season,—the turnips will completely cover the be given to them even in small quantity at a facts are indeed in many instances proved to be ground in an amazingly short space of time, and time, just try it for one season, and he will soon there will be no more trouble till they require to be taken up and stored for the winter. This, in 100 sheep, with as much good wheat straw as our climate is unfortunately absolutely necessary otherwise turnips and other roots would no doubt be cultivated in much larger quantities than creased to the ewes as they commenced to lamb,

They must be taken up before the ground gets hardened by the frost, and they must have the tops and tap-roots cut off. This may be done about the end of October, or beginning of November. A good knife for cutting off the tops and roots may be made from a piece of an old scythe, and one man will take up and probably top and 1 2" 150 bushels of good sized turnips in a day. A root house, or pit, so formed, a that the roots can be taken out in all weathers without allowing the frost to enter, should be made, to store at least enough for a few weeks consumption. The remainder, where the farmer has not a cellar large enough to hold all his crop may stand in the field, or any other convenient place, by digging a trench spade deep and 10 or 12 feet wide, laying the earth carefully out on the edge, on each side and the ends, then putting THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER the turnips in and contracting them to a narrow ridge at the top. Every few yards a vent should be inserted to allow the heated air to escape Such vents can be readily made of two narrow boards nailed together at the top, but separated two or three inches at the foot, and they should be long enough to reach from the ground to ome inches above the ridge, when the pit unished by the covering of earth. When all bauled the turnips should be but slightly covered with straw, and then the soil put over it to a thickness of from 4 to 6 inches. It ought to be arefully done, and beaten and smoothed with the spade in such a way as to keep out the rain. It will not do to make the covering too warm, for experience proves that there is much greater canger of overheating than being spoiled by the frost. A little frost rather improves the Swedish turnip. It is the repeated freezing and thawing hat destroys them when they are exposed Caps of short pieces of broad board may be put over the vents so as to prevent the rain from finding an entrance by this means. I have now (6th May), turnips as fresh as they were last October, saved by the above method.

Then as to the expense of the crop .- as an account of the actual cost of an article is always to be preferred to any merely theoretical calculaion. I will give you as nearly as possible the expense of growing and saving my last year's crop, calculating the value of a man's work and poard, at \$15 a month, or about 60 cents per day or 26 working days, and the value of the labour of a pair of horses at the same.

I may premise that the ground had just con nto my possession, and was in a very foul state adeed, being full of the seeds of every troublead Indian Corn in 1846, and wheat had been own on it very late in the fall of that year, but wing to the very unfavourable winter, was early all killed out. It was therefore resolved o plough the land up, and take turnips from it, eartly because the field was of a convenient size. and partly with the view of cleaning it. Having een so recently manured, it was not considered ecessary to manure it again, but we shall supose that such had been the case. The quantity fland in turnips was about an acre and three warters The manuring of so much would ccupy 4 men and 2 teams from a day and a half two days, according to the distance to be raveled: say 2 days, and charge one half to be turnip crop, . . 'he first ploughing would take a team

a day and a half, . . . . . 1 80 What properly ought to have been the second and the third ploughing, includ-

ing the drilling and rolling the drills occupied 51 days of one team and man, 6. 60 The sowing occupied three hands 1 a day 0 90 The subsequent rolling occupied 2 or 3

a day and a half. Charge the full team, one horse having to be idle in A lad was set to cut out the weeds when they were most luxuriant, for the

greater part of two days. . . . 0 80 Hands had to be employed at 3s. 9d. Cy. per day and board, being having season, viz.: 5 hands for 11 days at \$1, 6 25 The second hand-hoeing and hand-weeding of large weeds occupied a lad say

4 full days, . . . . . . . . . . . The taking up of the turnips occupied 4 hands 21 days, the wages were less, 5 The hauling, 4 hands and 2 teams 2 days. This includes the digging of a long The pit was covered at odd times, but it

would have occupied a hand a day and a half, , . . . . . . . . 0 75

One half the turnips were stored in a root

There were 40 heaped waggon loads hauled home at that time, besides a quantity which had been previously used,-probably as much as 3 or 4 loads,-but say only two loads, making in all 42 loads; which at 30 bushels to the load. harness and team -- of \$171 an acre.

In procuring seed, care should be taken that it is of the right kind, and sound and good. New seed germinates more rapidly than old, and is wherefore to be preferred. Within the last few vices a considerable quantity has been raised in Canada, and some parties give it a preference. have always had the best bulbs from British

most wanted for this work, they are in demand is not a fair criterion of their value in winter. find out its value. Five bushels a day among they liked to consume, brought them well and hay was given to them in place of st aw, but that was not till the end of March.

I am, Yours, &c., 6th May, 1848.

Miner, George Scott. Hamilton, Joseph Curtis, Swauel Wright. Simcoe, Nelson Vail. Townsend, Fred rick Heath, William Heath, Lewis Colver, E. Kitchen, B bert Young, Elder McConnell, James Churchill, Andrew M'In-

The following have paid 5s. Ingersolville, N. Eastwood. Townsend, G. S. Bae Toronto, R. A. Fyfe, A. M'Glashen-

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1848.

It will be borne in mind that the time for making advance payments by those who commenced with the we may remark that the interests of the Pioneer will be nuch better served by the payment of 10s. within 6 months, than by the payment of 12s. 6d. afterwards. The period of six months was fixed upon as the time within which the advance payment will be received, chiefly in view of the meetto have an opportunity of seeing many agents and subser

R. A. F. is informed that, until the receipt of his epistle, we had never heard that he acted as Agent for the . B. M. S. in the collection of funds for Grand Ligne, conequently he could not be the person " alluded to.

Montreal Register .- We scarcely know whether Hallite contemporary gets over the defence of Mr. Savage in the Pioneer of the 29th ult. The facts of the case are these: Mr. Savage, in giving a brief history of the proceedings of the Home Mission Society in Canada, made an allusion to the occasion of that Society's entrance upon this field; and did so in a manner that seemed to us most guarded and conciliatory. Mr. Cramp noticed Mr. Savage's Sketches, and, amongst other injurious remarks, charged Mr. S. with the suppression of important particulars; with drawing upon his agination for his facts; and with making statements which he knows cannot be true. Mr. Savage is absent from the Province, and would be unlikely to see the char es for six fend an absent friend. That defence contains issues which Mr. Cramp cannot meet. He says, "We shall pursue our asual course, and endeavour to shew that we love touth and peace." Mr. Cramp's readers know his usual course, and know that his love of peace comes to his aid as a last re sort. His course with reference to ourself, nine months ago, was characterized by that same recklessness of attack, and the same pitiful evasion of the issue. The following fable from the Primitive Church Magazine may be read with

# THE CUCKOO-AN ALLEGORY

In the green boughs of spring each bird of the woodland

had built her nest. With twig, and feather, and moss, and wool, and a great variety of ware, they had laboured long. Love and hope had cheered their toil, and now their task was done. No skill, no care, had been thought too great to make the future home of their dear charge all happiness-And when complete, their songs swelled louder with the notes of joy From the height of some tall tree, there now was heard a song unknown to them in colder days, when made the fields and far woods ring. Her note was mellow, and like all around her, she sang of love, but praised herself, "Cuckoo, cuckoo," as most loving of them all. Yet no stick, nor straw, nor moss, nor feather, nor wool, did she is apparent that a humbling rebuke awaits it in collect. No nest she built. Sometimes she was seen to watch near some thick bush, to come closer, peer into its mark how fair and beautiful it was. Aye, though herself so much larger a bird, of louder note, and of such far-fetched lore, yet she would not disdain to use it for her own; and "Oh," she said, "how sweet is charity. Your eggs will remain, only take you charge of but just one of mine. So sweet is charity. Dear birds, I love you so. You have nought to fear, and I shall be most happy in enjoying for my young a nest so fair " Two linnets listened and were won They hatch their young. The stranger youngling, with a edge of the fair nest. First, he lies quite low, as if to be all one with them, then sideways, with "insinuating" art. places himself beneath a brother nestling, crooks his back. is all impatience, struggles, heaves, and jerks, till over falls his dear-loved beotherling—where, he knows not, nor does charge, till two, and three, and all are gone. The nest is now his own (he says by right), and all its revenues are for his bill. Yet soon he is heard, us if most kind of all, sounding the old cuckoo note to the wide world, "Love, love, how sweet is love, how excellent is charity.'

settled position which has kept the hearts of reflecting men vacillating between hope and fear. tial tone with which a lover of truth speaks out effect their modest terms. But if we say we turned to prophecy, and its interpretations. The York Evangelist.) The treaty makes no pro- not trifle, what else remains for us but the hearts of many who have been accustomed to gress in Mexico, through the impossibility of stigma, "bigoted Baptists?" That reproach we will that the coming of the Lord draws nigh. And the proposed bill for the relief of Yucatan. In institutions. many under the influence of a love of the mar- the House of Representatives, there has been with some shrewd speculations of the interpret- state ers of prophecy. We say shrewd speculations, for we cannot trace the particulars of many of these interpretations to the word of God.

of prophetic signs.

he land when they come off. The great trouble is as 5 to 1:-that is, that five tons of turnips be alleged the shadow of a foundation in the poor independence which will receive public aid tices, but sees nothing in them so obligatory, but ened to present a mobile harvest of gospel fruit is, that just at the season when labourers are are only equal to 1 ton of hay. Such, however, text, there is, on his part, a uniform effort to to the extent which will leave shelter for that that he may secrifice them, if his feelings lead But we have been stimulating and forcing ever. keep close to the spirit of the prophecy; and paltry pride, but which shrinks from that mea- him to do so. Now, it is plain that the Hallite, thing to a hasty growth; the good seed of the If the weather is at all favourable for the growth of plants,—which it generally is about this a supply of such food for his cattle in winter, to none of all the passages which have been quoted from M Leod and others, are more strikingly deincorrect, but there are great points which he seems to hit, and his descriptions are accompanied by such high-toned rebukes of prevailing | would require a tax of twopence in the pound; | grounds of Hallite neutrality, before the propoevils, that their quotation might be useful, al- the twopenny men are shocked at the meanness sal can be received. Now, the proposal is manithrough the last winter. The quantity was in- though the exposition of the prophecy is mani- of those whose circumstances require further aid; festly unfair; there is a positive principle against of justification by faith in the days of the Great festly incorrect.

To look for curious coincidences of this kind the orphan who can pay nothing. If public aid embodied in the "Canada Baptist Missionary is a poor and profitless employment. To look to schools is elemosynary, then every man who Society," come and propose co-operation, they earnestly into the book of prophecy, and notice its waymarks, no Christian who knows the hope of his calling can avoid. It is unaccountable that many Christians should regard the earnest enquiry of the students of prophecy with so sistent with the high-souled independence of the great jealousy and dislike. And it is still more | children of pride, to have the education of their maccountable that the over-sanguine anticipaions of some of them should have been treated with so much indignant contempt.

That some of these students of prophecy, both in America and in Europe have been driven by the extraordinary opposition by which they have been met, into the most fanatical and pitiable excesses is acknowledged, but what is there in the disposition to cling to the animating thought that the coming of the Lord is at hand, which should provoke an opposition so rancourous and embittered. Allowing that they are too sanguine, what is there in it to render the mistake so obnoxious to the condemnation of Christians. We can remember a simple-hearted old man who, when told of the conclusions at which Mr. Miller and his friends arrived some years ago. exclaimed, while tears started in his eye. "I'm afraid He won't come so soon as that, but, if He does, will not an everlasting shout go up from the saints to meet him!" And was not this more the temper in which we might expect the mistake to be treated by those who are looking for the coming of the Lord as the consummation of their hopes. That a worldly man should dislike the thought is natural; that the worldly philosopher who flatters himself that the race of man is proceeding on the path to perfection in this life should be indignant at the thought, is not surrising. But the Christian surely does not expect the return of a golden age. He must surely have read the history of man, his own heart, and above all, God's book differently. The experience even of a lifetime throws ridiculeup on the idea of the continued progress of human improvement; go back fifteen years in the history of of the Redeemer himself, in the solicitude of England and Europe, when Mechanics' Institutes. Village Libraries, and all the apparatus of social improvement were in full operation, and when a manifested unity—as appears from the consethe friends of humanity were everywhere encouraged by political reforms at home, and

In what direction has the stream of time carried us? Are we fifteen years nearer to Utopia, if "Amos" or some other gentle correspondent comes to the | chanted shores. The world is drifting out to sea again. A lashing, frothy, vexed sea; and earthly wisdom has no chart nor compass. A temporal millennium, the dream of poets and philosothers has been transferred into the church, and as been, shall we say christened? But it must be expelled from both the church and the world. It must be taken out of the way of the Christian's ope, and it is one of the refuges of lies which the unbelieving world must abandon. The vain hope of the indefinite progress of the human mind in the natural course of improvement, is doomed to disappointment at every turn, and is France, where it has been most proudly asserted. The brief hint of the Acadia's news received by Telegraph shows that every step is towards not require that I should violate my conscience anarchy. In Italy, and in Holstein there has and trample upon my Master's will, in order that been hard fighting, and other circumstances look I may patch up a treaty of union with him'

are the visions of a dawning milleunium, which

furnished the inspiration of every lecture room,

and of not a few pulpits.

towards a general war. The utter failure of the Chartist attempt in government, not in England only, but throughout not necessary that we make the point on which hunched-up back, juks one and then another to the very the Empire. Its influence was marked even in

The proceedings in Parliament since the sailing of the steamer, must have been of great im. | their mouths with the cant of charity. If you portance. Lord John Russel intimated that on | will not treat the laws of Christ and the truth of and after the first of the present month government should proceed with its measures of Relief to the West Indies and to Ireland. the Alien Bill, the Jewish Disabilities, and the their course, and you will find that the liberality health of towns. And on the 15th, the President of the Board of Trade would propose the amendment of the navigation laws. Notices have also been given of bills with respect to the The affairs of Europe still remain in the un- election franchise and polling places in Ireland.

We are glad to listen to the bold and impar-Amongst other effects of the excitement, it has in New York, on the subject of Yucatan. (See have an ordinance of Christ which we must very naturally happened that men's minds are the article on the fourth page, from the New maintain, a law of our Lord with which we canwatch the signs of the times, and collate them | collecting a quorum at Queretaro. The United | underlay, for we hold Christ to be king in Zion, with the prophetic books, are full of the hope States' Senate has been engaged chiefly with and he has given us no commission to modify his vellous, and an idle desire to pry into the future | considerable discussion on the admission of Wisare gathering up the guesses of politicians along consin into the Federal Union as a sovereign

Almost every paper brings another wonderful tolls on the public roads, by its own officers; to efficiency must be prodigiously crippled until it co'acidence between the anticipation of some the disappointment, of course, of sundry con- is accomplished. How and when is it to be aclearned expositor, or the prediction of Napoleon, | tractors. The arrangement is meant to be merely | complished? Wherever it is sought it must be gives 1380 bushels from 11 acre, or about 777 and the events of the past few months. How temporary, in order that the receipts from this at great sacrifice of feeling, but it must be with

sure of aid which will bring relief to honest with his neutrality, may propose a union with word is exhausted; and hence the state of things poverty. A tax of a penny in the pound secures | the Baptist ; he thereby sacrifices nothing ; he | which we mourn. The general remedy demands good schools to those who can pay the remaining | carries out consistently his own lax views, which | a return to the scriptural training, the expository fees without sacrifice; and they are horrified at permit him to embrace everything. But the preaching, the labouring in word and doctrine the idea of being brought down to the level of Baptist has a positive principle, and that he must the earnest, prayerful study of God's truth those miserable paupers whose circumstances altogether sacrifice, and go down upon the But it usually happens that, in such a state of and, altogether, they turn with utter disgust from a neutral preference; and when the Hallite party, is not a beggar must withdraw his children from ought to feel that they are proposing that we such schools, whatever is the amount of aid should trample our principles under foot, to rendered. But, to an unsophisticated mind, it sanction their preference. They have no principle must be difficult to understand how it is con- in the matter-and if they put the question as offspring provided for in a magnificently-endowed university, while, to save their purses, they cry, 'Pauper education," on the mention of a provision for the people's colleges. Are the children of the magnates of Toronto receiving pauper education in King's College? Or, does an alms cease to be an alms when it swells beyond given limits, and is bestowed where it is least needed? The people of this Province, whose property is applied to such uses, have a right to know-the young paupers themselves ought to be informed-on what footing they stand; and our dignitaries and office-bearers, president and professors, should be led to understand that they are revelling in alms, splendid beggary, magnificent pauperism. Alas for Canada if this is to be the footing upon which public education is to be placed! We would urge the friends of popular improvement and popular rights to review their position on this question. The future well-being of the Province will be largely influenced by the dissemination of incorrect principles and prejudices.

## THE UNION OF BAPTISTS IN CANADA

There are two sentiments current and popular with which we confess we have little sympathy; the first is, that the sectarian divisions of the professed followers of Christ is desirable-is indeed a matter of thanksgiving; and the other is, that the extinction of these divisions, and the accomplishment of an external union, on any truth we love. There is a great work for us to tendency of much of our religious preaching " terms, is desirable, and ought to be aimed at. In opposition to the first, we have the testimony his parting prayer, that his followers might be one. This must be a visible and actual unionquence,-" that the world may know that thou hast sent me." In opposition to the other, we Bantists in Canada. firmly knit peace abroad, and then say where have the whole tendency and influence of Bible teaching, which enforced a separation from all error and evil, cultivated a cordial love for the truth, and enjoined an earnest contention for the faith delivered to the Church. The attainment of no end, the accomplishment of no design, can advantage in Canada. After all, we should not be surprised or are we not rather just losing sight of its en- justify the sacrifice of truth. Dearly as we prize unity, it must not be bought at such a price nance or saying of Christ in oblivion, that can ever honour Christ. It is always plausible to raise an outery for union; but when it is advo ented upon the plea of a charity that proposes that truth should be held in abeyance, and principles mutually abandoned, we may rest assur ed that it is unscriptural; for gospel charity has this characteristic that it rejoices in the truth.

It will no doubt be denounced as uncharitable but we cannot help saying that there is for the most part, an utter want of love and Christian forbearance, in those who talk largely and loosely about charity and the mutual sacrifice of principles. "If a man loves me as a brother, he will The union we seek must be one of principle and not of mere feeling, and whenever we cannot ondon has told in favour of order and good unite in principle, we must forbear in love. It is we differ an occasion of bitterness, because we cannot make it a matter of indifference. Yet this seems to be the course of those who fill God as indifferent on every point that does not please them, you must be denounced as a narrow-minded and illiberal bigot. But mark which they desire is, that you should abandon your own ground and go over to their position. What should hinder us all living together as congregationalists, or methodists, or something?" Why should you not sink all differences, " and unite upon common grounds." Such is, in

But our object was to speak of the union of Baptists in Cauada. Our earnest desire is to see a unity of principle and affection embodied in some great practical and visible union. We Our Provincial contemporaries present little of are assured the hearts of thousands are yearning public interest. It appears to be the intention for it. We believe that many faithful ones are of the Government to collect the revenue from praying for it, and it is apparent to all that our bushels from an acre, at a cost-leaving out ever distinctly the great waymarks of Time's sonree may be actually known; and that, in out any sacrifice of principle. In looking over interest of value of land, and tear and wear of course may be marked in prophecy, there are future bargains with contractors, Government the ground it is very evident that there are eleunquestionably no minute descriptions of which may have some guide. In Toronto, considerable ments here that cannot unite, and a broad and these anticipations can be considered as explan- discussion has taken place on the operation of deep line must at once be drawn between them. atory; and we decidedly object to the mingling the School Law. The principle of taxing pro- These opposing elements we may designate as of such political guesses with the interpretation perty for the purposes of education, has been the Hallite and the Baptist. At these parbrought up by a committee of the City Council. ties and principles we may glance for a mo-It is surprising that in these pryings into pro- There is a disposition to excite a prejudice against ment, and it will at once appear that they are phetic exposition, the newspaper men have or- free schools, by those who, perhaps, have a utterly irreconcileable. The Baptist holds to a erlocked the most wonderful, the prince of all pecuniary interest only in the matter. They are their stiff and stately orthodoxy, left in the the stiff and stately orthodoxy, left in the stiff and stately orthodoxy, left in the stiff and stately orthodoxy. It has been calculated that the nutriment conlit has been calculated that th

one of forbearance, then, surely, the forbearance ought to come on the other side. It is exactly special defect, and the special truth, for these of the same kind with the difference between our pædobaptist friends and ourselves. They full and a free salvation through Christ, and the say, "We can acknowledge your immersion as valid baptism." "Then." we say "what hinders you to forbear with us? We cannot join with you, for the positive institution of Christ then, is the schismatic?

do, and until the line is drawn and the union con. There may be an occasional theorizing about the summated, we cannot do it. For the accomplish- atonement; and, now and then, an allusion to ment of such a union in such circumstances we the sufferings of Christ, most likely to touch the again direct attention to the proposal in our last, natural feelings; but to preach Christ as having the advantages of which we shall endeavour died for our offences, and risen again for our more fully to exhibit in our next. The next six justification-to preach a living union with a weeks will determine much for or against the living Saviour, and the glorious coming of that

There is a constant disposition in the human aind to dwell apon some part or aspect of 'ruth. to the neglect of the whole truth. And it must be apparent, that a one sided, or partial exhibihistory of the church of Christ, that even a faithful ministry has seemed in danger from this exposed to this danger, through our very anxiety to avoid error. This may bennen in various ways. At one time, for example, the doctrines f grace may be found to be almost banished good his resolution; and, as appears from all from the pulpit; and in their place we may find his epistles, there is nothing relating to the a frigid and formal morality, before which true religion withers like a summer's glory before the las separate from Christ. Christ is the head of sudden frost of autumn. In the spiritual winter that follows, some fait! I men arise and begin | motive, end, and object of obedience, just as he to declare the whole counsel of God, and the is the author and the finisher of faith; he is roice swells and swells till before it the shadows flee away. God owns the truth and his weary is the very joy and glory of that hope to be heritage is refreshed. cre long the very iealousy for the truth, which these faithful men have awakened, carries the church over it, may be into an american apathy, as deadly as the other--- and another dark and dreary winter settles down upon the land. Some other faithful one arises and presents the quick ening, animating truth, and again, the influence spreads until the church rushes over again into but at present I am out of employ. Will you go into a mesome loose and inoperative form of great sound and fury, but no substance, such a state of things as in former articles we have found to be

There may be found a striking analogy between these results, and the experience of the agriculturist. It has often happened, that some particular article has risen for a time, into great favour as a manure. It is regarded as the great fertilizer, till in a year or two it seems unaccountably to lose all its virtue, and is thrown into disuse. Some other substance of a very different nature takes its place, and soon shares the same fate. The explanation is easy. The land under ed of some principle that is necessary to mature a crop. Suppose that to be lime; the application of that substance to the land, will at once produce most extraordinary results. The farmer, perhaps, supposes, that lime will accomplish every thing. but in a few years it begins to be in excess in his soil, while some other principle has been exhausted; and his crops accordingly diminish. By some accident it is discovered that guano will now do what lime before accomplished. It contains the principle that was exhausted under the lime discipline. Wonderful results followas long as the excess of lime holds out; but in begin to think it was all a delusion. The truth is, it is now in excess, while the lime is exhausted.

actually existing among us

This is very similar to what has occurred in the moral vineyard; and, according to our previous views, we are now in the intermediate state of reached us last week of this event was as usual exaggerated, sterility, when one principle has been exhausted and another is in excess, and thus will be seen the importance of the inquiry, What is the truth mittee of the City Council. By this statement, the loss that is awanting in our pulpit?

The thorough training in scriptural knowledge

things, there is some one truth that is especially needed-the truth for the times-like the doctrine Reformation: and in directing attention to the general treatment, we would not lose sight of the particular truth; for it will doubtless be, when God's messenger sounds that truth abroad, that we shall hear the response of the awakened

Those of our readers who have followed us in former articles, are prepared for our views of the times. It is nothing less than the utterance of a presentation of Christ as all and in all to his The majority of our readers will bear us out

in the remark, that the great bulk of preaching stands in the way. We cannot deny that; we which is regarded as faithful, earnest preaching cannot acknowledge your sprinkling. Who, -and especially what is considered, by way of distinction, revival preaching -is lamentably de-It is a matter that is settled beyond all ques- ficient in this particular; and to be deficient in tion that upon the ground of that society we this is a most fatal error. We earnestly exposnever can be united, and the efforts of its advo- tulate with those self-flattered p.omoters of coneates however well in ended are but perpetuating version. Let them pause, and think what they dissensions. This was evident to us twelve are doing, ere they seal those souls up in a false months ago, and it was in the humble desire to security. We say, a false security; for is it not be in some way services tid to the promotion of most palpably evident that the confidence of a union on common principles, that we came into these professors has just as little to do with the this province. With these views the Pioneer was only name that is given under heaven whereby ommenced, with these views we have toiled in they can be saved, as the sermons of their soits establishment. And at every step it has be- called spiritual fathers have? This is a solemn, come more apparent that these views are correct. an everlastingly solemn, consideration; and it is It is proposed now to draw the line at once, vain and wicked to shrink from the conclusion, openly and avowedly between the Hallite and that there is no salvation out of Christ; no matthe Baptist. With the Hallites we have no ter what depth of feeling may have been awakquarrel, let them sair tain their society, and pro- ened, no matter what agony of sorrow, no ecute their own course, but they must not de- matter what sudden relief or what transports of mand that the thousands of Baptists are to joy, where Christ has not been held up, perceived trample their principles under foot to cratify the and apprehended, it is all a delusion, and they preference of some 300. Let those w. re in- are saying Peace, where God has said there is deed Baptists, at once put an end to a vexa. us none. "Being justified by faith, we have peace and wasting controversy. Throw the apple o. with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ,"--discord out, and unite in the advocacy of the turt is an evangelical experience; but is this the

same Jesus to take his people to himself, as the faith, the joy, the hope of the Christian-to THE TRUTH THAT IS WANTED IN OUR present the truth which empties the sinner entirely of self, and leads him to cling humbly. simply, but with an unfaltering faith, to the cross of Christ-all this is rarely found amongst us. and, we fear, finds little sympathy in the hearts of the multitude of professors.

nle of Paul who said to the Corinthians by the Spirit of God, "I determined not to know any thing among you, save Jesus Christ and him crucified." In Paul's estimation, as Mr. Haldane has remarked. "The doctrine concerning Christ is the whole of religion, in which all besides is comprehended." You remember how he makes Church or the Christian of which he can treat the body: he is the root of the vine: he is the formed in the believer the hope of glory, and it forever with the Lord. In a word, Paul is full of Christ: this is the substance of all his preaching, whether he pleads with sinners or seeks the edification of the Church.

CAUTION.-We have received from a corres ndent a letter which was sent to a church in this province by a man who says that he travels as an Evangelist. "My business," he says, " is now to attend protracted meetings, ing at your place?-if so, write me, and let me know when: and if your church is not ready to have a meeting, are there any o her churches about you which would go into a meeting? Please inform me of the prospect, and oblige . . ." If is should meet his eye, we would inform him that the propects are, that if he or any of his kind are found on this side the lines, they will be fully exposed.

Ar The articles on Hamburgh, Germany and France, on the first page of last number should have been credited to the Primitive Church Magazine, and the Chi nese correspondence to the N. Y. Recorder. We regret that several errors in the Agricultural article were allowed to sacape. In the description of the wood-cut, the dimensions ere given 56 by 40, and should have been 26 by 40.

Amongst the young gentlemen recently admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery a certain course of husbandry, has been exhaust- at McGill College, we observe the name of John Rolph Lea son of the late Dr. Lee of this town.

> A friend writes from Boston: "The Re-Rector and the Watchman are united, a most excellent arrangement, and will appear next week as the Christian Re-Sector and Watchman," on a sheet of the size of the New-York Evangelist. Bro. Olmstend, principal editor; Rev. W Havne, pastor of the Rowe st. Church, associate editor; and Bro. Graves, as now, corresponding editor

Opening of the New Chapel, Toronto. - The Baptist Church at Toronto have altered the appointment for the opening of their New Chapel from the first to the last Lord's Day in June, (25th) This arrangement will be highly satisfactory to some friends in this region who desire along with us, to express by their presence, their congratulaa few years guano loses its effect, and people tions on the occasion. We are rejoiced to learn that the charch has of late received several additions by letter and by baptism. The church at Hamilton also on the 7th inst

> Destructive Fire in Detroit .- The rumour that map of the burnt district, along with a list of the sufferers, and an estimate of their losses, carefully prepared by a Comamounts to \$170,950, of which \$43,000 are covered by in-

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