fill any vacanthe Union duras the interests as of the General ject shall be so mmittee shall -to enact its of its meetings. eneral Agent to ervices rendered

rect minutes of pard, and shall ding Secretary nction with the Report of the f the Executive

neurrence of two henever it shall rence of the Ree his duty to loard whenever 1. At any meet onsidered a quoonsidered a quo-

be made at an f two-thirds of

OF CANADA l Regular

ions, we have, in sed ourselves to We have this anada, and have, he Constitution from thinking that you can otion of Christ's ion shall enable ts. To prevent e beg to accom-

upon the basis ire of our Lord. of every heart their union is as straining. That in a view of the h the Caristian hich every apoment of the

giance to the nimated by the id sorrows; and ould seem that raction of moral last and most

our was almost when he seems on, might have unihilate every followers. It ere are schisms ubject, we must oretends to the which expelove, effect is which the true mind around

ged as a plea rs, upon any dearing intie prayed that one. The s that which hich the world uld not be a ds of consenthority, and to res of our union. nite but to unite e us to be one. His glory. We christ. We inls, to investigate

, presents a most. rld may beheve pplication of the es from a view Christian world. human authoribecome the recome to be felt nat reproach, and nbelieving world, in attempts to which everything my difference of ngled symbol, notion of visible orld; such paper ney are opposed, ntial unity, exnation, Christian an a cessation of tive view of the a mere negation ifests also a laat such a mere-The union of Father and the

perative. believe that. united activithe conversion ver of truth in s of Christian and the publicatends to conbringing to manifestations w Testament. of life as in the iot the word. ives, while they It is shown as when the ostles' doc'rine prayers. "And of opinion, or have no great aithful are seen, nce of that fering all their ofith tender and tion-both the vince the world a grace above nd advocacy of world's salvallowers in their of their union t is just as the elf-sacrifing effor its salvation us is recognized t admit of more it will be seen

that we only purpose to unite in the avowal of entire allegiance

NATURE AND LIMITATIONS OF CHRISTIAN UNION.

Each Christian is by faith united to Christ, is through him brought to the one God and Father of all, and is by him made a partaker of the one Spirit. There is thus established not only a common relationship, but a harmony of character. They have moreover one Lord to whom they owe allegiance, one aim to which all their efforts are bent, and one glorious hope of their calling. If you add to these that their joys and sorrows, their trials and deliverances—their desires and difficulties are common; what more is needed to constitute amongst moral beings an essential unity of the most enduring and endearing kind? It might seem that men set in action under such influences, would be known to be one in all possible circumstances and circuations, without the aid of any external mark or bond. We are not prepared to say how far holy principles in their perfect operation, might be left to themselves without organization. Our first impression would be that the pare intelligences of the universe, in the harmony of their supreme allegiance to the great and only potentate, would move on in sweetest accord, with no other established order than what necessarily springs out of their love to God, and their delight to do his will; such we might suppose to be the simple social condition of the angelic hosts, and such we might antici oute would be the ultimate condition of the assembly of the just made perfect. And yet if we may judge of God's spiritual dominions by the analogy of his visible creation, and if we may gather anything from the obscure intimation in Scripture of the existence of orders, of principalities and powers in the he avenly world, we may infer that even in a state of perfect holiness moral beings will be held together in what we may call a formal and organized union. At any rate, amid the prevailing imperfections and the peculiar circumstances of a fallen world, Divine wisdom has provided for the carrying out of the ssential unity of his followers into a visible and practicable union. The attraction of moral affinity is not left to seek its own development He has not merely sanctioned this tendency by the command that they love one another, and by setting them about the affectionate discharge of the duties that arise naturally out of their relationship of faith, affection, and hope. But he has by positive institutions provided for the desired result, and prescribed the manner of it. These institutions are adapted to the peculiar circumstances in which they are called into his service, and the world lying in wickedness, the servants of sin and children o wrath even as others, he calls them out of the world to a holy separation from it, and in the midst of it to walk as children the light. To effect a visible separation is the first object of his istitutions. He draws a line of demircution, and requires that in a profession of faith, they should pass over from the ranks of his nemies to the ranks of his friends. This is a great step towards making the essential unity visible and practical; putting on Christ

whose side they are. They are one in profession.

The provisions of His express institutions do not stop with this badge of distinction, whereby we are separated from the world. In the continued observance of all that he has commanded, they are brought into a systematic confederacy, and bound to each other by the closest ties. As the soldiers of an army are not merely distinguished by the uniform of the prince they serve, but are moreover arranged in orderly and disciplined troops; so each believer, having put on Christ, finds his proper place in an organised and regulated band. This is found in the churches; the distinct and independent communities into which Christ has gathered his people; each church complete in itself, with its own office-bearers, managing its affixes, administering its government, and observing all ordinances. It is not a matter of choice, but of obligation, that every believer should associate himself with such an assembly of the faithful. This is required by the appointment of Carist, the individual's spiritual welfare, and the due discharge of the functions of the Christian life. In fact, the man who wilfully and obstinately refuses to do so, forfeits all claim to be recognised as a disciple.

by baptism, they declare to the world and to one another on

But it is to be remembered that association with a particular church does not imply separation from the body of Christ. It would almost see n as if many persons, in their zeal for the independent rights of the churches, supposed that each segurate community of believers is constituted by itself the boly of has a relation to the whole. The believer of the church at Jerusalem when he removes to Corinth is not to be treated as an alien and stranger; he is not expected to be converted anew and bapfized again, but on evidence of the facts, he is at once received into the church at Corinth as a brother beloved. The churches also, recognised in their associated obedience, have mutual relations, and as every individual christian manifests a featernal incerest in the spiritual welfare of every other Christian, without intruding into the sanctuary of conscience, so do the churches aim at mutual edification, without intruding upon each other's

order and discipline.

The commission "Go ye into all the world, preach the gospel to every creature," is not parcelled out in distinct trusts to the several churches. Eich church has a special responsibility for the exercise of its special influence to promote the gospel in its ovn locality. But the commission in all its breadth remains entire to every church, may, to every Christian. The evangelizaall our resources. The necessity of combined effort for the edification of the whole body and the prosecution of the common work, is emphatically taught by the variety of gifts, which Christ has bestowed upon the churches. He has given some apostles, some prophets, and some evangelists, and some pastors and teachers for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Carist. We conclude therefore that there should be a Union commensurate with the visible kingdom of Emmunuel. Its operations limited, in one direction by the rights of individual consciences, and the government of distinct churches, which it may not seek to control, and in every direc tion by the laws and institutions of Christ, which it may not supersede-it has its grounds in the will of our Lord, and in the common faith, affection and interest of his followers-it has its terms in the consistent profession of the faith, and obedience to all that Christ has commanded-it has its objects in the genemal enterprise of the gospel.

. COMMUNICATION.

working rich soil you have here.

WINTER KILLING OF WHEAT.

out something in the ground, nature will for us.

schooling from you, but I guess you can't teach

which I have been doing to the best of my ex-

perience, man and boy, this thirty years. I don't

who can't turn a straight furrow for the life of

my maxim.

ing of itself in love. Making common cause of the honor of our King, the defence of the truth and the conversion of the world, let us, as fellow-labourers with him, seek that the world may be reconciled unto God. As thus, amid prevailing infirmities, we walk with all lowliness and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another, let us cherish the assurance that the glory which Christ has gotten from the Father, he has made our inperitance, that we may be one, even as He and the Father are one. Fellow-heirs with Christ! it is his will that those whom the Father hath given him be with him where he is, that they behold his glory. O glorious and perpetual union! THE NATURE AND PROPRIETY OF OUR DENOMINATIONAL UNION.

I addressing you more particularly on the claims of our deiominitional Union, it is not necessary, after what has been said, that we should speak of the extent to which we can co-operate with other bodies of professing Christians. We disclaim all sympathy with the sentiment that because God has brought good out of evil, sectarian divisions are in themselves desirable s well as with the daring purpose of healing these divisions by declaring the ordinances of Christ to be matters of in 'ifferice, or any portion of his truth to be non-essential. The only lawful and the only practical mode of promoting union, is to seek a return to the simple faith and institutions of the gospel. Unthe authority of the one Lord, his followers may be one oon human authority and expedients they never can. Laxity being the occasion of disorder, is the parent of schism.

From the prevalence of certain views of church government here is danger that when we speak of a denominational Union, may be confounded with the exclesivatical organizations wound us. We must therefore say that when we form this aion, we are not in any sease constituting "The Baptist Church of Canada." We hold that the church of the New Testament 'is a single, local congregation," and that "the existence of risible church comprising all the Christians of a denomination of land, or of a age, is an unscriptural figment, a more baseless dlacy, utterly discountenanced by the word of God."

But whilst we thus emphatically declare the catire independ nee of the churches, and while we cannot organize a denomin 1i mal church, a general ecclesinstical court - the churches of our denomination are not with at important connections. The genal nature of these connections may be guthered from what has bready been said, and it must be further evident that both as regards the advancement of the Christian enterprise, and the n diateaunes of particular cruchs, there are special grounds of Union amongst charcaes holding the same futh, and established in the same order. These special grounds are not found alone in the sympthay that springs from unanimity of sentiment, and uniformity of practice. So far as we are built upon the fourlation of the apostles and prophets they are found in the authoity of our Lord him elf. If the institutions to which we cleave are indeed by his authority, it cannot be urged that those who re united in obelience to all that Christ has commanded, should be no more to one another, than those who are living in the pracside, we are bound to associate ourselves with the church which is established in the order of the gospel, and with its members to contend for the faith once delivered to the saints, if we remove to another locality the obligation follows us there. Our duty to he truth is not limited by a locality, and our special interest in the truth binds us to the interests of all Baptist churches. In seeking the evangelization of the world with whom is it our first duty to co-operate? With those surely who stand out in the attitude of Scriptural obedience, and who in preaching the gospel will be true to the whole of the commission: planting hurches upon the apostolic model, and teaching them to oberve all things whatsoever Christ has commanded. In giving

It will further mark the limitations of our Union to observe, our brethren who have committed this service to us. Conscious that those with whom we make common cause in suc'a a testithat our single aim has been to seek the glory of our master, ship's heal to the wind, the flumes might if posbeen sustained throughout the week, and good
been sustained throughout the week, and good mony, must be those who hold without abatement the law of King Jesus. We declare to the world regarding those churches deliberations to the action of the churches with the hone that King Jesus. We declare to the world regarding those churches deliberations to the action of the enurches, with the hope that with which we associate ourselves denominationally, that we believe them to be established in the order of the gospel. Now wherein the manner of securing it is defective, they will only we must not, by such a Union with those who suppress or modify a single jota of Christ's law, declare them to be thus estabwith the wold forbids us to acknowledge them as of the same lenomination with ourselves. It is not necessary that we should

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION.

Perhaps it would be more proper that we should not consider | desire of its unworthy but grateful members,

We are not merely to cherish the thought that we have come it as related to the churches in their collective capacity, but rate up any of the subsoil which it is supposed you to Liverpool. When they landed, some of their that we only purpose to time in the around the church of the general assembly and church of the general assembly and church of the first-born, but we are sion of his kingdom, by the diligent use of the means which he sion of his kingdom, by the diligent use of the means which he to manifest the fact that we are one in Ohrist, striving to keep that one the purpose to time in the cause of the churches in the cause of the churches, who had arrived by the yacht, were on the pier, and the meeting is said to have been very affecting. the unity of the Spirit in the bonds of peace. Being of one heart sense in which it may be regarded as related to the churches, and one mind, let us seek the spiritual prosperity of the body; without interfering with their independence. And that is simply believe the spiritual prosperity of the body; looking not every man upon his own things, but every man also as their agent in the performance of a given work. Thus Paul upon the things of others, that by the effectively working in the and Barnabas were employed in conveying the liberality of the lowered every soul had left in the lowered every soul had left in the lowered church in Antioch to Jerusalem; thus Epaphroditus was em- the subsoil plough, to be had in the United every soul had left it. It is said that he lowered ployed to convey the contributions of the church at Philippi to States, and which costs no more than the com-

mon plough.

S,-There is some reason in what you say.

fails, won't kill me, it will be a good experiment.

J .- Good day, Mr. S.ubbs, I with you sue

cess, and if all farmers had as little prejudice as

you have, and as much industry, Canada would

RECOGNITION .- A number of Regular Bap-

ciate themselves in Church fellowship, invited a

number of ministers and brethren of neighbour-

The Council convened July 21, at 2 o'clock,

THE BURNING OF THE "OCEAN"

MONARCH."

This vessel sailed from Liverpool on Thursday

the 25th ult., with 380 sonls on board. She was

on brought to him. Soon after it was found

that the cabin was full of smoke-that in fact

he ship was on fire.-Water was poured on the

five minutes the whole stern was enveloped in

the fiery element. The ship was then brought again to the wind, amidst the most awful con-

fasion. So great was the heat, that the whole of

husbands in frenzy, and were lost. It was of

cries were the only answer. The anchors were.

clung in clusters as thick as they could pack.

At length the foremast fell overboard with the

those near him to jump overboard and cling to the

F. Pickle, Chairman.

H. Firen, Clerk.

We prefer that it should be regarded as related to the individuals composing the churches, and then it is simply an instrumentality through which they co-operate in common interests and ims. It may be asked what then is the ground of a provision in the constitution, for the representation of the churches in the convention of the Union by their delegates? Now that this does not give to the Union an ecclesiastical character, is evident from the fact that the representatives of societies and associations, nav even individual contributors sit with these delegates on an equal | And I take it as neighbourly of you, Mr. Johnfooting. we speak of delegates and representatives for the want | son, and thank you for your kindness. of more exact terms, but it is evident that those sent to our convention have no delegated ecclesistical power, and they are not representatives in the sense in which members of a legislative body are. The thing desired in our councils is that the aggregate zeal and wisdom of the denomination be brought to bear upon our great common interests; and we have sought in the composition of the annual Convention, to secure the judicious, impartial, and faithful direction of a general enterprise. Hence the variety of sources whence its component parts are derived. In our religious and philanthropic societies for the most part, a contribution in money is required, in order to the exercise of the rights of membership. So far as such contributions are the proof of an interest in the cause, this may be well. But a money nalification alone excludes the hallowed influence of the pious and praying poor. The churches afford convenient collections of those concerned in the enterprise, who may be expected to nominate for its direction those who are best qualified for the ing churches to meet with them and enquire into Russia. work, for this reason, two delegates are invited from every their doctrine and order, and, if deemed advisable, church in the union without any regard to contributions. But to recognise them as a sister church. it would plainly be disadvantageous that this should be the only provision, for then, a community having little of the missionary pirit, and little Christian enterprise would have the same weight in our councils as the community in which these graces most chairman, and Eld. H. Fitch clerk. After a deabound. Hence the provision for an additional delegate, for every sum contributed which may be a fair test of due interest in the it was unanimously agreed to recognise them as The Vienna papers, to the 17th and 18th ult., cause. When in addition to these, we take the representatives of societies and associations, with the individual contributors : we may hope to have the taleut, devotion and zeal of the body fairly preached by Eld. H. Fitch; Eld. F. Pickle gave combined to give energy and direction to our movements.

A remark upon the variety of objects contemplated in the constitution may be necessary. In the ordinary action of the Christian world each of these objects would be prosecuted by a distinct organization, as the Foreign Missionary Society—the Home Mission Society—the Bible Society, &c. Every such ness. May the little one become a thousand. agency demands certain expences of time, toil, and money, which we economize by bringing all within the compass of a single organization. All the advantages of a separate society are secured by the care of the Executive Committees, to each of which a separate object is assigned. The body thus recognizes its interest in all departments of Christian enterprise. At the same meeting all their claims are urged; rivalry is avoided, partiality is provided against, and all our common concerns are moved along n harmony. In forming a denominational union it would be difficult to say which of these great interests should be omitted. If it be urged that in the present state of the denomination, we cannot hope to do anything efficiently to promote all of them, it must of hope to do anything efficiently to promote all of them, it must covered that one of the passengers had made a true that we are not uniting for a temporary purpose that the Captain immediately or limited time. Whilst amongst them we may find some that especially demand our immediate activities, we must in the con-stitution of our union, afford scope for the expanding resources and energies of the body. Pressing on to the occupation of the whole field, let our present efforts though limited by our necessities, earn for us the noble, though simple testimonial, "They have sen the draft; but without much success. In done what they could."

CONCLUSION. the world food to the world, we must co-operate with those who will give the Bible faithfully translated, without sectarian bias or perversion. In short, we must acknowledge a solemn responsibility, comprehensive as the Christian's commission, under which we must lift up a united testimony to the truth and tious for work in earnest. Self-denial and toil are still demandagainst all error. Especially is this demanded at a time when ed. What has been done is through the instrumentality of frail truth seems to be impedified, in an eventful crisis. In that crisis and fallible hands, and may easily be censured. What remains it will be found that Baptist churches have a great mission to to be done will afford the occasion of ceaseless forbearance. We be surrounded by other ships : lamentation; and c in but throw ourselves upon the favourable consideration of

unite their efforts to perfect it.

Amid the congratulations of the present it would be ungra lished. This is sufficient to explain why we propose a Union of Regular Baptists. Just as our understanding of Christ's law discussions should be to urge us more earnestly to seek the permanence and completion of this alliance. In a firm and well some again reached the vessel; some continordered compact, let us press on in the high and holy pursuits, to which we have bound ourselves; let us soar not only above to which we have bound ourselves; let us soar not only above ued to float on spars; but many met a watery houses, and shipping right off, was rever seen at any former period. Without drawing any invithe influence, but the mention and memory of past distractions. | grave. enter into an exhibition of the evils that the very structure of many churches. It is not the every that we should not memory of past distractions.

Our times are eventful, our responsibilities are vast, our opportunities are glorious; establishments hoary with age are tottering of many churches. It will be perceived that our Union, though denominational, is not ecclesiastical; and that though it is not ecclesiastical; and that though it is not ecclesiastical it implies a recognition of gospel order in the churches. It is a union in the truth, based upon an acknowledgment of the supremacy of Christ, and of our common allegiance to him.

The passenger of generations are losing their charm, mens' minds are bursting the iron fetters in which they have been bound. "Now that which decayeth and waxeth old is ready to vanish away." Adherents of a primitive faith! what shall take their places? Was how overboard so that those who left was thrown overboard so that the places?

Deliveries from Farmers' Teams—Monday, the first is not entered to the manage able. At length every moveable article in the meantime continued to become more unmanageable. At length every moveable article in the meantime continued to become more unmanageable. At length every moveable article in the news of the packet of the meantime continued to become more unmanageable. At length every moveable article in the meantime continued to become more unmanageable. At length every moveable article in the meantime continued to become more unmanageable. At length every moveable article in the meantime continued to become more unmanageable. At length every moveable article in the meantime continued to become more unmanageable. At length every moveable article in the meantime continued to become more unmanageable. At length every moveable article in the meantime continued to become more unmanageable. At length every moveable article in the meantime continued to become more unmanageable. At length every moveable article in the meantime continued to be the meantime continued to be a support of the meantime continued to be under the meanti bled --when traditions have been obliterated-fetters shattered and antiquated forms cast aside—the great question remains, What shall be substituted? Now is the time for you to rally Sir Thos. Hasketh, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Palk, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Tobin, Mr. Palk, Mr. Tobin, M It may properly be asked, What then is the relation which in close attachment around the simple truth. If you are true to such a Union sustains to the churches composing it? We have your trust, a day of great toil—it may be, of great trial—is bedeclared that it is not organised for legislative purposes; it affords no court of appeal from the discipline of the churches; it united company, and triumph gloriously through your fidelity has no oversight of them, and has nothing whatever to do with their government, or with the administration of their affairs. | Canada" as an humble instrument of His glory, is the highest

S .- If what you say is true, if there was any first, How deep do you plough? the subject? way of getting rid of the weeds and grass without ploughing, better not plough at all than payket ship New World, after some time came shallow plough, as I have been doing all my up and rendered effective assistance.

do not turn up the sand, stir it as much as you

S .- But why would, not ploughing the land sleeves. The heat was intense even in the boats,

J .- For this reason. Suppose the surface of the field all pared off and burnt, and the ashes spars. The frigate was anchored close to the scattered about, that, instead of ploughing, you burning vessel, and by a rope made fast to her, only barrowed the surface sufficient to cover the succeeded in passing her boats between the ships seed; it is certain that the wheat plant would | with great rapidity. plough your land six inches deep, and follow with a plough that has the mould-board taken off, following in the same furrow, immediately water. after the other plough, and this will stir your | Sixteen persons picked up by a fishing smack soil fully four inches deeper, but will not bring were landed at Seacombe, and afterwards taken

spar. This many did, and he followed .- He ish; and himself set the example by swimming to a plank, from which he was picked up. The Brazilian frigate Alfonso, the Prince of

After staying by the wreck till no more good was to be effected, the Ocean Queen sailed for enough to keep the land in heart without that; which you leave the ground immediately under judgment in a sandy loam, always taking care to It appears that the Brazilian steam frigate was Liverpool. She saved thirty-two persons. avoid the pan, which a farmer should dread, ev. out on a pleasure excursion. She had on board en in a sandy or gravelly soil, notwithstanding the Prince de Joinville, with his lady and suite, Low my wheat. I ridge it up well too, some- wasn't really more than six, measured by a square smooth, and every year it gets harder, and would most men think it prevents the manure being lost, the Duke and Duchess D'Aumale, the Brazilian and keeps up the moisture in such soils. This Grenfell and daughters, and other distinguished of pains, but after all the wheat gets somehow ploughing, said Stubbs would'nt have no crop, J.—And the four inches tilled are rich and melidea is however, all a mistake. and provided you persons. When the fire was observed, four boats were at once lowered and were followed by the like; the deeper the better; and the more moist large paddle box boat. The Marquis de Lisbon the sand will be, in any weather, from the treat- jumped into one, and Admiral Grenfell into anther, and were untiring in their exertions. Prince de Joinville also worked heartily in his shirt

and they were otherwise prevented from apat all prevent winter-killing? proaching close alongside by the quantity of wreck, and the crowds of poor people clinging to

not find nourishment enough in the scratched boats of the Ocean Monarch were lowered, and part, and must of necessity push its roots down, the mate, with several of the crew and passengand this it would do, even in a very hard soil, ers, got into them and pulled for Liverpool. They and the consequence would be that the plant were, however picked up by a smack. Had they could not be thrown out by the frosts and thaws | taken refige on board the yacht, it is probable of winter. This, Mr. Stubbs, is no visionary less lives would have been lost. theory, but a fact which I have experienced on attempting to save the gunpowder, of which there my own ground; but as I have not tried such was twenty-five pounds in the cabin .- It afterfarming on a large scale, I should certainly not | wards exploded, but as it was loose, it is believed recommend it, but the contrary. But I do say, that no damage was done by the explosion. When the anchors were let go, a number ot women and children were seated on the cables, and in the confusion must have been drawn into the

very affecting. will be no danger of winter-killing if the land is

The Alfonso landed 160 passengers. 100 persons in the boats. Several of the persons saved from the wreck

are badly bruised and otherwise mutilated. and if you are right in your view, the remedy for the freight and passage money amounted to The cargo of this vessel was very valuable, winter-killing is easy enough, and now that I am £2,600. When she sailed she had on board ploughing for fall wheat, I will try it on a small 330 persons, of whom only 229 are supposed scale to see how it does, and as one acre, if it to have been saved, leaving 151 as the number

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

Advices from Breslau, Aug 18, say a revolution has broken out simultaneously at St. Petersburg and at Warsaw. Travellers who had arrived here from Russian Poland unanimously consoon become a different country from what it is. firm this intelligence. and there would be no crying out for railroads The emperor has fled to Croastadt. A pro-

and such things, because the old saying, "Help visional government has been established at-St. yourself first, and then others will help you," is Petersburg. Further details are as yet not known. The Prussian messenger at St. Petersburg arrived here with the Vienna mail. The same train has also arrived : a Russian

Courier says he will not vouch for the authenticity tists resident in Zorra having determined to assoof this intelligence, from our correspondent, who in general may be relied upon, although we must confess there are grounds for disquietude on account of the uncertainty of all news coming from

The Breslau Gazette contains the same intelligence, but adds that nothing has been heard of the emoutes which were reported to have broken out at Warsaw. That intelligence, therefore, p. m., and organised by choosing Eld. F. Pickle appears to be without foundation. The London Times, of the 26th ult., doubts

liberate investigation of their faith and practice, the above. a Regular Baptist Church. A sermon was received this morning, state that the cholera is raging in the interior of the empire, and that the disease is exceedingly malignant at Rega, where a charge to the church; and Eld. I. Elliot gave

as many as one hundred are carried off daily.

Avg. 23rd, says: "A lot of 20 tons prime dewrotted hemp was shipped yesterday from this city by way of the Illinois river, canal, and lakes, to Quebec, Lower Canada, Several lots have heretofore gone to Toronto and other points in the British provinces. We also noticed about 100 kegs of lard going on board a steamer for Pittsburg, and destined for the New-York market. The old channels of trade are nearly lost sight of in the many new and more profitable ones springing up daily. packet ship bound to Boston, of 1300 ton at burthen. On reaching Orms Head it was dis-

its various communions. It would not lan we prove that the religion of the Bible elevates its eceivers both in social welfare and in spiritual life, and that their temporal as well as spiritual prosperity becomes a blessing to others as well as to themselves. Dr. Chalmers deserves great credit for the power with which he urges the necessity of Christianity to a people in order to

Yesterday an inquest was held by Mr Coursol on the body of an emigrant named Dan Evernan, who was drowned on Monday night, while passing the canal bridge to the sheds. Verdict " Drownded while in a state of intoxithe passengers crowded to the forepart of the vessel. In their maddened despair, women cation "-Herald.

MARKETS.

LONDON, (c. w.) September 16.

Wheat, good deliveries from the farmers has prices paid. Fall commands 4s. 4d. 1-2 to 4s 6d Spring 3s. 9d. per bushel of 60 lbs. Oats, 1s. per bushel, a large quantity sold,

Peas, nothing doing. Timothy Seed, 6s. 3d. per bushel of 60 lbs. Hay, 40s. to 45s. per ton.

PORT STANLEY. - We may remark with perfect truth, that since Port Stanley was ever known, any former period. Without drawing any invi-

The "Ocean Queen" yacht first rendered as 5,000 bushels. Tuesday, 6,000 do. Wednes-Anfrere, and the crew lowered the boat, and Flour down 1s. per barrel; potatoes not so bad proceeded to pick up all within reach. The last as formerly reported. thing which the Captain did before leaving the burning ship, was to throw overboard a topgallant mast made fast with a rope. He then told

port Stanlen.

then entreated some to let go, or all would per- | Sept. 8. sloop Emina, Burrows, from Cleveland. steamer Despatch, Jones, Buffalo. 9. schooner Almeda, St. Catherines.

schooner Europe, Wilson, Cleveland. steamer Canada, Van Allen, Buffalo. do. Despatch, Jones, Cleveland.

do. Experiment, Buffalo, do do do

SAILED. Sept. 8. steamer Despatch, for Cleveland, do. Canada, Detroit.

11. do. Experiment, Buffalo 12. sloop Emma, Clevelanda

13, schooner Governor, St, Catherines, with 8963 bushels of wheat. 9. schoon er Sir Charles Bagot, 6360. 13. do. Jessie, Maitland Mills, 5895.

MR. JAMES STANTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY - AT - LAW, CONVEYANCER, &C.

St. Thomas, London District.

INFORMATION WANTED. MISS MARY JANE HARRISON, who sailed from Liverpool, in the ship "Free Trader," in June, 1847, and landed in Montreal, and has not been heard of since, owing to the death of her connections and acquaintances who came out in the same vessel with her—she is sixteen years of age, and, it is probable, has made her way into Canada West. Any information with regard to her will be thankfully received and suitably acknowledged by her mother, Mrs. Farny Mayo, of Walpole. Address Walpole post-office.

Walpole, Sep. 8, 1848.

W. SUTHERLAND Has Removed his Printing-Office

TO DUNDAS STREET. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO MR. DIXON'S HAT-STORE. London, 16th Sept. 1848.

what; and "it's never top late to learn," is cheat.

inches, and because the soil is a comparative pan will be weeds, and no mistake; for if we don't at that again. J .- Stop a bit, Stubbs, you didn't plough a underneath it, it has neither the necessity nor J.-Well, I have observed since I have been | bit too deep; hardly deep enough; but you left | the power of rooting below the four inches, and here that your wheat is often kiled out, and to the ground too loose, in my humble opinion, and when the frosts come without snow, the thaws tell you the truth, I just stepped over to have a the wheat had no firm earth to root in, and was succeeding soften the whole depth of the four little friendly chat about it; for, without mean- what is called root-fallen, a thing which often inches, and, of course, loosen out the plant be ing any offence, I do think this winter-killing can happens when clover is ploughed down, or a cause it has no root whatever in the frozen soil

be avoided, at the same time that your yield will stubble broken up, and the wheat sown at once. under the four inches. But by following the S.—You see, I am our old Canadian, and land well with a heavy roller after harrowing in ing well, and rolling three or four times to conhave not had the benefit of much learning, and your wheat, which you should have done to have solidate the soil after the seed is sown, the plant

old country, where they say things are managed better than with us, I don't care to have a little me much about putting in a crop of wheat, like to be schooled by your theoretical sprigs

J.-Let me ask you a question or two; and J.-But does not this throw a little light on first, How deep do you plough?

to look at it, but it actually is only four. I can- stand it all yet. Neighbour Johnson,-Well, M. Stubbs, that's not say I like deep ploughing, because it turns J .-- When you always plough the surface of life, in a pretty stiff loam, good straight ploughing of yours and a nice free up too much dead soil, and I have hard work a field only four inches, what is the state in J.-True, but we must act with caution and Stubbs .- Yes, neighbour, and I take particu- besides, it don't pay to plough deep. I did once | that? plar save to have my ground in good order before plough what's ealled nine inches deep, but it | S .- The plough-sole leaves it hard and what less than a rod wide, and take all manner on the land side; but most folks who saw me after a few years become a pan.

Now. I'll venture to say you did not roll the plan of ploughing deep, mixing the soil, harrow-

killed out in great spots every year; and then he ploughed too deep. And, sure enough, the low? there is a world of trouble with those spots, wheat was so much winter-killed, because the S .- Just so. which are always filled with weeds, for you soil was a kind of loose, that I hadn't half a J .- The consequence is, that the wheat in the know well enough when the wheat fails, there crop, and so I quit it, and you won't catch me fall finds plenty to keep it growing in the four ment.

as you are a practical man and out, from the had any chance of success. will take a deep, strong hold of the ground, with S .- You are quite right there; and I saw a healthy root, and the action of the frost will neighbour Mann, after reading a Cultivator, not hurt it: but it must be rolled, and should be plough down his clover, and sow the wheat on it eaten off by sheep until the 1st October, after a few days after all, sure he would have a great | which the leaves of the plants will gain will be a vield the next harvest; and he never thought of good protection to them from the severe cold, rolling it, and wouldn't have done it if he had, and the short bite of sheep will destroy the eggs and was obliged to plough and sow the field to of the fly, eat them up in fact; so that early spring wheat; and vowed he would never read sowing, even in the month of August, may be them, but a man like you ought to know what's a Cultivator again, for book farming was all a practised with success, and a certain preventive of winter-killing.