ized. Here was the giant spirit which had been raised sleep in Jesus are borne, until the summons of the to sit on the whirlwind and rule the storm, which had, resurrection-torn. They are all quiet, and take no instrumentally, for years decided the fate of nations, note of the strmy scene around them. We ought to and people, and kindred, and tongues, and received feel-as the Israelites, no doubt, sometimes felt in more of the incense of human gratitude, thanksgiving, regard to Joeph's body—that their presence is a silent and praise, than, perhaps, ever before were awarded to rebuke of ou murmurings and dissensions. They, too, mortal. Nor did there fail to mingle with the retro- repose in executation of a Promised Land, where a porspect thrones overturned, dynasties swept away, hopes tion will begiven to them with Abraham, Isaac, and which towered to heaven flung into perdition, curses Jacob; but it will be to sit in glory beside those

The hero, the deliverer, the avenger, the warrior of graves. unmatched wisdom in the hour of difficulty, firmness in the hour of hesitation, and forbearance in the hour being carried before the armies they had commanded, of triumph, stood before us, his head hoar with age, to inspire them with ardour and resolution. Joseph his body feeble, and his voice faint, the solitary wor- was resolved that, when his tongue was silent, his shipper of that God who had so often shielded his lifeless body should continually remind his people head in the day of battle, and through his arm delivered of the Promised Land; that his very skeleton, with the British empire and its countless subjects from in- the dispissionate pleadings of the awful sepulchre, vasion and overthrow. The sight struck us as parti- should day after day, from the uplifted bier, preach

and indistinct, and occasionally stammered a little ere nations and kingdoms. But this much we can do. he could get out a word, but still his voice filled We can preach this same posthumous sermon to our the chapel.

Lord God, and will make mention of thy righteous- but will joyfully follow our never-dying souls to the The Clergyman: Thou, O God, hast taught me the skies.

from my youth up until now: therefore will I tell of thy wondrous works. The Duke: Forsake me not, O God, in mine old age, when I am grey-headed, until I have showed thy

strength unto this generation, and thy power to all them that are yet for to come. Clergyman: Thy rightcousness, O God, is very high: and great things are they that thou hast

done: O God who is like unto Thee? The Duke: O, what great troubles and adversities hast thou showed me! And yet didst thou turn and was negatived by a large majority, members declaring refresh me : yea, and broughtest me from the deep of that it would have a tendency to embarrass their mea-

of the earth again. Clergyman: Thou hast brought me to great honor and comforted me on every side.

The Duke: Blessed be the Lord God, even the God of Israel: which only doeth wondrous things. Clergyman: And blessed be the name of His Majesty forever; and all the earth shall be filled with His Majesty. Amen, Amen.

The Duke: Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.

and ever shall be, world without end. Amen. verses with the clergyman in reading the Psalms for heartless vanities, its corrupting sentiments, do the thoughts of the inspired and royal psalmist present themselves!

The duke was as painstaking in the performance of his duty as ever parish clerk was, and much more so well-known London boot-maker, which we will quote

The rubric was punctiliously observed. At the creed he turned to the communion table, repeated the deal no longe with the delivouent tradesman. 'Close an early season when ploughing and sowing oan be cultivated, as soon in the spring as the season will perwords distinctly and aloud, and all through impressed the spectator with the idea that he was intently engaged in the fulfillment of an important duty of his own.

deal no longe with the delinquent tradesman. Close the shop link instant, Mr. —— has with
mit. Peas being an exceedingly nutritious sort of the majority of farms before about the shop, John, exclaimed Hoby in a tone of feigned without flattering ourselves, whether we be plants of the grain as food for any of the domestic animals, and the grain as food for any of the domestic animals, and the grain as food for any of the month, and an unusually late one when grain as food for any of the shop this instant, Mr. —— has with
ranged in the fulfillment of an important duty of his own. "We beseech thee to hear us, good Lord." And at the commandments, "Incline our hearts to keep this law." was thus repeated on each occasion.

The lessens for the morning were, Genesis ix., and

The sermon was remarkable, on Exodus, chap. xxiii., 2. It briefly but strongly showed the dangers part of the writer and preacher, dealt some strokes which the duke must have felt.

The quantity of seed required per acre is, of your correspondent's letter, plant that the that of the venerable place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which, in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which in a correct rotation, each of the difference to the place in which is a correct rotation. which the duke must have felt.

Day.	Date				1st Lesson		2d Lesson.	
G	Aprll	8.		M,	Exod.		Romans 6 Acts 2 v 25	
M	"	9.	EASTER MONDAY.	{ M, ⟨E,	"		Matt. 28. Acts 3.	
T	"	10,	EASTER TUESDAY.	{ M.	16		Lu.24tovl: 1 Cor. 15.	
w	"	11,		{ M.	1 Sam	.25, 26.	Acts 8. Heb. 13.	
T		12,	And the second first in	{ M, E,	The state of the s	27, 28,	Acts 9. James 1.	
F	"	13		{M.	**	29. 30.		
S		14.	Wykeham's College at Oxford opened, 1386.	IM.	2 Sam	. 1,	James 3.	
G	"	15.	IST SUNDAY AFT. EASTER.			22	Acts 12. James 4.	

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, APRIL 5, 1849.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Contact with Sin.
The Duke at the Chapel Royal.

THE REMOVAL OF JOSEPH'S BODY-AN EASTER THEME.

died, made mention of the departing of the children undeviating adherence to principle and truth. of Israel, and gave commandment concerning his bones." Though he died in prosperity and honour, and saw his kindred peacefully enjoying the friendship of the strange people amongst whom they dwelt, he knew it would not always be so. "He had taith in that President Taylor and his Cabinet have decided the promises of God concerning a better inheritance, "that every officer of the Army and Navy, and every

It was very far, we can believe, from Joseph's mind to make arrangements for an imposing funeral; but, had this been his ambition, could be have devised any

funeral rites more affecting and sublime? "Through what a land of poetry and peril was the dead budy of Joseph brought out of Egypt! what painter is there bold enough to grapple with such a subject? A mid all the plagues of Egypt, there stood the coffin, ready to be borne away; in the deep darkness which overshadowed the land, it was not forgotten: the pillar of fire flashed on it by night, and by day it moved slowly behind the pillar of cloud: through the Red Sea it was carried between that high and terrible wall of water, conquered Amalek, it was still there. On the waves of war it was washed to the Promised Land, it followed the

patriarchs, not, like Joseph's body, to lie near their

We have heard of the bodies of great generals yesterday:to them a sermon upon the text of God's unfailing On our entrance, the Psalms for the day were being promises and incorruptible truth. We cannot expect read. The duke took alternate verses with the cler-that our humble graves will, in like manner, utter engyman. He spoke with an utterance that was thick couragenent and point out the road to heaven, to friends and families. We can make our lowly tombs Although my friend and I habitually answered the to be to them treasuries of holy thoughts, and memoresponses, here we felt that it would be more edifying rials of heaven. Thus being dead we shall yet speak that we should be silent worshippers. It struck us to those whom we most love, and many who are near both that the Psalm was particularly appropriate. After our entrance it ran and was read thus:—

and dear to us, will bless the day on which we were born, and will not be satisfied with merely joining the The Duke: I will go forth in the strength of the procession which accompanies our bodies to the grave Promised Land of immortal rest-to the Canaan of

THE CLERGY RESERVES.

This much vexed question has been again dragged before the House of Assembly. On the 22d ult. Mr. Morrison moved "that the petition of John Holmes and others, praying the House to use every constitutional means to obtain the repeal of the Imperial Act which disposed of the Clergy Reserves, in order to invest them in the Crown for general purposes, should be referred to a special Committee." sures, and that the question could only be disturbed by action of the Imperial Parliament.

As might have been anticipated, the democratic and sectarian members of the House eagerly embraced the opportunity afforded them of indulging in a series of rancorous tirades against the Church. Mr. Notman in particular, the representative of the Free Kirk party. expressed himself with a bitterness which we have never seen surpassed. He enlarged upon the cherished though somewhat hacknied theme of "the disruption," Clergyman: As it was in the beginning, is now, in the usual self-glorifying strain adopted by this class of schismatics, who take special care on all occasions It was impossible not to feel with peculiar force the to represent themselves as the very salt and marrow importance of that part of the ritual of our Church of Christendom. Crossing the Tweed, the polemical through which the congregation is led to take alternate orator declared that the influence of his platform "was even now extending itself to the great Church of Engthe day. In what remarkable contrast with the har- land." The only proof which the learned gentleman dening circumstances of daily life, its sordid cares, its advanced in support of this assertion, was "the secession of one of the noblest of that Church, the Rev. Baptist Noel," which he was convinced would "produce a revolution in that Church ! !" Such contemptible bathos reminds us of an anecdote of Hoby, the than many of the fraternity whom I have happened for the benefit of the Free Kirk legislator: "A pert cuted to his mind, declared in a huff that he would the field usually commence. It may be considered and barley, or in case of neither of those crops being gaged in the fulfilment of an important duty of his own. drawn his custom, and I am ruined." Mr. Notman, not till after the 20th. emphasis in the Litany was strong and marked. we presume, can himself make the application of our

several liberal speakers through the mazes of their in the various kinds of crops, regard is to be had to the misrepresentations and reckless assertions. Nothing particular description of those which have previously in the shape of fact or argument was advanced which been taken from each field, and also those designed has not been met and refuted a hundred times over; to be subsequently sown, in order to establish a proper indeed, the whole debate was got up purely for effect. system of rotation, and to have each year a due proconnected with too great subserviency to the popular While the sectarian orators professed to deplore the portion of the different kinds of produce. In what excitement prevailing throughout the Province upon remarks we shall make we shall have reference to the wheat. The quantity of seed required per acre is, which did not burn so actively as they desired.

We regret to say that the Conservative members did not demean themselves, on this occasion, as they will possibly admit of the use of the teams and impleorght to have done. Generally speaking they mani- ments upon it. This crop cannot be sown too early: usual acumen, availed himself of the advantage thus afforded him: alluding to the speech of Mr. Wilson he observed,-"The Hon. Member for London had spoken, and very justly, of the obligation which the country would be under to any statesman who, taking that remark amount? Did it not admit that even in the estimation of the Hon. Member for London, himself, this was not a settled question?"

Earnestly do we trust that we may never again have occasion to animadvert in a similar manner upon the lukewarmness (to use no stronger term,) of the representatives of the loyal constituencies of Canada West. This is not the season for halting between two opinions, or showing a wavering pusillanimous spirit. The enemy are concentrated and unflagging in first introduced, gave great promise of being very pro-"By faith," saith the Apostle, "Joseph, when he their attempts, and can only be resisted by a firm and ductive, yielding heavy crops, straw medium length,

DISCOURAGEMENT TO DUELLING.

With much gratification we learn from the Calendar the promises of God concerning a better inheritance, which should be given to his people when Egypt had become cruel and oppressive. Doubtless the grateful prince, to whom Joseph had been so honest and wise a minister, would have bestowed a costly sepulchre to his mortal remains. But Joseph did not desire this. Worldly ambition, indeed, could have coveted no higher distinction; but faith directed the wished his body to be conveyed: there he would have it repose in the heritage given by God himself, beside the ashes of his faithers.

Like one earth, and gynam, wan nevery man connected with the civil service of the Government, shall be removed-from office if he engage in a duel, and that a black Sea Wheat: this variety is in demand when ment, shall be removed-from office if he engage in a duel, and that a soil naturally rich in line, bone earth, and gynam, ment, shall be removed-from office if he engage in a duel, and that a subject to rust, and will admit; consequently, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not much subject to rust, and will admit; consequently, the fly is until the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not much subject to rust, and will admit; consequently, but not is said to have remarked that the had served forty years in the army without engaging in a duel, and that a black guard who would insult a gentleman, was not work the ordinary the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not wheat the fly is prevalent, being early in maturing, and not will admit; consequently.

Black Sea Wheat: this visite to the fl disgraced a Christian community.

The Calendar likewise informs us that the President has taken a pew in the Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Pyne.

THE FERRAR FAMILY.

pleted in four chapters, which we intend to publish in the nature of the soil, or from the influence of the the first of June, a succession of green tares, in the four consecutive numbers. Had the merits of the winters, or to sow after fallow crops which could not best order for feeding, that is, when in flower or with composition been merely above mediocrity, we should be got off the ground in time for sowing autumn wheat. the pods formed, may be obtained for several months, have felt disposed to give it a place in our columns. have felt disposed to give it a place in our columns, which, when it had passed, rolled back, and became the grave of the haughty Egyptians. Through storm and battle, and the perils of the wilderness, and the thunder with more interest than those which are selected. But the tale has been written with considerable But the tale has been written with considerable But the tale has been written with considerable back, and became the bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being say from June till September. If there are more than bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being say from June till September. If there are more than bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being sown.

But the tale has been written with considerable back, and became the for we are aware that original articles are always read bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being sown.

But the tale has been written with considerable back, and the quantity of seed used to the acre is about two bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being sown.

But the tale has been written with considerable back, and became the for we are aware that original articles are always read bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being sown.

But the tale has been written with considerable back, and the quantity of seed used to the acre is about two bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being sown.

But the tale has been written with considerable back, and the quantity of seed used to the acre is about two bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being sown.

But the tale has been written with considerable back, and the quantity of seed used to the acre is about two bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being sown.

But the tale has been written with considerable back, and the quantity of seed used to the acre is about two bushels,—it should be brined and limed before being sown.

But the tale has been written with considerable back, and the quantity of seed used to the acre is about two bushels,—it should be brined man borne. When Moses held up his wearied arm, and ability, though—as our readers will perceive by some wheat, and in the rotation may succeed the same deof the following chapters-not with equal ability scription of crops. Where no spring wheat is sown, ground after them may be ploughed two or three times, war it was washed to the Promised Land, it followed the Ark of God when Jordan was divided, and was at last throughout. This inequality, of course, is frequently barley should generally be sown the first crop, but the Ark of God when Jordan was divided, and was at last buried in the field of Shechem, in the ground which Jacob had long before purchased of the sons of Hamor."

| Ark of God when Jordan was divided, and was at last found in the very best compositions. The circum-sex time for sowing depends much on the season and the state of the land. As good a general rule as are allowed to go to seed, the land will be very much

before our imagination, and, as it were, seen, felt, real-We will probably return to this subject, when the well prepared, and thoroughly pulverized by ploughing publication of the tale has been completed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE.

Baldwin was to introduce on Tuesday last, a bill for each head, into six-rowed, four-rowed, and two-rowed the "improvement" (as the ministerial journal terms or flat barley. There are also other kinds, in which it) of King's College.

NEW ZEALAND. The following is from the Christian Guardian of

"CREDITABLE.-The Weslevan Missionaries have se the example of establishing a college and seminary at New Zealand."

With this compare the following from Annals of the Diocese of New Zealand :-

"The Bishop of New Zealand, soon after his arrival in his Diocese (May 1842), commenced a Collegiate Institution at the Waimate, for the training of candidates for Holy Orders, Catechists, and Schoolmasters, comprising also elementary schools for the children of natives and British settlers."

REV. H. J. GRASETT, M. A. Rector, REV. R. MITCHELL, A. B., Assistant Minister. Service on this day at 11 A. M.

n this day at 11 A. M.
Good Friday at 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Saturday at 11 A. M.
Sunday, Easter Day, 11 A. M. & 3½ P.M.
Monday and Tuesday, at 11 A. M. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

REV. J. G. D. McKenzie, Incumbent. Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M.
Sunday, Easter Day, 11 A. M. and 4 P M.

TRINITY CHURCH, KING STREET. REV. W. H. RIPLEY, B. A., Incumbent. Service on Good Friday at 11 A M. and 6½ P. M. "Sunday, Easter Day, at 11 A. M. and 6½ P. M. ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. REV. STEPHEN LETT, LL.D., Incumbent,

Service on this day at 7 P. M. Good Friday, 11 A. M. Sunday, Easter Day, 8 A. M., 11 A.M., and 7 P. M. Monday, 11 A. M. Tuesday, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, YONGE ST. REV. H. SCADDING, M. A., Incumbent. REV. W. STENNETT, M. A., Assistant Minister. Service on Good Friday at 11 A. M.

The Holy Communion will be administered in all the Churches on Easter Day. At St. George's Church there will also be a Communion at 8 A. M. We have arranged the Churches in this list in the order

Sunday, Easter Day, at 11 A.M. & 61 P.M.

AGRICULTURE. HINTS FOR APRIL.

in which they were built.

The earlier part of April is the time at which, in this portion of Western Canada, spring operations in

tory.

It would be an unprofitable task to follow the be lost in getting the spring crops sown. In putting

Spring Wheat should be sown as soon as the land fested a want of moral courage in dealing with the the plumpness of the grain, and the chance of its esmatter, which we were hardly prepared for. The caping rust, depend very much upon this circumstance. ground they should have taken was simple and ob- The ground should have been ploughed in autumn, in vious, viz., that the disposal of the Clergy Reserves ridges (if on clay, or heavy loaming soils,) of three or autumn, and is in a finely pulverized state. The coridges (if on clay, or heavy loaming soils,) of three or four yards in breadth, and the furrows opened out to let off the surface water. It may then be sown in spring without any further preparation, except being gone over with a sharp harrow. If the land has not been ploughed in autumn, it must be done now with-been ploughed in autumn, it must be done now with-out loss of time, if a good crop is to be expected.—Spring wheat should be sown after potatoes, Indian corn, turnips, peas, vetches, or other fallow crop, with which the ground has been well manured and culti-vated; or it may be sown on land which has been a naked fallow. was a settled question, and could not legitimately be four yards in breadth, and the furrows opened out to made a subject of Parliamentary discussion. This let off the surface water. It may then be sown in position, if not absolutely shunned, was yet so feebly spring without any further preparation, except being ribbed with a light, one-horse ribbing plough. Being maintained as to give an apparent plausibility to the gone over with a sharp harrow. If the land has not still open to legislate upon. Mr. Baldwin, with his out loss of time, if a good crop is to be expected.— single passage of a good harrow. When peas are well vated; or it may be sown on land which has been state as if it had been a naked fallow. summer fallowed the preceding year, and not sown with autumn wheat. It will generally be expedient tion in some cases, requiring for their support, princiable really and finally to settle it. But to what did to provide for the next step in the rotation, by sowing pally, the salts of potash and lime, while wheat requires clover and grass seeds with the spring wheat. The silica; but peas, at the same time, require a quantity following are a few of the varieties cultivated in Canada:

long, chambers setting considerably apart, straw mode- by a crcp of rate length, rather weak, berry red, long, not very full, thick bran, making flour of fair quality; this is one of

the safest kinds of spring wheat. Tea, or Siberian Spring Wheat: this kind, when very bright yellow, heads long, bald chambers setting more closely than the Italian, chaff red, berry white and quently very smutty, and has gone very much out of

the finest fall wheat. Of its flouring qualities we can field culture would answer in this country? Beans not speak, but should judge it to be superior in that

These are some of the principal varieties, but several others might be mentioned, as, the Egyptian, China, common red bearded, red bald, &c. Spring wheat is principally valuable to sow in portions of the country The Original Tale on our fourth page will be com- which will not produce good fall wheat, either from

\* Our thanks are due to a kind friend for this remarkable will meet, in a great measure, the objection entertained by some serious-minded Christians, very well- the ground is sufficiently dry. There are, however,

In like maner—on the heaving ocean of this world's meaning, but over-apprehensive, we think, against the some seasons in which late sown barley succeeds the and harrowing, in order that the fibres of the roots may penetrate the soil easily in search of food.

The different species of barley are generally distin-The Globe of yesterday states that the Hon. Robt. guished according to the numbers of rows of grains in the corolla separates easily from the seed, leaving it naked like wheat or rye, and are hence called naked the varieties most commonly sown in Canada West.

The six-rowed and four-rowed barleys are it to be unscriptural and contrary to the teaching of our Church, but the manner in which it is supported most the varieties most commonly sown in Canada West.

Barley is most commonly sown in this country after | calculated to deceive. Barley is most commonly sown in this country after fall wheat on summer fallowed land. But as sowing two white crops in succession is objectionable, it would be preferable to have green fallow crops between the rents. This doctrine I state to be unscriptural, and con-

in as finely divided a state in spring as it can well be made, and will seldom be much improved by ploughing of the ordinance really made a child of God. Baptism is British settlers."

CHURCH SERVICES IN THE CITY.

We have to thank our esteemed correspondent "A Churchman" for calling our attention to the importance of a periodical announcement of the Sunday and week-day services in our city Churches. Subjoined is a statement of the arrangements for the Easter season, and it is our intention to continue the list in every number of our journal. Iu order that we may be enabled to do so with the greater accuracy we have to request that intimations of special services be transmitted to us in time for publication.

CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. JAMES.

In ade, and whestedot so whom a carly. If not sown tile a sign and seal of the covenant of grace given by God—to whom? to those who believe in Him, and to their off-spring, for to such St. Peter says, "The promise is unto whom? to those who believe in Him, and to their off-spring, for to such St. Peter says, "In promise is unto the whom? to those who believe in Him, and to their off-spring, for to such St. Peter says, "The promise is unto whom? to those who believe in Him, and to their off-spring, for to such St. Peter says, "In promise is unto whom? to those who believe in Him, and to their off-spring, for to such St. Peter says, "The promise is unto to be ploughed again. Autumn ploughed land, sown without further ploughing in spring, should be well harrowed before being sown. The quantity of seed required per acre is from two to two and a-half bushels: if sown by a drilling-machine a smaller quantity will serve than if sown by hand. If the ground is in a finely pulverized state at the time of sowing, it can and supply the moisture necessary to the germinating of the believer accepts the offer, and the covenant is signed. The promise of God to a believer is, "I will be thy God." The promise of God to a believer is, "I will be thy God." The promise of God to a believer accepts the object of the believer accepts the object of the believer accepts the object. The promise of God to a believer is, "I will be thy God." The promise of God to again, if the barley is sown early. If not sown til a sign and seal of the covenant of grace given by Godwhen the soil had not received a single shower from the day in which it was sown to that in which it was cut,

The depth at which the seed should be deposited depends, to a certain extent, on the season and on the not the proper requisites is not born again, so in the case of the children of unbelievers, they cannot be said to re-covered, and will tiller vigorously in good mellow soils, but if sown at a later period, and in an extremely dry time, it requires to be covered at a somewhat greater depth, in order to be within the reach of sufficient moisture to cause it to germinate. If sown on heavy clay land, and in a rough state, the seed will be irregularly deposited, and much of it will not grow at all: that covered at the greatest depth will have difficulty in germinating, on account of the air not having sufficient access to it, and the first shoots not being able not brought to God, except in the outward ceremony. The service of our Church is wholly a service of faith, it is intended for believers, for them its language is most dry season takes place, that nearest the surface cannot dry season takes place, that nearest the surface cannot germinate for want of moisture. A depth of about an inch and a-half will generally be the most adapted to enable the seed to vegetate freely, and to give the enable the seed to vegetate freely, and to give the roots a strong hold of the soil. By using a drilling-machine the seed can be deposited at any required

After sowing barley it is of service to drive a light roller over it, across the lands, to press the earth on the seed, and crush any remaining lumps. When the plants are two or three inches above ground, and have begun to tiller, another rolling, and sometimes a slight his own fantasy that he knoweth God, loveth him, feareth plants are two or three inches above ground, and have harrowing, to loosen the surface and thin out the plants, where too thick, are very useful. This also will be a suitable time to sow grass seeds, if not done when the barley was harrowed in, or at the first rolling. After this the crop will require no further attention till harvest time, unless some weeds, such as wild mustard or thistles should make their appearance, and require to

be eradicated. Peas may be sown immediately after spring wheat cultivation, and are convenient in the rotation occasionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. There
sionally to precede or follow a white crop. are a great many varieties known: those principany used for field culture in Canada are the early Frames, second early, common white pea, the grey field pea, Prussian Blue, Marrowfat, &c. On rich, strong land, the short haulmed varieties, as the early Frames and second earlies, are generally most productive, and come off in time to allow the ground to be well prepared for

three bushels per acre. Peas may be sown as a fallow crop, after any of the white crops, or on sward land intended for fall wheat. They are an extremely difficult sort of seed to cover with the harrow, when sown broadcast in the ordinary manner, especially if the ground has been ploughed in

Peas are a proper crop to precede wheat in a rotaof the phosphates, equal to the quantity required by wheat. According to Liebig, a soil consisting of four Italian Spring Wheat: white chaff, bearded, heads | Hessian acres, has removed from it of the phosphates

Peas. Wheat. Rye. Artichokes. Turnips. Ibs. 117 112.43 77.05 122 37.84 Consequently, as the quantity of phosphates required by wheat, though small, is absolutely essential, and as peas appropriate a considerable quantity they are, in that respect, as affecting wheat when preceding it, an exhausting crop, and the land on which they are sown should therefore be previously manured. Stable plump, producing flour of good quality. Lately, either or barn-yard manure will answer the purpose, espefrom careless cultivation or some other cause, this variety has not succeeded so well as at first, being fre- on grain. One or two bushels of gypsum, per acre, after the peas are up, will materially promote their growth. Like other leguminous plants, peas require

require good strong land, and to be sown early.

Tares .- Every farmer should sow an acre or two of tares, or vetches, to serve as a soiling crop during the hot months in summer, when the pastures are bare. Tares succeed best in a heavy, deep soil, well pulverized, and liberally manured. By sowing them at intervals of a week or two, from the commencement of spring till The quantity of seed used to the acre is about two say from June till September. If there are more than commands a high price. If cut green, for feeding, the

( To be concluded in our next.)

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church eriodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

To the Editor of the Church.

REV. SIR.—In offering a few remarks upon a letter which appeared in the last number of *The Church* on the subject of Baptism, I would at once state my conviction in the honesty of the writer, while I endeatour to point out the dishonesty of the statements therein contained; for not only do I believe the doctrine brought forward in it to be upperputated and contrary to the teaching of our

wheat and barley, and sow clover seed with the latter the clover in turn to be followed by wheat without a long fallow.

If the ground has been well ploughed in autumn into ridges, and carefully drained, it will generally be have "a certain similitude of those things whereof they are sacraments; and of this similitude they do for the most part receive the name of the self-same thing they signify." Now, as in the case of the adult, he who has ceive worthily, but rather that the sacrament is abused. In the homily on swearing we read, "By holy promises, with calling the name of God to witness, we be made lively members of Christ when we profess his religion, receiving the sacrament of baptism." But what if this profession is insincere—what if those promises are holicity of the control o profession is insincere—what if those promises are noi-low, can that service be acceptable to that God who is "a Spirit, and requires those who worship Him to wor-ship Him in spirit and in truth?" Surely not. God is indeed a Sovereign, and He may in his mere mercy honour his own ordinance, but that ordinance has no grace in itself, therefore unless the child be brought in faith, it is But still it must not be forgotton that it is upon the promised faith and repentance of the baptized, and if they be not fulfilled it is plain that they have not been partakers of the spiritual and moral change of nature implied. Taken in this light, the language which your correspondent gives from Wesley and Watts is not incorrect, but it is borne out by our homilies, and many other eminent theologians of our Church. Thus in the homily on faith him, and belongeth to him, when in very deed he doth nothing less.....Some, peradventure, fancy in themselves that they belong to God, although they live in sin; and so they come to the Church, and shew themselves as God's dear children. But St. John saith plainly, "If we say that we have any company with God, and walk in darkness, we do lie.....and moreover he saith, hereby we manifestly now the children of God from the children of the devil he that doth not righteously is not the child of God; nor he that hateth his brother." And in the homily following we read, "Faith giveth life to the soul, and they be as much dead to God that lack faith, as they be to the world whose bodies lack souls." "Wherefore," as we are exhorted in the homily concerning the sacrament of the day, "How shall I know that the Holy Ghost is within me?" The doctrine I am combatting would say "because you have been baptised." But what saith the homily, "Forsooth, as the tree is known by its fruit, so is also the Holy

> are there enumerated, and given as a glass whereby we may assure ourselves and not be deceived.
>
> Instead of the name of Wesley in the former paragraphs Compare Beveridge's sermons on baptism, and on the new creature; in them he holds similar language as that of Wesley. In the latter, the xix. sermon in his works, he writes, speaking of a man attending the Church, and even the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, though living without God in the world—"and so he will do all his life unless he be renewed and born again." And a little after he adds, "and it must be confessed, to our shame and sorrow, that the observation, that Christians are generally as bad as other men is not more commonly made than it is have no part or interest in Him..... This is a thing which I heartily wish ye would all take special notice of, and remember as long as ye live. For they who are born and bred where the Gospel is planted, and Christ is often spoken of as the only Saviour of the world, they are apt to expect great things..... But then you must consider, that unless ye be sanctified and made new creatures by Him, so as to walk constantly in newness of life, you are no way concerned in any thing that he hath done and suffered for mankind. For ye are not ingrafted into Him, the true vine, nor made sound members of that body whereof He is the head. And all that are not such, may be confident that the head. And all that are not such, may be confident that they are not in Christ, they are no true Christians whatsoever they may pretend." I have found difficulty in choosing the plainest passages in this sermon, I would that the whole might be transferred to your columns. Sufficient, however, has been given to justify the language of Wesley, as given by your correspondent, and if examined by the light of the xxvii. article of our Church

Ghost." The fruits of the spirit and the deeds of the flesh

to make it perfectly intelligible.

But your correspondent adduces Baxter as being on his side. If he mean thereby that Baxter held that regeneration invariably took place in baptism he is surely mista-ken, for in Baxter's Reformed Pastor, a work which should be in the hands of every Clergyman, he writes, I cap.—
"Alas, it is the common danger and calamity of the Church, to have unregenerate and inexperienced Pastors,

tismal Regeneration as taught by our Church, and I would state it to be in the language of our xxxvii. Article, that baptism is not only a sign of profession, and mark of difference or heads of the state of the st ence, whereby Christian men are discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of regeneration or new birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive baptism rightly are grafted into the Church; the promises of forgiveness of sin, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed and sealed. Faith is confirmed, and grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God. The baptism of young children is in any wise to be retained in the Church, as most agreeable with the institution of Christ." That the Prelates referred to hold the same, contrary to the doctrine propounded by your correspondent might easily be shewn. ence, whereby Christian men are discerned from others that propounded by your correspondent might easily be shewn. This if called upon I will be ready to do, but already this communication has extended beyond the limits proposed, which I trust my zeal for the sacredness of the

Lord's ordinances will excuse. March 26, 1849.

tion of the Streetsville Plank Road to the town of Guelph. The importance of connecting the town of Guelph with the town of York, was felt by the Canada Company when its affairs were under the direction of the late celebrated.
Mr. Galt, and no less than three lines were run for the
purpose of carrying out the above object. However, partly owing to the removal of Mr. Galt, partly to the contest among the inhabitants on the three rival lines and partly to the fear that in the then new state of the country, it would not be a sufficiently profitable invest-ment, the matter fell through; and nothing more was done, that I am aware of, than to cut out and establish the road from the village of Norval to the village of GeorgeI subjoint of the or notice safford "Neve

Publicity an

It is proposed now to continue the planking from Harris's corner—two miles above Streetsville, on the cross road—between ten and eleven to the township line between Toronto and Trafalgar, and thence straight up between Toronto and Trafalgar, and thence straight the to the village of Norval, then to follow what is called the Guelph road, to Georgetown, from there to Acton, in all 23 miles, and then by the most approved route to the town of Guelph, which is some fifteen miles further.

It is scarcely necessary to say anything in favour of this route, as it presents no natural or engineering difficulties, and is therefore quite practicable; and it passes through some of the most wealthy grain-growing districts in the Provinces and by many of the version of the most wealthy grain-growing districts. in the Province; and by many of the most extensive flouring establishments on the Credit and its tributaries; nd also through some of the most flourishing villages in this part of the country. And what will greatly add to the facility of constructing the road, there is abundance of pine, and there are numerous saw-mills, from which

of pine, and there are numerous saw-mills, from which any quantity of plank can be supplied.

The advantages of a good road to the frontier, to the Farmer, Merchant, and Miller, are so obvious, that this point need not be argued, as all must be aware of it, and also of the loss which is at present sustained, and which will be constantly increasing until the road is completed. And knowing that there is abundance of means and sufficient enterprise, if it were roused and concentrated upon this object, to carry it through at an early date, I take this method of calling upon all those who know what is for their own interest, to unite at once in decided and energetic efforts for its accomplishment.

I have the honour to, be, Rev. and dear sir,

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM GOODERHAM.

Norval, 23d March, 1849.

Norval, 23d March, 1849.

To the Editor of The Church.

SIR,—I have read with attention and much gratification the proceedings of the Meeting of the St. George's Parochial Committee of the Church Society. The perusal of the well considered observations and proceedings of the well considered observations and pointed remarks of several of the gentlemen who addressed the meeting, cannot fail to awaken serious reflections in the mind of every sincere well-wisher of the Church; particularly, if he duly weighs the subject in the light, in which the apposite and eloquent remarks of Mr. Cooper have placed it. "True,"—says Mr. Cooper—"the support of the civil power is withdrawn from us here," to which I would

add, that could the Church withdraw her support from the civil power, from the day she did so, England might date the dissolution and fall of the British Empire.

The object of this letter however, is to enquire how it happens that this living tree, the Church Society, exhibits so many decayed or dying branches; for I infer from so many decayed or dying branches; for I infer from the remarks of several of the gentlemen, who spoke at the meeting, that faith without works among the members, applies to the Churchmen of other places as well as to those of this neighbourhood. This ought not to be the case, and altho' much blame is deservedly thrown upon the laity, for their backwardness and inattention to the wants of the Church, does not some of the fault lay with the clergy? Are they not too often ant to dietate rather the clergy? Are they not too often apt to dictate rather than to persuade? I do not mean from the pulpit, but

in their intercourse with the members of the congrega-tions? Do they use proper exertions? And if this be not the case, I would humbly ask, how it comes that in so many parts of the Country, so many members of the Church lie scattered, if I may use the expression, like fallen trees, yielding no fruit? fallen trees, yielding no fruit?

Mr. Cooper tells us, that there are in the Province, perhaps one hundred clergymen now supported without a single charge upon their congregations. This probably has some tendency to make many members indifferent about contributing towards the support of their clergyman; particularly, as I have known to be the case, should the clergyman make it very apparent to the members of his congregation, that he is independent of them. I am no advocate for voluntaryism, or for making the clergyman dependent on the caprices of his congregation for support, but consider that it would advance the interests of the Church were the members generally required to contri-

Church were the members generally required to contribute for the support of Clergymen, and this I conceive might be done with propriety thro' the instrumentality of One disadvantage which Clergymen labor under, I have often thought is that they have not the benefit of advice to guide them, like their hearers. Privileged by their high calling to proclaim the terms of salvation, to probe men's sours, to incurcate the during of cligion and morality, they too often entertain a contempt for worldly affairs, and in correct research. and in some respects seem to consider that the end justifies the means. Their weekly exhortations, I trust benefit many, but it is not so apparent that they themselves practice up to what they preach. Else how is it, that the mbers of the Church in Canada, are so lamentably defficient in their first duty, and the chief evidence of

The members of the Church in Canada, as well as in England, are generally speaking the most wealthy portion of the Community; for the doctrines of the Church promote industry, and industry leads to wealth. Then why, I would ask, is the Church of Canada so poorly supported by her sons? One reason, I think, is that in many instances Charakara and by her sons? One reason, I think, is that in many stances Churchmen are not properly appealed to, and impressed with a belief that too much is expected from them, they do too little. Speaking of the zeal of other christians in contributing to erect Knox's College, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Toronto, Mr. Hagarty remarks that "Every man, woman and child lent either money or labour; they applied again and again till they obtained aid from the needlest." True, but who is it that set all these men women and children in motion? that set all these men, women and children in motion? The Priesthood or Ministers assuredly, and the Clergy men of the Church in Canada must acquire the same influence with their flocks, if they desire the same success.

fluence with their flocks, if they desire the same success. The beautiful service of the Church, when performed in the blessed spirit of the holy men, who compiled it, cannot fail to inspire all who join in it, with a desire to aid in supporting the Church; but when, as is too often the case, the officiating Clergyman performs his duty in a listless, inattentive manner as if in contempt of the understanding and intelligence of his congregation, and when his outward demeanor corresponds with his official performance, men are apt to consider that this man's religion is vain and cannot be persuaded that such a Clergyman is vain and cannot be persuaded that such a Clergyman is an ambassador of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and the interests of the Church will suffer in

consequence.

The Clergymen of the Church I do not hesitate to say, are superior to any other body of ecclesiastics in learning, respectability and in genuine piety; but that many of them are deficient in those qualities which are essentially necessary to engage the cordial co-operation of the lait cannot be denied. These remarks which proceed from desire to see the Church increase and flourish will not give offence to any Clergyman, who zealously and efficiently performs the duties of his high calling. To such as do not they are offered with the sincere desire, that they may mend their ways.

they may mend their ways.

Before I conclude I will add Mr. Cooper has well said that the people of this Province are more able to contribute than are the people of England, and this fact shews that there must be a lack of proper exertions somewhere. There is scarcely a member of the Church in Canada, there is scarcely a member of the Church in Canada, there must be a lack of proper exterious sometimes. There is scarcely a member of the Church in Canada, who is not able to contribute at least 5s, a year without inconvenience. The members of the Church in C. W. I assume to be 200,000 in round numbers, out of whom I would count 40,000 contributors, in the following propertions. 20,000 at 5s, 10,000 at 10s, 5,000 at 25s, and 5000 at 50s, this would give a total of £28,750 for the support of Clergymen, and afford stipends, say to 100 at £200 per annum: and 50 at £150. This I do not consider an extravagant estimate, and all that is required to realize the sum I have named, is the cordial co-operation of the Clergy and laity, so as to establish and keep alive of the Clergy and laity, so as to establish and keep alive effective Parochial Committees of the Church Society.

In order to the efficient working of the Church Society. In order to the efficient working of the Society it is essen-In order to the efficient working of the Society it is essential not only at Toronto, but in every part of the country, that the most zealous and active members of the Church be drawn together by the Clergymen of the respective localities to form Committees and to concert measures for the interest of the Institution. By this means people will be led to take an interest in the affairs of the Church, but if as is too much the case at present most are named. but if as is too much the case at present, men are namet and depended upon to carry out the objects of the society not on account of their steady and consistent conduct as Churchmen, but because they happen to be conspicuous

in some other way, then the Society will pine away and its interests be neglected.

I could extend these remarks, but shall conclude, merely adding that if they are taken. adding, that if they are taken in the spirit in which they are offered, some improvement may be effected in the languid state of Church affairs, particularly in some of the Rural Parishes.

ONE OF THE LAITY

St. Thomas, 28th March, 1849.

To the Editor of The Church. REV. AND DEAR SIR,—For some years past I have observed in several of the New York Papers, notices in the performance of Church services in the churches that city. If not infringing too much on your valuable columns, it would be very satisfactory.

columns, it would be very satisfactory to earnest Chris-To the Editor of the Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to draw your attention,—and through you, the attention of all who are interested in its construction,—to the projected continuation.—to the projected continuation of the Churche interested in its construction,—to the projected continuation.