"It is very likely; but it did not occur to me

to observe them."

grate, and some I shall probably hang." morable livelihood ?"

steal or to stave ?"

"I presume not." 'And have you considered their condition,

certained their wants, and done what you could avert the evils to which they are exposed ? Not at all. I have been otherwise engaged . "Let me tell you then, sir, I would rather take my stand at the day of judgment with land so much. For this reason I never raise

those you hang than with yourself." talents, education, wealth, a commanding posi- was sown), I brush it up with one ploughing ontion in society, and yet you can pass daily, un- ly, and either sow fall wheat on it immediately, noticed, hundreds of young beings who, as they You do not see them; you do not think of their cular to harrow and roll in the seed, in the direcgrow up, must necessarily beg, steal or starve. wretched condition; you do nothing to save them tion of the furrow, so as not to disturb it. Or, from that crime on which hereafter may sit in if I wish to sow spring wheat on the land, I of judgment: and am I to regard them as guilty, course break the clover up late in the fall, and and you innocent?—you who might, had you put forth your hand, have saved them from falling victims to a corrupt and corrupting social

rganization ?" The rich man, the man of talents and education occupying an honorable and important post no runnin' off the track. And thinks I. Pease, n society, who can forget the poor and exposed, fail to observe the thousands growing up for the prison and the gallows, and refuse to labor day man, but you hain't a ditto'd that yet. and night to save them from the doom which must await them is, of all the victims of society, me-somehow or 'nother, but I hain't tried it yet the most sincerely to be pitied, and whose hard lot is the one least of all to be envied. - [Boston quaint with plaster. But, Squire, you don't

TESTIMONY TO THE KAREN MISSIONS. crop, besides the fall feedin' the first year-it do One of our female missionaries in Maulmain, in a most amaze me wonderful. Why, I should let

May 22, says: "All Englishmen, officers, or other persons, who come to Maulmain, speak of the Karen mission as something new under the sun. We have your reason. met persons who have known every mission in all India, who are perfectly astonished and delighted at what they witness among the Karens: and when they leave they continue, if possible, their "We have received this very day a letter from

Capt. Durand, former commissioner of these provinces, a church-man and pious, as is his wife's "When the cholera arrives in Eagland, as arrive it will, you will be less exposed to its evil England, 'Since I have been here I have often influence than we were here. First the climate spoken of you and your labours, and of the Kais more healthy; then the lower classes have ren mission. Lady McKaskill's brother is a minmore common sense, and will be more easily in- ister of our church and a truly pious man. He duced to avoid what is prejudicial. They are moreover, better informed, and more able, by their strong constitutions, to resist the violent attack. Among the lower classes with us, the drunkards werh invariably carried off, though myself upon the subject, and had been highly introm this you must not imagine that wine or terested, he was enabled to attest to far more spirits, in moderation, are hurtful; on the con- than some rather old accounts of the mission had tary, they are among the best preservatives, and it is extraordinary what a quantity of sherry I drank during the prevalence of the malady. "And now a few words on the system of cure and results. I find a strong scepticism on all one in which it is sown; and in this I am borne adopted here, the means of which every one may eastern missions; that is, in respect to their suchave in the house till the doctor arrives. He cess. But you have armed us with an example,

may even, as he did with us, prepare you the which knocks on the head the shallow doubts of tians, concerning their own circumstances and ual effort. A voice from the very heart of the disease, when left to itself, is ingularly and reply: May you containe to receive from him who giveth the increase a full sharvest.—I difficulties, than they; and it seems to have been Baptists of Canada called it into being and though COMMUNICATION.

THE CLOVER-FIELD.

Elihu Pease .- Hope I see you well to-day, squire. Ses I to myself as I was a-passin' by that 'ere clover-field o' your'n, That's a'most a' noble-it is a everlastin' grand sight that 'ere clover field. I do a'most think it ain't to be beat' in all natur'. Now, Squire, 'taint right to be aflatterm' a man up that way; but 'tis nice, that's

Stubbs .- Well, neighbour Pease, you can't praise the Squire's field too much; there's no mistake about it, I tell vou.

Johnson.—It's pretty good, I must confess; but I've seen many a better field, and so can't say I'm very proud of it, although it will well repay all the labour and manure that has been expended on it. The way to raise fine clover is very simple, and as you must be well acquainted "The general opinion is that the cholera has with it, there is no necessity for my saying any-

P.—Now then, Squire, you're a jokin', you're a-pokin' fun at us; you have actilly got the secret of raisin' clover, and you want to keep it to

J .-- No secret whatever, friends. "I take care first to have my land well ploughed in the fall, and left exposed to the influence of the winter frosts, which more effectually improve the soil In Mescow the average daily number of cases by what is termed mechanical and chemical action, than the influence of any other season of the year does. Well then, in the spring I crossplough the same soil to the depth of at least six inches, provided the last year's crop was a cleaning one, either peas. turnips, potatoes, or Indian corn, so that I am not much afraid of bringing up the undecayed roots of weeds; because you but we forget that society is bound to protect all know that Indian grass, dock weeds, Cunada thistles, and many other deep-rooted weeds will not be killed by ploughing under in winter. But if it happens that the former year's growth on the cross-plough that in the spring for fear of dis-"Sir, did you observe those poor children, ragged and encrusted in filth, which you passed cross-plough that in the spring for fear of disturbing the soil, but I harrow it well in the direction of the formula of the ection of the furrow, sow my spring wheat as early as possible, at the rate of 11 to 2 bushels of seed the acre, and then sow the clover-seed at the rate of ten pounds the acre, of good seed remember, and the usual quantity of Timothy if re-"And what must be the fate of those poor quired; harrow it all well in, and then roll it "Some of them will die with disease, some will them by sowing from 1 bushel to 11 bushel of What means can they have of obtaining an plaster the acre for the benefit of the clover exprable limits and all plasters are the acre for the benefit of the clover exprable limits and all plasters are the acre for the benefit of the clover exprable limits and all plasters are the acre for the benefit of the clover expression. clusively, and to my mind it does not injure the wheat either. The consequence is, that I have "Is there any alternate for them but to beg, got strong healthy clover plants when my wheat is harvested, and valuable fall feed for my cattle. I then give it a dressing of rotted dung in November, and have fine clover hay early in July, and either another crop of hay or seed late in August, or good pasture for my cattle; but the seeding I do not like, because it impoverishes the clover seed to sell, and only allow so much to "By no means. I would simply assure you run to seed as I require for my own use. After that those whom you condemn to be hung are this second crop of clover hay, (that is, in less ess guilty than yourself. God has given you than 18 months from the time when my clover sometimes the very same day, being very parti-

> P .- That's smart work, Squire, and do seem to me like a-farmin' by steam-goin' it like a locomotive right straight a-head clean slick, and you've a-thought yourself a considerable smart

let it lie over winter as before stated.

S .- Now, neighbour, it do a'most appear to -it is a some new to me too, tho' I am well acmean to say that you be a-goin' to plough up that ere noble field after a-gettin' only/one year's writing to a friend of this country, under date of it stand over one more year. It is a perfect waste, I do declare, and a'most a burnin' shame -I was goin' to say; but I suppose you have

> J .- Right enough there, Stubbs, I have my reasons for doing what you consider wasteful and unfarmerlike possibly. My reasons arc-1. I want to keep my land in good heart, 2. It suits my mode of farming. 3. The clover is only a biennial plant naturally; that is, if left to a state of nature, it only lives two years. And 4. I find it pays best; and the value of the clover-seed sown is no object, so I don't care how often I sow it. You must surely have observed that clover is often heaved out by the winter frosts in the second year; and this is because the plant is getting old, and its roots have in poor land become feeble; and this heaving takes place especially in a black mucky soil, mainly because such a soil does not contain the proper food for the plants, and it is consequently weak, and is easily thrown out in winter. Now this I particularly wish to avoid, and so never allow my clover to stand two seasons after the out by the old country practice.

You see my clover is very fine, and it is late in the fall-too late for hay-but as I am rather shorter of winter feed than I could wish for, and have no straw on hand, I shall cut this clover the first fine day, and make a stack, beginning with underbrush for the foundation, then a light layer of straw, then half-dry clover, or even clover quite green, sprinkling some sait on the clover

o, Mr D. Maitland o, Mr D. Maitland and, Mr. Abr. Barist Rev. G. J. Ryerst , Mr Winchester Rev. J. Crellin

AMES INGLIS.