dilapidated, and requiring frequent and expensive repairs.
We are of opinion that the Church Building Commisdispidated, and requiring frequent and expensive repairs.

We are of opinion that the Church Building Commissioners should be required to re-consider the boundaries of all divisions or subdivisions of parishes, which have been effected under proper authority, with special reference to the question of a just and equitable distribution of the church-rate; and then to recommend your Majesty in Council to fix a time when the new parish may be properly and fairly exempted from the double rate, and the remaining part of the original parish, and the new parish or district, severally made liable only for the repair of its own church or chapel; and we recommend that each parish or district should then possess an open parish vestry, with all the incidents, powers, and provisions applicable to vestries or parish churches; with separate churchwardens, one chosen by the inhabitant ratepayers within the peculiar parish or district, and the other by the incumbent; and that the churchwardens belonging to any new parish or district should, so far as may be practicable, have the same power of seating the parishoners as is possessed by or district should, so far as may be practicable, and the same power of seating the parishoners as is possessed by the churchwardens of old parish churches; and under such circumstances we recommend that all select vestries formed under the church building act should be abolished.

Some difficulty may arise, in cases where an endowment has been left, either for the exclusive benefit of the mother church, or for church purposes within the parish; and as no general rule could fairly be applied to all such cases, it seems desirable that power to deal with them should be given to the Church Building Commissioners. One of the most serious obstacles to the effectual subdivision of parishes is found in those numerous local acts of Parliament which have been construed to exclude certain parishes from the operation of the Church Building Acts. It appears to us that this obstacle to church extension

Our attention has been directed to the recent legislation on the apportionment of parochial charities, which it is feared will give rise to much needless and expensive litigation. By the Act 3 George IV., c. 72, s. 11, it was provided that the Church Building Commissioners should have power to apportion parochial charities among the several ecclesiastical districts, but as this power could not be conveniently as everying by that hold, it was afterwards be conveniently exercised by that body, it was afterwards transferred, by the Act 8 and 9 Victoria, c. 70, s. 22, to the Court of Chancery, which was enabled to apportion them by a summary process. It appears to us, from ca-ses which have already arisen, that some further legislation Amongst the subjects to which our attention has been

Amongst the subjects to which our attention has been directed, is that of affording increased facilities to the inhabitants of parishes or ecclesiastical districts towards providing themselves with suitable places of burial; the Act 9 and 10 Victoria, ch. 68, enables parishes or districts with the sanction of the Church Building Commissioners, to divide off land amongst themselves, for separate burial grounds, to which a chapel for the burial service is attached, common to each parish or district. We burial grounds, to which a chapel for the burial service is attached, common to each parish or district. We think that a further power should be given for parishes and districts to unite in purchasing land for this purpose and fencing it off according to their respected wants, and to defray the cost by a rate apportioned among the several parishes and districts according to the extent of land

assigned to each.
We intend to prosecute our inquires, in the hope of arriving at further practical conclusions, and expect to be able shortly to lay before your Majesty a general view of the probable number of new parishes and new churches required in all the dioceses of England and Wales; but required in all the dioceses of England and Wales; but in the mean time we have considered it to be our duty to submit to your Majesty the foregoing suggestions, in the full belief that their adoption would essentially promote the object of your Majesty's Commission, not by facilitating the formation of new parochial divisions, but by giving a more completely parochial character to the numeral divisions of the production of the process of the submitted of the process of the process

ous districts already formed.

All which we humbly report to your Majesty.

Witness our hands and seals, this 27th day of July, 1849.

October, 1849. ASHLEY, SIDNEY HERBERT, E. N. BUXTON, H. RAIKES, JOHN SINCLAIR, W. F. HOOK, T. DALE, W. COTTON, W. WELDON CHAMPNEYS, C. K. MURRAY, W. WOODROOFFE, to notify him of the same in time to be corrected. JOSEPH HASLEGRAVE, R. B. SEELEY.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR BUILDING, &c. OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN ENGLAND AND WALES .- A very interesting report of the transaction (during the last oths) of this very active Society, has just been oublished by the Sub-Committee. The report shows that fifty-one grants of money were made during this quarter for the purpose of aiding the erection of nineteen new churches, the rebuilding of two, and the enlargement or re-arranging of the seats in thirty existing churches. This shows a considerable increase in the Society's business, beyond that of the previous quarter; and what makes this view more satisfactory is, that it displays something like a revival of the former exertions to build new charge a revival of the former exertions to build new churches—which undertakings have been, for a long time past, less numerous than they used to be: and this agreeable prospect is made evident by the summing up of the grants made in this period, which were 104, 40 of these being towards the building of new churches, 10 for rebuilding and 54 for the ambiguous that the summing the churches are foreiting churches. ding, and 54 for the enlargement, &c., of existing churches. The number of additional seats which will be thus obtained are calculated at above 29,000; of which nearly 26,000 are to be free and unappropriated in fact solely for the use of the poorer classes. The sum to be bestowed to add these objects from the seat of id these objects from the funds of the Society is £13,810. Since the issuing of the last quarterly report, a legacy of £3,000, free of duty, was bequeathed by the late John Curteis, Esq, of Devonshire Street, who had been for many years a warm supporter of the Society.

PENSNETT CHURCH, KINGSWINFORD.—This beautiful edifice (St. Mark's) we understand will be consecrated in the month of September next by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, in whose diocese the Church is situated. A full Cathedral service will be performed.

A subscription is being raised for the reconstructing the fine old Norman tower of Merrington church Durham, now in daily danger of falling.

ROMFORD NEW CHURCH .- The ceremony of Laying the first stone of the new church at Romford, took place on Thursday, the 26th alt., T. W. Bramston, Esq., M. P. officiating as mason, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood. CONSECRATION OF CHRIST CHURCH, BATTERSEA .-

The ceremony of consecrating this church was performed by the Bishop of Winchester, assisted by Lord Aucland, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and a large number of the district clergy, on the 27th ult. CHESTER.-The Bishop of Chester consecrated, on

Saturday last, the New Church of St. Peter, Macclesfield. The district of St. Peter is one of those constituted under Sir R. Peel's act, and has now become a separate parish.

to exceed £60.— United Service Gazette.— [They might to exceed £60.— United Service Gazette.— [They might as well have taken one of the large street barrel organs at observe a certain excessive humility with which he once, though we almost doubt if one of the best of them

could be got for the money .- Guardian. 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, Incumbent, 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 63 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 6 P. M.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.

Date.	1st Lesson	2d Lesson.
Sept. 9, 14TH SUND. APT. TRINITY. (M.	Jer. 5,	Matt. 10. Rom. 10.
" 10,	Micah 2,	Matt. 11. Rom. 11.
" 1D	" 4.	Matt. 12. Rom. 12.
" 12,	" 6·	Matt. 13. Rom. 13.
" 13	Nahum 1,	Matt. 14. Rom. 14,
" 14		Matt. 15. Rom. 15.
" 15		Matt. 16. Rom, 16.
" 16, 15TH SUND. AFT. TRINITY. & E.	Jere. 35,	Matt. 17. 1 Cor. 1.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SEPTEMBER 6, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. he Bicetre in 1792. old Confession of Christ by a Young Jew, in the midst of his Relatives.

Toronto, 22nd August, 1849.

John Toronto.

My Dear Brethren, residing between Kingston and Hawkesbury, -It is my intention (D. V.) to visit, for the purpose of holding Confirmations, your several Parishes and Stations, in accordance with the follow-I remain

September,	1849	). The same of the same that pass
Friday	7,	St. James, Pittsburgh 11, A. M.
Saturday	8,	Stone Church Report of
Legion lacrosp.		Lansdown 11, A. M.
Sunday	9,	Brockville 11, A. M.
		Prescott 3, P. M.
Monday	10,	Bellamy's Mills 11, A. M.
THE RESIDER		Lamb's Pond 3, P. M.
Tuesday	11,	Kitley's Corners 11, A. M.
tacille officer	esst l	Singleton's Corners 4, P. M.
Wednesday	12,	Newborough 11, A M.
The real		New Church, rear of
		Lansdon 4, P. M.
Thursday	13,	New Ch., rear of Leeds 11, A. M.
		Birmingham 4, P. M.
Sunday	16,	Perth 11, A. M.
Monday	17,	Smith's Falls 11, A. M.
		Franktown 3, P. M.
Tuesday	18,	Carlton Place 11, A. M.
		St. John's, Lanark 3, P. M.
Wednesday	19,	St. George's, Ramsay 11, A. M.
		Pakingham 4, P. M.
Thursday	20,	Fitzroy 11, A. M.
beller ex r		Hamalan A n ar
		OITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.
		St. John's Church, March 11, A. M.
		St Mami's March 3 P W.

Sunday

Monday

27, Edwardsburgh ........ 11, A. M. saved," and "Repent and be baptized," &c; and-T EBOR, HARROWBY, C. J. LONDON, J. LICHFIELD, Tuesday 2, Hawksbury ...... 11, A. M. third.

> THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK will (D.V.) hold Visitations of the Clergy and Churchwardens of the Archdeaconry of York, at the times and places men-

> Chippawa, on Wednesday, Sept. 12th, at 11 A.M. Of the Clergy, &c., of the GORE AND WELLINGTON

London, on Thursday, Sept. 20th, at 11 A.M. Of the Clergy, &c., of the WESTERN DISTRICT, at

Chatham, on Tuesday, Sept. 25th, at 3 P. M. Attention is requested to an alteration, by the advance of one day, in the appointments at Chippawa and Hamilton respectively.

THE CHARGE OF THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

the doctrine of the Church as to the Baptismal Regen- against the great Apostle of the Gentiles. Did not considerable pomp early in August. It is the first Greek Church erected in the United Kingdom.

entire and absolute hostility, even though they should large congregation, considering the number of teachers and gifted persons they evidently had amongst them? the respect which ought to be inspired by men zealous he warns them that they were "carnal and walked as in Canada. perience is the finding that in the present day too many cases a want of a full, Scriptural acquaintance many of them are disposed to make common cause with the way of salvation." fices and exertions in erecting the first Cathedral in congregations that they have been already born of wa-The Rev. Dr. Bull, Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, has India in connexion with our mother Church. His ani- ter and of the Spirit, neglect to teach those who live presented an endowment of £80 per annum to the new mated and delighted description of his first solemn in sin that a radical change is required in them, before chase of an organ for the use of the Royal Dockyard Chapel at Woolwich, but the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost of the cost of the instrument is not to exceed 600 United Source Control of the cost Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

spirited, sympathetic Pastor, becomes as a Divine Bishop's words as arising from "the force of education

(1) that repentance and faith are, according to the ing "an aweful delusion," if they were not so? doctrine of the Church of England, necessary conditions of baptism; (2) that the baptism of adults and that which if we were acting the part of mere controversial-

never repent; for they have nothing to repent of; and, receive them," by the wickedness of those who admin- now proposed to make a few remarks upon it.

a new birth of water and of the Holy Ghst. Such upon them.

hich the Bishop deduces from it.

elical body, who often insist so warmly ad affectionately upon the freeness of divine grace, hould have taken up a theory upon baptism which males the grace of regeneration depend altogether upon caditions, and given uncouditionally.

born again at all.

tual possession of repentance and faith as equally the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." hope we are not misrepresenting his Lordsho; for we the judgment which has been come to. are fully persuaded that nothing will be gaind by misunderstanding each other: but really the theory he espouses seems to us so very complex and sibtle, that we do not feel sure we quite comprehend it We are quite ready to grant that the Church in her public formal acts does actually "require" only and solely the profession of faith from both parties, and does require that profession equally from both: but we deny that she requires it from both on the same ssumption, of its reality being essential to the blessing of baptism standing good. We now proceed to subsantiate our

In the case of adults, when the Priest exhorts the congregation in the words-"Doubt ye not therefore, St. Mary's, March ...... 3, P. M. but earnestly believe that Christ will favourably re-24, Richmond ....... 2, P. M. which he is supposed to possess; —"truy repenting 25, Merrickville ...... 2, P. M. and coming unto him with faith." And the reference Wednesday 26, Kemptville ...... 10, A. M. is evidently to the passages of Holy Wnt previously Mountain ...... 3, P. M. quoted; —" He that believeth and is baptized shall be Osnabruck ...... 2, P. M. things as requisite, refers to them all as possessed by 30, Cornwall ...... 11, A. M. table supposition." "Faith" refers to the first quotation; "repenting to the second; "truly" to the

the list, the Bishop requests the Clergyman interested portion of the Office for Infant Baptism; we find neither these passages of Scripture, nor any reference to any such supposed qualification: for the words are simply,-" Doubt ye not therefore, but earnestly believe, that he will likewise favourably receive this present infant." On the contrary, the Church refers back only, and without reserve, to the "soudent" much Christ showed to infants, when "he commanded the children Of the Clergy, &c., of the NIAGARA DISTRICT, at to be brought unto him, and exhorted all men to follow their innocency." The only qualification, therefore, of infants is "their innocency," and not their "repen-DISTRICTS, at Hamilton, on Friday, Sept. 14th, at tance and faith, to exist hereafter," as the theory of the Bishop of Calcutta supposes.

The Sacarament, therefore, "has a wholesome effect or operation" upon infants, because they "worthily receive the same!" not merely because the Sacrament is duly administered, but because they are declared by our Lord to be "the fit and suitable recipients of it; for of such is the kingdom of heaven. Whether this referred to all infants, or to the children

of believers only,—we do not at present discuss. Having, we trust, sufficiently shown that these two assumptions are groundless, we must beg leave to advert to what we feel to be the very rash language of eration of Iufants; and we expressed ourselves as feel- St. Paul remind the Christians of Corinth in a body ing very differently towards the two parties represented that they were "temples of the Holy Ghost," even in for that which they believe to be truth, and many of men?" And if temples of the Holy Ghost, must they whom we have seen willing to spend and be spent in not have been partakers of a divine nature? Can any the service of our common Master, and the Church, plain mind resist the inference? Ours at least cannot. which is his body. One of the greatest pains we ex- Truly, as the Bishop justly remarks, "there is in too

with so pernicious a party as the Latitudinarians, for We have now a complaint or two to make against the sake of their hostility to whatever they choose to the Bishop, which we do with much regret. His designate as Puseyism. Towards the Bishop of Cal- Lordship would lead his readers to infer, unless we cutta, we feel likewise a respect from his noble sacri- greatly misunderstand him, tuat those who teach large we differ from him is, that we much regret whenever we teach that they have already divine preventing grace of these from our own City. so frequently addresses himself to the officers of the popular preaching leaves men to suppose, that they bave to seek to God to begin that work, and to give But when we come to meet his Lordship upon the them the first fruits of the Spirit. We do entreat the ground of Theological teaching, we are sorry that we favourers of this unscriptural error, to cast aside the cannot agree with him; and that the unwearied, nobleconfused, inconsistent, and confined and narrow in his and an exclusive line of reading," and read St. Paul's Epistles to the Ephesians, the Hebrews and the Cor-His Lordship in a Charge, part of which has been inthians, -and calmly and impartialy judge whether recently published by the "Bereau," characterizes the the views we teach be not most strictly scriptural. doctrine of the general spiritual regeneration of infants | Does not St. Paul in all these Epistles take for granted by baptism, as "an awful delusion:" and in opposing that all to whom he writes are actual partakers of the that doetrine, he proceeds upon two false assumptions; grace of God? Must not this have been countenance-

There is one more point about the Bishop's Charge, we might easily enlarge upon; for it is in simple fact aptized," and pronounces that they are "undoubtdly saved."

Now, it is perfectly obvious that such infants can

Now, it is perfectly obvious that such infants can

\* i.e. Not white or grain crops, which are sometimes count deferred. As it is one, however, not confined in interest to any particular portion of the year, it is

\* i.e. Not white or grain crops, which are sometimes count deferred. As it is one, however, not confined in interest to any particular portion of the year, it is

the Church declares them undoubtedly aved, and Sacraments to such only as receive them rightly and Upper Canada, the greater portion of land intended actions as those now described proceed in our arable qually declares that "none can enter int the king- by faith. We repeat that the misstatement is, of for the reception of wheat, our staple crop, is preom of heaven, except he be born of waterand of the course unintentional; but it will certainly increase pared. The term Fallow, in its strictest sense, and we employ the mechanical operations of culture. We loly Ghost." It therefore follows that the are saved our desire to verify quotations, where anything depends as originally used, denotes the state of a field during renew the surface of the soil, and endeavour to make

here free grace and mercy of God, impartedn baptism. this Charge: those who understand the subject will better to fit it for being sown with grain. In a more sion of soluble mineral substances, which are indis-The hypothesis, therefore, of Bishop D. Wilson, see that the points we have selected are the most imthe mat "the whole of the two Offices (i. e. or Baptism portant, and that if we have overthrown them, the rest bearing root, drilled,\* and summer crops of the leguf Infants and Adults) proceeds upon the assumption but fall. We have no desire but for the truth; minous kind, which are to be succeeded by grain or the value of the mechanical operations of tillage, white erops. These are usually called green fallows. in the improvement of the soil, will be made plain at, in the mind of the candidate," falls t the ground if we allowed the position of any individual to prevent It has also been common in this country to apply the from the above. If we should suppose the soil to be together, and with it the whole of the onsequences us from "contending earnestly for," what we believe term Fallow to newly-chopped land, while being composed of ingredients perfectly impervious to the to be, "the faith once delivered to the saints," when burnt and cleared off, for the purpose of being sown action of the constituents of the atmosphere, then the It certainly does appear astonishing, that the Evan- we believe that he has impugned it.

GORHAM V. THE BISHOP OF EXETER. should reject a doctrine which illustrates a beautifully exciting, as might naturally be supposed, the most less length of time, according to the natural constituthe free and gratuitous nature of the divin mercy. To lively interest throughout the Church,—and mulitus it appears characteristic of all God's depensations, form are the conjectures as to the probable consethat he first gives benefits freely to those wo are called quences which may result from it. In the opinion of might again be sown, and yield a productive return. into covenant with him, and then expects eturns; and the London Guardian, it will not lead to many secesthat the thing conditional upon those reurns is the sions. "Far be it from us to say," remarks the Editor land to remain idle, or in a state of rest—a sort of to the atmosphere, which renders the mechanical continuance or increase of the benefit which was first of that sound and able journal, "that every internal exhaustion being attributed to it, of a nature analaobjection or scruple on this subject should send a man gous to that of the bodily frame, when fatigued by the soil. We beg, by the bye, to protest against a expression out of the Church. Every candid theologian will exertion. In process of time, it was found that the employed by the Bishop, which we regard s calculated allow that it is a subject eminently suggestive of diffiemployed by the Bishop, which we regard a calculated to principal object to produce a false impression; we mean born of wato produce a false impression and the produce a false impression

cannot consent to separate them. If a person be not that an appeal would be made against his decision, naked fallow furnishes a large portion of the employborn of the Spirit, to our apprehension he camot be for he did not wish the burden of finally determining ment of the occupants, during the winter (where and draining properly attended to. If the soil remains so important a case to remain upon his shoulders. Had climate permits) and summer months, on every well- submerged, or saturated with water, the full effect 2. But there is another assumption in this Charge, he not expected that an appeal would be made, he managed farm. which appears to us equally unfounded with the first; should have requested the assistance of the learned

may, as the Bishop expresses it, "stand god." We appeal taken by Mr. Gorham, will not shake or effect venient opportunity for improving the texture or phy-

WESLEYAN INQUISITORS.

In a late number of the Christian Messenger, -the organ of an obscure Canadian, off-shoot of Methodism, -we met with a cleverly written article entitled, "Why are secessions from the old Methodist bodies so rare? The author, who is a thorough free trader in religious matters, and who evidently regards Schism as rather a virtue than otherwise, gives the following among other answers to the above query :

"The last topic we shall introduce at present to account or the fewness of secessions from the old Methodist Bodies, —the fearful manner in which Seceders have been persecuted. communities from which they dissented. tice. The names of the leading men in the propagation liberal views of church policy, and in the establishment reform Methodist Bodies, in the British Isles, the United reform Methodist Bodies, in the British Isles, the United ates and Canada, might be enumerated in connection with e persecutions they endured. Nor would it be difficult to te instances in which individuals or societies have received atment from the hand of those ministerial despots closely licted. In proof of these statements, we might refer to ost every instance in which a secession has taken place nd were no other evidence in existence, save the organs the Methodist communities, the columns of those journals furnish abundant proof of the correctness of these accu-sations. Whatever might have been the case many year ago, no man at the present day calculates on being allowed to secede *peaceably* and with an untarnished reputation. Who, then, we ask, with the inquisition before him, would be in haste to secede?"

of that pseudo-martyr, Mr. Shore, called forth the maudlin sympathies of the Christian Guardian. Its Columns for weeks teemed with denunciations of the tyranny of the Church in general, and the Bishop of Exeter in particular. Dwelling in such an assailable glass house as the Messenger declares our contemporary habitation to be, we marvel much that he had the audacity to cast stones so unscrupulously at the venerable Mother from whom he has revolted. It ill becomes the mouthpiece of a body who allow no man to quit their platform "peaceably and with an untarnished reputation," to prate and habble about persecution for conscience-

ment are making the most ample arrangements for the and economical manner, great Agricultural Fair that is to be held at Kingston,

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

the Metropolitan of India, when he declares it "an cles for exhibition, both to and from the meeting,

Governor-General will visit the Show.

THE NEW CATHEDRAL.

"We have been able to snatch only a very hasty and cursory glance at the plans and drawings for this new building, sent in by various architects. New York and Washington, as well as Montreal, have competed with Toronto for the prize. We can safely say that our own city is by no means the last in the race."

We copy the above from the Patriot of yesterday, and entirely concur with the opinion expressed in the last paragraph; a great deal of talent, and that by no means of an inferior order, has been evinced in several of the places exhibited; and we could not, we confess, surpress a feeling of pride with which we viewed some

DAILY REPORT OF THE STATE OF THE CHOLERA. Friday, "31st, - - - - - Saturday, September 1 - - - -Total from commencement, - - 720

AGRICULTURE. Continuation of Article for August. THE FALLOW.

It was proposed in a former article, at some time of infants, are placed by the church upon the same ists, and only anxious to put his Lordship in the wrong, during the progress of this series of papers, to take into consideration the Fallowing of Land somewhat 1. That the first assumption is incorrect, is most a direct and positive misstatement, made no doubt unfully proved by the fact, adduced by more than one of intentionally, but yet strictly as we have said. He ject had permitted. We had intended to have done our correspondents, and adduced judicially in the late quotes the 26th Article as affirming that "the grace this under observations for an earlier period of the cation, and exposure in heaps for two or three years at judgement of Sir Herbert Fust in the Court of Arches, of God's gifts is conferred only on such as by faith and year than the month of August; but as preceding that the Church baptizes infants, in prospect of rightly do receive them." Now, the Article contains articles have been taken up to a greater length than times, and new quantities of gold being obtained each death, without any promises or conditions whatever, no such statement: the words which the Bishop of was originally intended, in the discussion of matters time, although in smaller proportions, the gold being and declares those infants "lawfully and sufficiently Calcutta has marked as a quotation from this Article, more particularly relating to the month for which liberated by the chemical process of weathering, or of baptized," and pronounces that they are "undoubt- exist neither there nor in any other place. The Article each was written, this subject has been on that ac-

a season, or summer, in which it remains idle, and every part of it accessible to the action of carbonic fants are therefore regenerate by the imple and It is not our intention to go through the whole of undergoes several ploughings and harrowings, in order acid and of oxygen. Thus we procure a new provi-

with winter wheat.

and arose from the discovery, that when a field had would immediately follow the plough-share - the borne several successive crops of the same description, mechanical division of the soil; time would not be The decision given in this most important case is it became less fertile for those crops in a greater or necessary; the soil could be immediately broken up

which appears to us equally unfounded with the first, ploughing, with a tenacious subsoil, viz., that the Church treats infants and adults "in like" Chancellor of the Diocese of London (Dr. Lushington); destruction of weeds—the restoration of some of the especially on clayey soils, with a tenacious subsoil, manner," in reference to the profession actuall made but he had not done so, as he was aware that he would constituents which have been taken from it in the should be made as deep as possible, in order to pulof repentance and faith: viz., that she regards the acnure-and the improvement of its fertility by the more porous description, and not infested with weeds necessary, in order that the blessing of regneration It appears to be the general impression, that the mechanical operations of tillage. It also offers a consical condition of a field, by the application of any sufficient effect. As spring advances, and the soil constituent in which it is found to be deficient.

ults of any means proposed to be adopted.

in making it fit for the cultivation of all plants; but tion of the seed. it is to science that we must look in order to ascertain Now, is the naked fallow, in taking a course of the reason of the loss of fertility for any particular crops from a field, absolutely indispensable? or may description of plant—why one plant will flouri h in a the same results, as regards the fertilizing of the soil, soil, and another will not -or why a soil is sterile for be brought about by a system of cultivation, which all plants. Science having pointed out the cause of will return a greater value in produce, in a given sterility and the means of obviating it, it is the part number of years, for the labour and capital expended? We are informed that the Committee of Manage- of art to make use of those means in the most skilful

proprietors of steamboats on the different routes have ascribes all results to the art—that is, to the mechaliberally engaged to take passengers, stock, and artinical operations employed in cultivation, without enof different soils. All plants require certain mineral quiring the causes upon which their use depends. awful delusion to pronounce large congregations reducing the show week, for half their usual rates. We But a knowledge of these causes is of the highest all do not require the same constituents, or equal generate, in the sense of being actually partakers of a also learn that one of the most eminent agricultural importance; for such knowledge would prevent the We thought it necessary on a recent occasion, to divine nature." We beg earnestly to beg his Lord- chemists of the age, Professor Johnston, of the Uni- lavish expenditure of capital and of power, and would allude with pain to the Charges of the Archbishop of ship to beware, lest in his zeal to denounce a Tract- versity of Durham, has acceded to an invitation to enable us to use them in the most advantageous York and the Bishop of Calcutta, as opposed to the arian error, he should be unawares committing himself attend and deliver a public lecture on the relations of manner. Is it conceiveable that the entrance of the science to agriculture. Professor Norton, of Yale, plough-share, or of the harrow, into the earth-that in silica, in a soluble state." Connecticut, has also intimated his intention of being the contact of iron with the soil-can act as a charm present, and who, no doubt, will take part in the pro- to impart fertility? No one can entertain such an The new building in London wall. for the solemnization of Divine worship, according to the rites of the Greek their "bodies?" Did they not consist at least of one their bodies?" Did they not consist at least of one their bodies?" Did they not consist at least of one their bodies?" Did they not consist at least of one their bodies?" Did they not consist at least of one their ceedings. Many eminent agriculturists from the opinion; and yet the causes of their action have not yet been enquired into, and much less have they been entire and absolute hostility, even though they should expected, and the Exhibition it is confidently thought explained. It is quite certain that it is the great in question; -towards the Evangelical body we feel Was not the congregation a mixed congregation, when will far exceed any thing that has hitherto taken place mechanical division, the change and increase of surface, obtained by the careful ploughing and breaking It is, we find, expected that His Excellency the up of the soil, which exercises so very favourable an influence on its fertility; but these mechanical operations are only the means to attain that end.

" Among the effects produced by time, particularly n the case of fallow, or that period during which a field remains at rest, science recognizes certain chemical actions, which proceed uninterruptedly by means of the influence exercised by the constituents of the atmosphere upon the surface of the solid crust of the earth. By the action of the carbonic acid and oxygen in the air, aided by moisture and by rain-water, the power of dissolving in water is given to certain constituents of rocks, or of their debris, from which arable land is formed: these ingredients, in consequence of their solubility, become separated from the insoluble constituents.' "These chemical actions serve to explain the

effects produced by the hand of time, which destroys human structures, and converts gradually the hardest rocks into dust. It is by their influence that certain ingredients of arable land become fit for assimilation by plants; and the object of the mechanical operations of the farm is to obtain this result. Their action consists in accelerating the weathering or disintegration of the soil, and thus offers to a new generation of plants their necessary mineral constituents, in a form fit for reception. The celerity of the disintegration of a solid body must be in proportion to its surface; for the more points which we expose to the action of the destructive agencies, the more rapidly will their effects be produced."

Every one has read the interesting description which Liebeg-in illustration of the effects produced by the action of the constituents of the atmosphere, and water, on the increased surface of a stone-gives, from Darwin, of the gold mines, at Yaquil, in Chili, powder in mills, are subjected to a process of electria time—the processes being repeated six or seven

Indian corn, rape, &c.

if they had, there is no repentance after dath. But ister them; but it does not restrict the efficacy of the It is well known that it is by fallowing that, iu disintegration. He proceeds:—"The same chemical

only result obtained by the operations of tillage, The custom of making fallows is of very early date, except the destruction of weeds, would be that which

ter." If a person be "boru of water," i must be by a new birth. Now we know of no new brth which is not a spiritual one; and we know of no spiritual birth we published last week, the concluding paragraph was step towards an improved system of cultivation, and character, and the soil of a tenacious description, without the Holy Ghost. Our Lord joins together, water and the Holy Ghost' in the new birth, and we "Sir H. J. Fust declared that he fully expected At present, the cultivation either of the green or may receive the benefit of the disintegrating effects of will not be produced, and the labour bestowed will be The objects in view, in fallowing a field, are: the to a great extent lost. The first ploughing, also, becomes considerably disintegrated by exposure, it is The culture necessary to be given to a field depends to be harrowed, or gone over with the cultivator, to on the natural character of the soil and on the de- loosen the particles, and promote the decay of grass scription of produce which we wish to obtain from it. and weeds by excluding the air. About the 1st of One field may bear very good crops of wheat, and June, if it is found that the sod or weeds are suffirefuse to produce almost any other description of ciently decomposed, the second ploughing may be vegetation; another may produce luxuriant crops of given. A very good fallow for a wheat crop may otatoes or Indian corn, and refuse to grow wheat. even be made on porous or loamy soils; a recent Fields have been known from which heavy crops of clover sward, for instance, on land which has been grain have been taken in succession for a great num- previously well cultivated, by ploughing for the first ber of years, while others would become barren after time, about this time (the 1st of June), or even as bearing one or two crops. Now, it is important to late as the 1st of July. If the ground has been the farmer that he should understand the causes of ploughed the first time, into high ridges from the these phenomena, in order that when a field is barren level,—in ploughing the second time, these should be for any particular description of erop, or for all crops, divided again lengthwise, in order to bring back the he may be able to apply the necessary remedy. We surface to a level; but if the first have been ploughed are told that "wheat, clover, and turnips, require out from high ridges, in ploughing the second time, certain constituents from the soil; and hence they four or five of them may be formed into one, or the cannot flourish in a soil from which these are absent. field may be crossed, in order to preserve a level Science enables us to recognize these necessary con- surface. This ploughing is also to be followed shortly stituents, by the analysis of the ashes of the plants; afterwards, when the surface has become somewhat and if we discover the absence of these ingredients crumbled, by the use of the harrow or cultivator from the soil, the cause of its sterility is obvious." once or several times. About this time, during June It is not to be expected that farmers generally or July, and preceding the first, second, or third should understand the chemical constitution of soils: ploughing, as the case may be, it will be proper to they have a practical knowledge, gained by long ex- apply the manure, if any is used. This should have perience, by which they are enabled to judge, by been thrown into heaps, and turned, in order to make general appearances, of the quality of land, and the it of a more uniform texture, and to destroy the seeds treatment that it requires, though not always with the of weeds, before being drawn to the field. When certainty that could be desired. But if they could drawn out, it is to be spread evenly over the surface, obtain a correct general idea of the principles on and as soon as practicable ploughed in, with rather a hich depend the results of the means they make use shallow furrow. The field may now, with the ex of for the melioration of soils, it would be of the tion of being harrowed once or several times, remain greatest service, in enabling them to economize or at rest for some time, till the manure and grass, if the crease their expenditure, according to the necessi- former has been spread upon the sward, become quite ies of the case, and in giving confidence as to the decomposed. It is then to be cross-ploughed with a deep furrow, in wide, flat lands; after which, and "Agriculture," says Liebeg, "is both an art and after an interval being harrowed, it may remain till science." The art of agriculture consists in enabling the last of August or first of September, when it will a field to sustain its fertility for a particular plant, or be time to plough it into narrow ridges for the recep-

The question of fallowing is to be viewed in connexion with that of the necessity of a rotation in In regard to the results desired to be brought cropping, and of preserving in the soil, or restoring commencing on Tuesday, September 18th. The about by cultivation, Liebeg says :- "Empiricism to it, the mineral constituents necessary to the growth constituents in the soil upon which they grow; but quantities of the same, "All cultivated plants require alkalies and alkaline earths, although each of them may use different proportions of the one or of the other: the cereals do not flourish in a soil deficient

(To be continued.)

Communication.

We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not rethe opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of The Church.

Str.—I was pleased to find that you made favourable ention of the Organ built by Mr. Thomas of this city, and like constant few. fully concur in all you have said; there were some errors in the description, owing doubtless to the inexperi in such matters of your compositors—It should have been Great Organ, from double G to F in alt., stop and open diapason, open diapason front, principal, fifteenth, twelfth, ciana, flute, clara bella treble, clara bella bass, and trumpet. Swell Organ, from 8 feet C to F in alt. Hautboy, stop and open diapason, principal, flute, and dulciana. 12 octave of pedals, with a preparation for the same extent of open double diapason pedals. Some of the stops in the Organ deserve particular notice. The clara bella, a new stop, is a wooden ticular notice. The clara bella, a new stop, is a woo of a peculiar construction, and has a peculiarly see, intermediate between the diapason and the dulcia the bass of this stop used with some of the softer the bass of this stop used with some of the softer productive of a remarkably pleasing effect. The dulcianable, in my opinion, of as mellow and round a tone as I have heard any where; indeed as a whole, the Organ will, as you justly observe, bear comparison with any instrument ported into this country, and I hope the result of Mr. Thomas's successful effort will be to obviate the necessity of importing any more argues for the division. mporting any more organs for the future.

Yours,

A Subscribes.

Toronto, Aug. 28th, 1849.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND. Collections made in the Churches, Chapels, and Missionary 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.

St. George's Church, Etobicoke £0 18 6 St. Phillip's Church, Weston ... 1 2 6 

St Paul's Church Ahophustown 0 12 Trinity Church do. ... 1 18 10 Christ Ch. West Gwillimbury... 0 17 0  Huntingford .... Station 12 Con. Z —Per Rev. F. Also from Inger £1 5 0 on accoun News assenger. The included in London in verpool it is on lester they have pected to be a mo On the continer avourable. The sorth of Europe, lot even fluctuating the sorth of Europe, and the sorth of Europe, lot even fluctuating the sorth of Europe so Hops this year

Andrews Church

Lundy

ony Creek Salt

—per Rev. J. I

John's Church

George's Church Per Rev. John Paul's Church

Bettridge

47 Collection

September 5, 18

The Treasurer 8 from the St. J. er the Rev. R. V

Paul's Church

Per Rev. W.

The money ma The Legislative t October next. August. A marked imples of Cotton a 3,190 bales. Bi heat declined and quality firm-quoted 23s 6d t o 7s. per bush harter. with a gration. We quot brovisions steady emand—prices good demand. Paris advices of that the Govalty between a two Governments of the authorised all exceed Milanese.

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