so long enjoyed by one of the most populous and Protes- now in course of publication in ten volumes.

And your Majesty's petitioners will ever pray. THE VACAST BISHOPBIC. - It is asserted by the Newry Telegraph, that the Dean of St. Patrick's, Dr. Packenham, has been nominated as successor to the late Bishop Mant. Dr. Packenham is a brother of Major-General Packenham, and brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington.

Day.	Date.				1st Lesson		2d Lesson
G				M. E.	Gen.	3.	Mark 11. 2 Cor. 7.
M	"	12,	Lady Jane Grey and her 5 husband executed 1854.		Levit.	20 26	Mark 12. 2 Cor. 8.
T	**	13.	Swartz died 1708, aged 72.	M, E,	Numb	11,	Mark 13 2 Cor. 9
w	"	11.		M. E.	44	13.	Mark 14. 2 Cor. 10.
T	11	15.		M. E.		16. 17.	Mark 15. 2 Cor. 11.
		16.	Melanethon born at Bret- { ton, 1494.	M,	"	20,	Mark 16. 2 Cor. 12.
5	"	17,		M, E,		22, 23,	Lu !tov3! 2 Cor. 13.
	*	18,	QUINQUAGRSIMA SUNDAY.	M.	Genoto	120	Lu. 10.39 Galat. 1.

## THE CHURCH. TORONTO, FEBRUARY 8, 1849.

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TO OUR SURSCRIBERS.

No person is at present authorized to travel on

behalf of the current volume of this paper.

#### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE. KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.

HILARY TERM .- At a meeting of Convocation, College Oxon,) was admitted to the degree of D.C.L.

#### BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR. Archdeacon Churton has recently published a

pamphlet, in which he clearly demonstrates that the treatise hitherto attributed to Bishop Taylor, entitled support are compelled to do. "Contemplations on the State of Man," is not the production of the pious and imaginative prelate,-Though Dr. Woodward recommended it-and Bishop Heber declared it was "marked as Taylor's on unquestionable authority,"-the Archdeacon satisfactorily proves, that the author was Juan Eusebio Nicremberg, one of the most eminent writers of the Church of Spain, in the reign of Philip IV. It is uncertain since reviewed according to the tenth and last Spanish edition." "From this translation," says Archdeacon Churton, "was manufactured the treatise which goes under the title of 'Bishop Taylor's Contemplations on the State of Man.' It was put together much after the fashion in which an ingeniously idle school-boy may steal his theme from the pages of Addison or Johnson, taking care not to follow the original author through many sentences or pages consecutively, nor to commence with his commencement, but patching the work together, not without many turnings and dodgings and omissions."

It seems not a little wonderful how such a glaring detected, more especially when the illustrious name of Taylor was made use of in the fraud-"but," as the Archdeacon suggests, "the book having passed, as far as appears, unquestioned on its first appearance, and Spanish divinity having few English readers, and Sir Vivian Molyneaux's translation of the genuine work having probably become scarce before the other appeared, detection was not provided with her taper. Besides it must, I think, be confessed that the Spaniard is a writer who bears a course resemblance to Taylor."

We subjoin, in parallel columns, a passage from the "Contemplations," and the corresponding one from the translation, as illustrative of the manner in which this literary imposition was manufactured :-

"Contemplations." Heber's Molyneaux's Translation.
Taylor, Vol. III.
P. 82 — Let us also see P. 414.—All philosophers what the great doctor of the which have thought of the Church, St. Augustine, neture of time, and which, thought of the nature of with much subtlety, have time—the which, in that disputed what it was, at great wit and understanding length come to conclude, of his, found so little estithat they know not what it mation and being, that, after long; and that can only be length he comes to cor preterit, so as we cann uffirm it to have a being.

is; the most they can reach he had with much subtlety unto is, that no time is disputed what it was, at called time which is present, that he knows not what it is the which is but a moment; -nay, heknows not so much and how can that be said to as what it is to know it .he, since the only cause The most that he can reach why it is, is because it shall unto is, that no time is long, not be, but is to pass into the and that can only be called which is but a moment. . . P. 83.—These are but his words: "If that the present may be called fime, is because

it is to pass into the preterit, how can it be said to be, since the only cause why it is, is as we cannot affirm it to have a way into not being.'

Dr. Churton gives the most satisfactory reasons for Dwelling houses, out houses and store ....... concluding that Bishop Taylor could not have been acquainted with the writings of Nicremberg ; - and it may be added, that the forgery is compiled, not from the original work, but from the translation. This latter was published five years, and the "Contempla- 170 acres of unimproved land in the county of tions" seventeen years after the decease of the vener-

The importance of this subject will plead our ex- College building and boarding house cuse for the prominent notice which we have taken of | College library 3,200 volumes and philosophical this matter- Even in a mere literary point of view,

Types and printing press ..... scholar and well read man. But when we consider the commanding position which Jeremy Taylor occupies in the catalogue of Anglican theological writers, it is difficult to over-estimate the value of Archdeacon Churton's services. The name of the author of Holy Living and Dying, is sufficient of itself to stamp an artificial value upon base or inferior metal;—and hence, great must be our obligations to the patient research of the man, who removes the sterling mark from the spurious bar. The Archdeacon's labour of love the spurious bar. The Archdeacon's labour of love the spurious bar. was the more necessary, inasmuch as the "Contemplations" contain passages of doubtful orthodoxy, which called forth the animadversions of Heber, ear-

censure-and earned the gratitude of every sound sideration of your Majesty to the expediency of disunit-ing the diocese of Dromore from the See of Down and

VENTILATION OF CHURCHES.

In our review of Mr. Sheriff Ruttan's Lectures on ventilation last week, the following paragraph should have been quoted instead of the one commencing-'If, instead of the deeply vaulted ceiling." As the cable to all descriptions of church roofs, whether vaulted or flat :-

winter, and very oppressive in summer, all for want of a loss, the Bishop, in view of the great need of Clergymen convenient construction and ventilation, and are often, in in this Diocese, has felt reluctant to turn any away." my opinion, the unsuspected causes of attacks of illness in delicate persons.'

HORSES OF TRAVELLING MISSIONARIES.

sound Churchwarden, John Dawson. We trust that the letter will meet with a careful perusal, and that the suggestions which it embodies will be generally acted upon. When the severe labours and scanty income of our Canadian clergymen are taken into account, the very least that these people can do is, to furnish them with the means of travelling from station to station. This duty, we grieve to say, is too much neglected, to the first of the college than its income. A considerable diture of the College than its income. A considerable diture of the College than its income. A considerable diture of the college than its income. A considerable diture of the college than its income. A considerable diture of the college than its income. A considerable diture of the college than its income. A considerable diture of the college than its income. A considerable diture of the college than its income. A considerable diture of the College than its income.

much pleasure to find that several Churchwardens, emboldened,

we shall in the course of the next few weeks inclose our accounts for the present volume of this paper. In the meantime we hope our Subscribers will oblige by paying only to the Clergy or our authorized Agents, or by remitting to this Office.

No person is at present authorized to travel on the farm of the missionary arrived our minister, and his labours of love—which severy one saw—were far beyond his strength, had won the farm and the mills, and the general care of all the real estate is committed to Mr. Henry I. Chase, another son of the Bishop, a graduate of the Institution, and also a student in theology, has 100 dollars. The superintendence of the workmen on the farm and at the mills, and the general care of all the real estate is committed to Mr. Henry I. Chase, another son of the Bishop, who receives 500 dollars for his services but no Church. When the missionary arrived our minister spent a Church. When the missionary arrived our minister spent a week in introducing him to his scattered flock, and pointed out to him those stations at which he could best collect portions of them for the celebration of Divine service. Knowing me to be a sensible man, he asked me to be one of the party.— Wherever we went I shewed in the clearest way possible, how MICHAELMAS TERM.—At a meeting of Convocation, holden on November 15th, 1848, Jas. H. Richardson, Med. Stud. King's Coll., was admitted to the degree of M. B.

Wherever we went I shewed in the clearest way possible, now necessary it was that the missionary should be provided with a good horse. The result of this was, that in less than a fortnight money was collected for the purchase of one. He is a very superior animal; young, steady, sure footed and fast. Each farmer furnishes a certain quantity of oats and hay for his missionary should be provided with his maintenance, and feels an honest pride in seeing that he is the handsomest and best fed animal in the township. holden on January 26th, 1849, the Rev. F. J. Lundy, B. C.L. King's Coll., (formerly Scholar University College Oxon,) was admitted to the degree of D.C.L. their revenge by presenting him with a light waggon for summer use. These facts shew how important it is that churchwardens should be active, sensible men; and ought to hame into a sense of duty those who allow their missionary to feed, if not to purchase his horse, which I have been told, some travelling missionaries who have wives and families to Ever yours, JOHN DAWSON,

JUBILEE COLLEGE.

Churchwarden.

We alluded briefly in our last to the Rev. Dr. Totten's Letter on the affairs of this Institution. The history of this Letter is thus given in the Preface :-

translated into English by Sir Vivian Mullineaux, and on the College Hill was regarded as a godsend; and himself invited to investigate all the affairs of our beloved Institution. He consented and the best part of several weeks was employed in the desired work, and in preach ing the gospel, to the great delight and edification of the ighbouring parishes created, under God, by the means is embodied, by way of familiar correspondence, in a letter to a friend, and liberal contributor to the College

After adverting in the most satisfactory manner to the decided religious character of the Institution, Dr. Totten proceeds to supply us with the following interesting statistics :--

"Jubilee College is situated in the county of Peoris It seems not a little wonderful how such a glaring near the Kickapoo creek. The main branch of that and clumsy forgery should have so long remained unthe College, and a half a mile distant from it, through a proad belt of rich alluvial land. Above this is a plat of level land some thirty or forty feet higher, and from this rises the ridge on which the College stands, and which is On the north, the ground is broken by deep ravines, from the sides of which springs of pure water burst out and run in perennial rills at the bottom, towards another branch of the creek which flows past the College in a southerly direction on the west. The whole ridge and the broken ground at the north is covered by a scattered growth of oaks which seem as if arranged by the hand of art to give shade and orrangent to the College grounds. art to give shade and ornament to the College grounds. In this Jubilee College has an advantage over other new institutions. A half a century is not required to cover the grounds with ornamental trees; they are there already and of every size from the slender sapling to the great oak, which has occupied the ground for centuries. the College can command the means to lay out these grounds properly, with roads and gravelled walks along the sides of the ravines, it will be one of the most beautiful spots in the world. Amidst such scenes as these, and remote from the excitements and temptations of cities, the students of Inbilee College can apply themselves to learning under influences which cannot fail to have a

favourable effect upon their characters.

The property belonging to the College may be safely estimated at a little over sixty thousand dollars, but most of it is now unproductive. It owns 2500 acres of land in its immediate vicinity, and 1760 in other parts of the State, and in Michigan. This last is intended to be sold, and by the provisions of the charter must be sold, within three years from the present time. Besides this property in land there is a grist and saw mill on the Kickapoo creek, distant about three and a half miles from the col-Besides the college building there are on the pre mises two boarding houses, one for the students and the other for the men employed on the farm, five dwelling houses and a store. The remaining possessions of the college are, the goods in the store, the live stock on the farm,

and farming utensils.

Putting down the building at cost, the productive property of the College may be estimated as follows:— College farm of 800 acres having inexhaustible

beds of bituminous coal Farming utensils and live stock on the farm, including 2000 sheep, 40 head of cattle, 20 horses, and 70 or 80 swine..... Grist and saw mill. Value of goods in the store paid for ......

The unproductive property is estimated as fol-Other lands in the State and in Michigan 1760

acres. 600 D23,000

Whole amount ..... The productive property of the College is made to pro duce an income much larger than the interest of the money at which it is estimated. The live stock is mostly relied on for the income from the farm. It costs nothing

for the boarding houses and for families connected with the College. Nearly all the products of the farm are thus profitably consumed upon the premises, and the trouble of finding a market for them avoided. The wool

of the business done by the mills. I have not mentioned the boarding and the tuition fees of the students as a source of profit; and it is quite doubtful under present circumstances whether it may not be a cause of loss. The sum demanded for forty weeks' board and tuition, includ-"Our churches, generally speaking, are very cold in dollars. Although the College ought not to bear this inter, and very coppressive in support all for want of a

> instance of self-denial. It is evident, of course, that body with his work. the remuneration received is merely nominal. We not now.

"It is still more difficult to estimate the annual expenand a heavy expense is thereby entailed upon Mission-aries which they are ill able to bear.

cannot well be estimated. They receive whatever they need for consumption from the farm, breadstuffs, meat, &c., fuel and house rent, and a definite sum in money.

doubtless, by my example, have come forward in defence of the cept the provisions for his table. The Rev. Samuel Church. This shews that we feel the responsibility of the situation, and are prepared to do our duty.

I have lately been led to pay considerable attention to the subject of Missionary Horses and their maintenance. During last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided abounding to the last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided for a large last autumn a Travelling Missionary was provided f

ralists. Perhaps some of our readers may be able to give us some account of the Picotiare.

"A newly discovered plant is likely to supersede the long popular but daily degenerating potato. It is called picotiare, a white bulb, composed of fine and abundant farina, of a delicious flavour and more nourishing than the potato. It may be eaten fresh, cooked, or dried. In mealy substance it supplies seven times more ailment than the potato. The picotiare is found in abundance on uncultivated wastes, and at this time M. Lamare Piquot is proceeding to North America to collect seeds of the picotiare for its naturalization in France."

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, TORONTO.

on the 11th inst. will enable the Churchwardens to the wood with which it was lately covered. pay off the other debts, in order to remove every obstacle to the Consecration of the Church.

APPEAL TO THE BENEVOLENT.

" A Medical Man, residing in the village of Yorkville, is compelled by severe misfortune to appeal to the sym-pathies of the Christian Inhabitants of Toronto, and more articularly to those who are members of, or connected

with, his own profession. "He is now hindered from leaving Toronto to pursue his practice elsewhere, by the very distressing and incurable sickness with which God has been pleased to afflict his suffering wife. Her disease is of such a nature as to require his own frequent attendance; but even if the services of others would suffice during his absence in any other part of the Province, he has not the means of pro-

His object, therefore, is to establish in Yorkville an Apothecary's Store, the profits of which may enable him provide an honest livelihood during his wife's illness. For this purpose he will need a small supply of drugs, for which, as his funds are quite exhausted, he cannot pay in ready money; and as he is a stranger, he cannot ob-

Any contributions which his Christian brethren may kindly give to promote this object, will be very gratefully

We will very gladly receive contributions for this ourpose at the Church Office. The gentleman who has thus reluctantly brought his difficulties before the public has shewn us testimonials from the most respectable quarters, which speak of his professional knowledge and standing in terms of the highest commendation.

We have as yet received only £5 for this object .-We do sincerely hope that our Christian readers will do something more for the relief of the difficulty in which the unfortunate gentleman is still placed.

AGRICULTURE. FEBRUARY .- A CHAPTER ON CHOPPING AND MAKING

The ordinary business of this month will consist, mainly, in a continuation of the same sort of employment, as that performed during January, viz :- careful attention to the farm stock, thrashing and disposing of grain, the formation of a plentiful supply of manure, getting home a stock of fire-wood for summer use, &c.

Our readers who have noticed these Agricultural Articles, will have observed, that it has been our object to confine our remarks, as much as possible, to practical subjects, especially relating to the month for which each article has been written, endeavouring in so D 5,100 doing, to embrace the leading topics of each month, in a sufficiently full manner, to afford a few useful hints on the various avocations of the farm, as they recur with the return of each successive season, while at the same time, the prescribed limits of our observations logging will occupy a yoke of oxen and 4 hands about forbade entering into very minute details of any parti-

cular operation. Adhering to this design, as we have now noticed, in such a general way, most of the matters that require attention during winter, and as the consideration of subjects immediately relating to spring work need not be taken up for a few weeks yet, it may perhaps not be of seed, sowing, harrowing, and draining, would be from out of place, to apply our remarks at this time, princi- ten to fifteen shillings per acre. pally to the consideration of chopping and clearing new farms. A few suggestions on this subject, may perhaps be found useful to some of those who contem-

plate settling on lots of wild land. Emigrants, or those who have not been accustomed

the main link of connexion between the integral parts of vindicated the character of a holy man from unmerited nected with it, is supplied from the coal mines on the accidents have occurred to new beginners, from an description, as it is generally more abundant and easily premises. Groceries and other articles of necessity are furnished at the College store at a moderate profit on the wholesale cash cost of the articles; and thus, while the Connor, now vacant by the death of the Bishop, and re-e-erecting it into that separate and independent position so long enjoyed by more allows and process of the college, and the workmen on the farm, purchase goods at as low a rate as they could elsewhere, the so long enjoyed by more of the most normalized from not being aware of the danger from broken limbs to some other description of fencing. A neater fence relation to some other description of fencing aware of the most normalized from not being aware of the danger from broken limbs to some other description of fencing. ollege secures a profit on its own disbursements.

It is difficult to estimate accurately the income of the land branches, which may atthere for a few moments to and more economical of wood, even when made of the resign to some other description of tencing. A neater fence and the moments to and more economical of wood, even when made of the resign to some other description of tencing. some of the neighbouring trees, and then fall, perhaps rails, than the common locked, or staked and ridered

other employments permits the greatest amount of coupling the two, when the fence is about seven rails chopping to be done, it is necessary when a piece of in height, by a cross piece of the proper length, with wood is to be cut down at that season, in order to get a 3 inch augur hole bored in each end, and slipped along advantageously, to commence proceedings in down over the tops of the stakes till it rests on the extract stood, it was calculated to convey the impression that we advocated the authority of a mean and unormamental style of church architecture. We believe Mr. Ruttan's principle of ventilation to be applieast. These pledges have not, in all cases, been redeemed, and at the close of last year the scholarship fund are under the size of about six inches in diameter made in the ordinary way. The stakes should be near the roots, also cutting up the fallen trees into made long enough to admit of being sharpened and convenient lengths for logging, trimming off their tops, driven into the ground again, when they decay and and piling them with the small trees in brush heaps. break off at the bottoms. Where rail timber is scarce, The manner in which the services of the Professors This done the larger trees are next attacked, and cut post and board fences have begun to be extensively and Tutors and other Officers are rendered, is a strong down indiscriminately, as the axe-man proceeds in a used, and may, under some circumstances, be the

Our attention has been specially called to this sub- think, however, that an increase of stipend should be exact direction suitable for it to fall, except directly boards for 25s. per thousand feet, cedar posts for ject by the following quaint communication from that the first step in the way of improvement, so soon as contrary to an evident natural inclination, and is thus 25s. per hundred, and the expense of carriage would the state of the endowment will warrant it, if it do able to prevent his progress being impeded, or danger be about equal for the two sorts of material, the board being incurred from the lodging of the trees as they fence would cost about twice the amount of a rail one; into convenient lengths for logging and burning, of at least on the score of economy, as it would last quite from 12 to 20 feet, the larger trees being cut into as long as the other. The latter, however, might be shorter lengths on account of their greater weight .- preferred on account of its better appearance, and The tops are also trimmed off, and formed into com- from occupying less breadth when land is under the pact brush heaps. This is the common method plough. So those who desire to improve the appearadopted in clearing land, but sometimes it is attempted ance of their residences, by constructing even a small in a more expeditious manner. One way of effecting portion of neat and substantial board fence immediately this is by throwing the trees on a belt of about the about their premises, the present season is a favourable REV. Sin, - Since I last addressed you it has given me the Bishop, are the present faculty of the College. The breadth of two trees length, all with the tops towards and convenient one for getting home the material. Bishop receives no salary as President of the college ex-This shows that we feel the responsibility of our and are prepared to do our duty.

In the boarding house, receives 700 dollars per lately been led to pay considerable attention to the lately them in that state, till a good burning time in summer, have elapsed, that timber for fences will have become considerable amount of chopping,—the trunks are fencing in the course of time. From what experiments then cut up into lengths for logging as by the other we have seen made in the cultivation of live hedges, method.

timber is cut into lengths of about 12 feet, and when been made use of to some extent, and although it rethe logging is performed, drawn to the confines of the quires a number of years to acquire strength enough intended field, out of the way of fire when the burning to serve as a fence, it seems at present to be the only season commences. It is sometimes attempted to material that we can look to for the purpose. As long make land produce crops, without actually cutting the as timber for making fence could be obtained, we would timber down at all, by the process called girdling, not advocate the hedge, it occupying, by the shade which consists in cutting a notch of an inch or two in and the spreading of the roots, too great a breadth of We find the following statement in a French Jour- breadth and depth, entirely round the circumference land: but in the rapid disappearance of timber, it is nal, the Democratic Pacifique. The plant referred to, of the tree, thus cutting of the flow of the sap, and of evident that preparations for forming hedges must be nal, the Democratic Pacifique. The plant referred to, we do not profess to be acquainted with, but if its properties be as described, it merits the attention of the American, as well as of the European agriculturalists. Pathens some of the European agriculturalists. Pathens some of the European agriculturalists. dead timber, to permit a healthy vegetation; and persons and animals, are in constant danger, from falling trees and branches.

When it is intended to sow the newly cleared land with winter wheat, which is generally the case in list Letters and Dranches.

The Netherlands and other parts of the unappropriated sermon will, with Europe, of stabling and soiling our domestic animals be given, for this year, by the Society, in behalf of the Bishop's Students Fund.

The Committee to whom was referred the letter of Mr. Thomas Champion to his Lordship the Bishop.

land with winter wheat, which is generally the case in his Letters and Papers may be addressed to him at all parts of the country adapted to that grain, the | Markham. chopping or fallow, as it is sometimes termed, must be logged and burnt, in time to allow the sowing to be performed in proper season, which for new land, may be a little later than for older fields; but should commence in the early part of September.

For logging, oxen are generally used in preference to horses; three or four hands accompany each From an Advertisement in a succeeding column- pair of cattle, one of them acts as driver, and with the to which we desire to direct special attention-it will oxen drags the logs, with a chain attached to the yoke be seen that on Sunday next, both at Morning and at one end, and to the log at the other, to a conve-"It has long been the desire of Bishop Chase, that some Evening Services, Sermons will be preached by the nient place as fast as the others pile them up. The of Spain, in the reign of Philip IV. It is uncertain when the original Spanish work was first published, but in the year 1672 it made its appearance in an thoroughly examine the affairs of Jubilee College.

That wish has lately been gratified in the person of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the inguined overly learned gentleman. The arrival of this worthy and very learned gentleman of the purpose of assisting upon St. George's Church. In a Circular debt resting upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the following of the following of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of this worthy and very learned gentleman of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of this worthy and very learned gentleman of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of this worthy and very learned gentleman of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of this worthy and very learned gentleman of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the purpose of assisting in the liquidation of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a Circular of the ing upon St. George's Church. In a commend the appeal from the Pulpit to the hearty latter mentioned operation is generally effected about sympathy of the congregation. "Several members of the month of August, when the wood has become the congregation"-the Circular informs us-"pur- somewhat dried, and the weather is favorable. By pose taking on themselves the personal responsibility steady attention to the heaps, and keeping the remains of a large sum due to the Bank of Upper Canada; it of the logs, or the brands as they are called, in contact of Jubilee College. The result of this most timely visit is, therefore, earnestly hoped, that the contributions as they burn down, a chopping is soon cleared of all

> Strangers are sometimes startled at the apparent great destruction of timber, in seeing 15 or 20 acres We understand that the Choir, whose efficiency is of the finest wood, which would in some other places well known, will exert their full powers on the occasion. realize almost enough to purchase an estate, reduced at once to ashes, except the small proportion reserved for fencing timber, but they soon become familiar to the fact that in a wooden country, inaccessible to a market for the native timber, its abundance makes it valueless. And even if it could be disposed of at a moderately remunerative value, it may be questioned whether burning it on the ground would not be in the end the real economy; as restoring to the soil, in this in the fifteenth century, it will be seen, that they appear way, through the ashes of the timber, the salts or inorganic substances which have been extracted from it during a succession of ages, is in strict accordance with scientific principles. True, after the wood has been burnt, a great portion of the ashes is sometimes taken from the ground, and used for the making of potash as an article of commerce, but when such is the case the leached ashes should be subsequently restored to the

ground, in order to keep up its fertility. When the new fallow has got what is called a good burn, if it is at the proper time of the year, the business of sowing commences. In some portions of the country, where the soil is of a deep loamy nature, the roots of the trees stick so deeply and almost vertically into the ground, that it may be ploughed as soon as it is logged and burnt, but generally, and in all portions where there is a shallow soil, over a clavev subsoil, they extend so much along the surface as to render ploughing impracticable for five or six years. In this case the wheat is sown broadcast among the stumps, on the surface of the new unbroken soil, and the only cultivation given is that of covering it in with the harrow. This implement for new land is generally formed in the shape of the letter A, and is drawn by a chain attached to a hook or ring, at the angle formed by the meeting of the two sides, this harrow generally contains about 13 heavy teeth, 6 or 7 seven on each side, and is usually drawn by oxen. Harrowing new land is rather a tedious business, as the harrow at first, eatching on the roots, jerks and hops about in all directions, but after two or three passings, the small roots get broken, and the implement goes with a steadier motion. By steady perseverance, one or two acres may be well harrowed in a day, and if good clean seed has been made use of, and the ground is well drained, a good crop of wheat may be confidently expected. In the spring as the snow is going off, according to the most approved method, clover and grass seeds are sown, and the land is allowed to remain in pasture or meadow for three or four years, till the roots of the

plough and fallowed for another crop of wheat. A good chopper may cut down an acre of moderately heavily timbered hard-wood land, in six days; tho' about two weeks is the average rate of time. The one day, and to split the rails and form a square field of ten acres, would require the work of one man about twenty five days. The whole expense of chopping logging, burning and fencing may be estimated at from £2 to £4 per acre, according to the weight of the timber, and the prevailing value of labour, the expense

stumps have decayed, when it is broken up with the

In connection with the subject of clearing land, we may consider that of Fencing. On all new farms, the common rail fences are universally used, and as long as there is plenty of timber in the country, there can probably be nothing better. The best descriptions to working in the woods, should not undertake to chop of timber for fencing are oak, pine and cedar, next nest admirer as he was of "giant prose poet." Dr. Churton has subserved the interests of true religion— trouble of finding a market for them avoided. The wool and the profit of the mills are relied on mostly for the collections towards paying the house rent for the Churton has subserved the interests of true religion— the cash returns. The fuel for the College, and for all construction of a hand the profit of the mills are relied on mostly for the collections towards paying the house rent for the experienced in the business. Many serious and fatal

college from all these sources of revenue. It varies with the price of wood, the value of the crops, and the amount on the head or shoulders of the unsuspecting settler. As winter is the season in which the cessation of wards the top, on each side of the fence corner, and most economical. Where good oak, pine or cedar A practised chopper is able to throw a tree in the rails could be obtained for 50s. per thousand, and The trunk of each tree as it is felled, is cut up and in such a case the rail fence would be preferable,

> there appears to be no reason to doubt that they will While the chopping is going on, all the good rail answer very well. The English thorn has already

### Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not resp the opinions of our Correspondents .- ED. CHURCHA

For The Church. LINES ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

The cold vault has clos'd o'er thine infant's remains, And his spirit is gone to its rest,
For God in his mercy releas'd him from pains,
To partake of the joys of the blest.

He came, he is gone, oh! how narrow the span Was allotted to him upon earth, Four years and three months was the course that he Death came as a boon all his sufferings to end,

Sufferings grievously felt by a mother, To release him from pain death came as a friend, He is now the sole care of another.

He's received by the Saviour whose holy decree In the book of our hope is thus given: "Suffer little children to come unto me, For of such is the kingdom of heaven.

When in these sacred words a fond mother believes, Her bereavement she need not deplore, Near the throne of his God now her infant boy lives, May she join him when life will be o'er. A SUBSCRIBER.

To the Editor of The Church.

Montreal, 1st Feb. 1849.

Sir,-Much inquiry has been made from time to time? s to what period of the Christian era the symbols of a Lion, a Calf, a Man, and an Eagle, were firs the Evangelists. On reference to several books printed as appropriated emblems, and it is proved as well by ner's Tour, as by other volumes, that many churches of early date were ornamented with these symbols. Any certain account of the exact time may probably be despaired of, yet it may be interesting to se f The Church to peruse the following extract from the earliest English impression of the book called "Dives et Pauper," (printed by Pynson, in 1493,) giving reasons for the practice; and I shall, in my turn, be glad to have the truth ascertained as to its origin, and whether or not

anating from the See of Rome.

Extract from the book called "Dives et Pauper."-" Dives .- Why ben the iiii euagelistes peynted in such liverse liknes sith they were me al iiii?

"Pauper .- For diverse manner of writig', and teaching, Matthew is paynted in lyknesse of a man-For he princi pally wrote and tawzt the mahode of Criste, and tolde howe he became man; and most specialy and most opely wrote his genologie. Seint John, that wrote—' In principio crat verbū,'—is peynted in lyknesse of an egle, which of all foules fleeth highest, and in sighte is sharpest, and may se the farthest. So Seint John spake and wrote highest of the Godhede, and hadde more isight and vndersto lynge in the Godhede, than the other euagelistes. Seint Luke is peynted i the lyknesse of a calfe or an oxe, bicause that he spekith moost opely of the passion of Cryste that was offryd up to the fadre of heuen on the altre of the crosse on gode fryday, as the oxe or the calfe was offryd on the altre in the teple, by the lawe, for saluacion of the people, which offrynge was toknynge of Cristes passion. And for that Seint Luke spekith moste opely of Cristes passion, which was betokned by the sacrifice of the oxe—Therefor he is peynted, and presentyd by the lyknes of an oxe. Seint Marke is peynted in lyknesse of a lyon bicause that he spekith moost opely of Cristes resurrection, howe he rose fro dethe to lyf. For whan the lyonesse hath whelped, they lye dede iii daies and iii nightes, til on the thridde dai, the lyon their fader cometh, and maketh an hidous cry ouir them. And anoon with the voice and cry they quyckne, and waken, and, in a manner, ryse from dethe to ner, ryse from dethe to lyue. And for this skille is Seint Marke p'esented by the lyknesse of a lyon, for he spake more opely of Crystes resurrection—And therefor his gospel is rede on ester dai. Also thou shalt vaderstonde that Criste was God and man, and preest and kyng .-Matthewe spake moost opely of his mahode, and began all his mahode, and therefor he is peynted in the lyknesse of a ma. Scint John spake moost of his Godhede, and began all his Godhede, and therefor he is peynted in the liknes of an egle, as I said firste. Seint Luke spake of his presthode, and therefor he is peynted in the liknes. of an oxe or a calfe, for that was the principalle sacrifice that the prestes by the old lawe offryd i the teple.— Seint Marke spake moost of his kyngdome, shewyng him Kinge of alle thinge, and therefor he is peynted in the liknesse of a lyon, that is kynge of vnreasonable bestes."

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

TESTIMONIAL TO A CLERGYMAN.—Two ladies of the congregation of Christ's Church, Dunn, have lately presented their pastor with a very elegant Pocket Communion Service. The same clergyman also received from the ladies of his congregation a handsome black preaching gown, some months ago.

CARRYING PLACE RECTORY .- At the several stations within the bounds of the Rev. Geo. Bourn's mission, meetings of the Parochial Associations have been held, at which it was resolved to appropriate one fourth of their collections towards paying the house rent for the travel-

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The General monthly meeting of the Society was held Wednesday the 3rd of January, 1849, at 3 o'clock.

13. Proceeding to be held in each tors to vote in 11 on which they vote 16. Polling date as case process to be a seen as case process.

10. Polling da se case may be; Sanday or other nine A. M., and c 17. Neturnin; Town Clerk, or, Collector. Each 22. Proceeding to be proclaimed turned.

25. Proceeding

Penalty of £3

29. Any par

agent, attorney.

and election voic

30. Qualification

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marriage. 31. Qualifi

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32. Tenants-

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41. Oath to
42. None by
44. Ten pout
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52. Batter

52. Batter dered an aggu 56. No en the residence 57. No pe &c. for six c parish, &c., d sball be open

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ores of all all kinds, America, i tion of Car States.

Mr. Sm. should

The Honourable and Right Reverend his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto in the Chair. After the usual prayers the minutes of the last meeting were read. The following statement of the Treasurer's accounts

was laid on the table. Balauce 30th November, 1848 ...... £190 5 0 

 Balauce 30th 140-2
 128 17

 Sales in Depository
 35 14 101

 Collections for Mission Fund
 35 14 101

 Do.
 Widows & Orphans' Fund
 4 8 8

 5 18 9
 5 18 9

 Trinity Church, King st., Toronto ...... Accounts as per audit 6th Dec., 1849 .....£ 92 10 Rev. W. Ritchie, (Catechist at Sandwich) ... Mrs. Petrie's 3 months allowance ..... Balance 31st Dec., 1848 ....... £363 0 2 The Standing Committee recommended that the Treasurer be authorized to pay the following accounts:-Land expenses-Fees ...... 12 2 6 Registering ...... 3 19 ..... 0 15 41 16 16 101

The Secretary having read a letter from J. H. Hagarty Esq., enclosing scrip certificates for 3 shares of £100 each in the Farmers and Mechanics' Building Society, 25 donation to the Widows and Orphan's Fund, it was Ordered—That the thanks of the Society be given to J. H. Hagarty, Esq., for his valuable Christmas offering to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto in trust for the Widows and Orphans' Fund, consisting of scrip certificates for 3 shares of £100 each, in the Farmers and been paid, and which stand in the books of the So as worth, with profits made, £49 19s. 4d.; and that the

Treasurer be authorized to pay the instalments on the said 3 shares from the Widows and Orphans' Fund, as they become due from time to time. It was

Ordered—That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the Rev. John Grier, the sum of £12 10s., a gran towards the completion of the Church now in the course of erection on lot no. 19, in the 1st concession of Hunting ford, on receiving a certificate from the said Rev. John Grier, that Divine service can be solemnized therein, and that the deed for the land on which the said Church is

built, is duly executed, and in the custody of the Bishop of the Diocese, or the Church Society. It was

Ordered—That a grant of £3 2s. 6d. be made from the Mission Fund, to the Rev. John McIntyre, for expenses necessarily incurred by him, in behalf of the

Mr. Thomas Champion, to his Lordship the Bishop under date 4th December, 1848, brought up their report, which having been presented, it was then resolved that an annual grant of £50 be made to the Assistant Secrean annual grant of £50 be made to the Assistant Secretary, to be finally increased to £75, when it shall appear that the funds will admit of such increase, such payment to be made from the 1st July 1848. And that with regard to the land fees, such part of the report of the select Committee as refers to them be adopted, as well as the provision for the messenger.

A letter was read by the secretary from the Rev. C. Buttan, returning thanks for the grant of Books and

Ruttan, returning thanks for the grant of Books and Tracts made by the Society in behalf of his mission; also from the Rev. H. C. Cooper, and Rev. G. Bourn, returning thanks for similar grants. returning thanks for similar grants.

BISHOP'S STUDENTS' FUND. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations in the Diocese of Toronto, Jan-21st, 1849, appropriated to the Fund for the support of Divinity Students, by order of The Church Society

ofithat the rose, of Toronto, made on the 3rd day ... Previously announced in No. 28, am'ting to 73 19 11 5 10 0 Pine Grove, Vaughan..... 0 8 11 St. John's Church, Sandwich, 3 16 8 -per Churchwardens ........... Christ's Church, Amherstburgh, St. Paul's Church, Dunville ..... 0 10 0 -per Rev. A. Townley ...... St. John's Church, Peterborough, 1 15 0 —per Churchwardens ... St. James's Church, Perth, 3 10 0 St. Paul's Chusch, Newmarket .... 0 18 1

Yonge Street Station, per Rev. D. E. Blake... 0 15 0 48 Collections, amounting to.....£121 0 10 T. W. BIRCHALL. Treasurer.

Toronto, February 7, 1849. Colonial.

Provincial Parliament.

INQUIRIES OF MINISTERS.

Mr. Thompson inquired of Ministers if they intended to bring in, during the present Session, Bills for the following rposes: 1st. To amend the Charter of King's College. Mr. Att. Gen. Baldwin,-It is our intention. (Hear.)

2nd. To amend the Common School Act.

Mr. Baldwin.—If the House sanctioned the projected Ma nicipal Act, they would then, if there was time, take up the Second Bill. (Hear, Hear.) 3rd To appropriate land of the equal value to the support of Grammar Schools in Upper Canada, to that misapplied.

Mr. Baldwin.—We propose no such measure.

4th. To appropriate funds to maintain the Dunnville and
Gayuga Roads, rendered useless by the overflew of the Dunn Mr. Baldwin .- We have no such measure 5th. To enable the remnant of U. E. Loyalists and Militamen to obtain compensation for their respective land claims,

ecluded for want of timely application Mr. Baldwin - They did not.

Mr. Hincks moved an address to the Queen, for the repeal of the Navigation Laws. Mr. Cayley moved an amendmend, which led to a length"

ened dehate Mr. Cayley's motion was subsequently lost by a vote of 49

The main motion was then put by the Chairman, Thompson, The Bill for regulating Elections has been received.

consolidates all the pre-existing Acts, and assimilates proceedings in the two divisions of the Province. We shall notice mmarily those sections which relate to Upper Canada:-Sec. 3. Sheriffs of districts to be ex officio Returning Officers for cities and towns within their districts. Sheriff of Home District Returning Officer for the South West Ridings of York. The Registrars of counties to be Returning Officers for counties. Registrar of York, Returning Officer ex officia

of the North and East Ridings. 5. Governor General to appoint another Returning Offices, in case Sheriff or Registrar be incapacitated by other offices, absence or sickness. Such person shall be an elector, duly qualified, for the said county or city, and have been resident

6. List of persons disqualified from acting as Returning Officers:—Members of Executive or Legislative Councils of Assembly; all Ministers or religious teachers; Judges, Members of Parliament, who have served immediately before the

election. Penalty for any of the above acting £25. 7. Exempted from serving as Returning Officer or Deputy, Election of Poll Clerk :- Physicians and surgeons, millers post-masters, persons over sixty years of age, or who have previously served as Returning Officers,

Resonance Resona