



be deposited. Going again in the same direction he first started, he will put his horse in the furrow, and it is evident that his plough has been properly set, it will naturally enter the ground just 30 inches from the point at which it first entered, and will lay the soil raised by the plough up against that raised from the bottom of the first furrow, thus forming the first ridgelet.

The other drills are formed in the same manner. There are other ways of accomplishing the same end, but it is believed that the one just attempted to be described is the easiest for a beginner. Where a double mould-board or dull plough is used, these drills can be formed in one-half the time, and by a single instead of a double operation of the plough; but I have only seen two good ones in the country, and they were imported.

Having thus formed the drills, the manure is to be brought out and carefully deposited in the bottoms of each, and then the drills split with the plough, so as to make the crown of the new ridgelet where the hollow was before. A little trouble may be here occasioned by one of the horses having to walk on the top of the drill, but with any ordinary horse patience and kindness will soon overcome the difficulty. Of course, where the land has been manured broadcast, this last operation of splitting the drills and covering the manure is not wanted.

Where parties have turnip sowing machines they now proceed to sow them, depositing the seed on the tops of the drills immediately over the manure. As in these machines there is one roller in front followed by a coulter, and another roller in the rear, the whole operation of rolling and sowing is completed at once. But as the object of this communication is to assist those who have not been in the habit of cultivating turnips, and may wish to make a trial, I will describe the method I have adopted, having never yet gone to the expense of getting a drill barrow, or incurring the obligation arising from borrowing. My practice has been, immediately on the completion of the drills to pass the common roller over the land; lengthwise of the ridges, of course. Then a man passes along with any instrument which will make a little furrow or mark exactly in the middle of the ridgelet and about an inch deep. Another man follows with tin forks, attached to a short handle, having a place in the top for filling in the seed, and a few holes (6 or 8) on the lower side, each of which is just large enough to permit the escape of one seed at a time. With this, the sower passes along in the hollow of the drills, and by a continual shaking of the fork, deposits the seed as fast as he can walk, and about as fast as 2 or even 3 men can make the small furrow for its reception. Three tolerably smart men may thus sow from 3 to 4 acres a-day. The common roller is then again passed along the drills for the purpose of covering in the seed, and this completes the process of sowing. I have never found that this double rolling compressed the drills too much, where the land was not wet. The drills are the better of being rather flat.

At a distance of 100 yards from the centre of the furrow, by 14 inch or so through at the centre. Two or three shillings will pay for it, and it will last as long as any man will want to use it.

(To be continued.)

A letter from France, to the Edinburgh Witness says: It is probable that in France the new constitution will sanction the principle of the separation of Church and State, and perhaps also apply it. Some of the members of the Provisional Government are ardent partisans of the doctrine. Lamartine, in particular, leaves no doubt on this subject. It is true this question has not been debated by the press, and that the Provisional Government has not promised it in an explicit manner. Nevertheless, one may learn from some phrases which have appeared in its proclamations what its wishes are. In the last and most important one which it addressed to the French people, on the subject of the election, you will find these words, "Religion enjoys freedom, without inequality and without privilege." The words of the Provisional Government, in many places, show that Rome will not gain anything by the Revolution, unless, perhaps, as respects the article instruction. The Protestants of France find themselves in the presence of a crisis, which is one of the most grave, perhaps, also one of the most blessed. At all events, they are about to be placed in a state of liberty which they have never known before.

POVERTY OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—General de Chabannes, Aid-de-Camp of Louis Philippe, has addressed a letter to the Journal des Debats, denying that his ex-Majesty had purchased an estate in England. "So far from being able to make such an acquisition," says the General, "Louis Philippe lives in the greatest distress at Claremont, under the hospitable roof of King Leopold."

THE REV. MR. MATHEW.—THE PEACE OF THE COUNTRY.—Dr. Mathew, a temperance enthusiast, is in the city, requesting an address from him to the Irish people in these heated times. The following is the reply of the Rev. Mr. Mathew:—"My dear Doctor:—It is unnecessary for me to lose the proclamation you advise. My sentiments are sufficiently known, and I have done more, not that successfully, for the peace and quiet of Ireland than any other living man. If Majesty's ministers especially the Irish government, have the strongest proof of this assertion. The calm and sobriety that prevailed in the wretched country on St. Patrick's day, notwithstanding the shouts of the dissipated, bore the strongest testimony to the blessed results of my labours. The police reports demonstrate the almost incredible decrease of complaints for drunkenness on the ever-memorable day. The most Rev. Dr. Hale must be convinced that the temperance movement is not only a matter of vital utility for the people, but also an affectionately, Theobald Mathew."

ANTI-STATE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—A most important meeting of the British Anti-State Church Association was lately held in London. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A Kingsley, Esq. has been holding public meetings in London in behalf of this Association. Meetings were also held in a large part of the towns of the country. It is very evident that the Association was never doing more rapid progress than at the present time.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITIES.—The Lord Advocate has announced that the Government intend to appoint members of the Established Church to the offices of the University of Glasgow. The University of Edinburgh has also declared that Mr. Mearns, who is at present in the city, is a dangerous individual, that he cannot survive a month or so in the city.

GERMANY.—Germany consists of thirty-seven States, each having a government of its own. The States which have been annexed to Prussia are, however, still retain their nationality. Prussia has a population of 21,331 English miles, and an area of 239,000, or 182 to the square mile.

DR. HANDELL.—On the 26th ult., the Hon. Dr. Handell was consecrated at Lambeth Palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. A protest against Dr. Handell's consecration, by upwards of 1,000 of the clergy, was received at

Lambeth on the 25th, but produced no effect in retarding or interrupting the proceedings. Counter-signatures from 270 members of Oxford convocation, and upwards of 1,200 Clergy, in favour of Dr. Handell, had been procured, and the declarations communicated to the Right Rev. Primate, who received them graciously. To these declarations had also been appended the name of nearly 2,000 of the nobility and gentry, including many members of both Houses of Parliament.

THE COMMERCE.—Messrs. Macpherson & Crane's new steamers, Comber and Lorne, left Liverpool on the 25th, with a cargo equal to 2,500 tons. Her average speed is 12 to 13 miles per hour. The first trip has afforded an excellent opportunity for testing the seaworthiness of the Comber, as she passed up Lake Erie during the great storm of Tuesday week. The Comber's reliable performance has excited the interest of the Government, and the Comber is being purchased by the Government for the purpose of being used for the transport of troops and stores. The Comber is a very admirable vessel for the purpose, and is being purchased by the Government for the purpose of being used for the transport of troops and stores.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 6th May, 1848. His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Geo. B. Hall, of Peterboro, Esq., to be Judge of the Surrogate Court of the District of Colborne, in the place of Y. J. McKee, Esq., deceased. John Eden, Esq., of Gaspé Basin, to be Revenue Inspector for the Revenue District of Gaspé.

His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint the following persons Coroners in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada, in addition to those already appointed in the respectively-named Districts, viz:—

James Dunbar, Esq., District of Newcastle; James Nichol, Esq., District of Bathurst; Geo. Southwick, District of London; Robert Mallan, James Mitchell, and Joseph Clement, Esqrs., District of Gore; Nathaniel Lawson, Jacob Walboth, and John Rich, Esqrs., District of Talbot.

TO PREVENT THE ROT IN POTATOES.—Spread a little slack lime under the seed, and cover the seed about two inches deep; then spread it over the whole surface of the field, to the amount of 100 bushels, slacked lime, to the acre. What is put on the surface may be used, but what is put under the seed must be slacked. I have tried the above for the last three successive years, and have not found one rotten potato where the lime was applied, although my neighbours lost great quantities by the rot the same years, and not only so, but on two of the crops I tried part of the same field with lime, and another part without it, and lost the greatest part of my crop by the rot for want of lime, though the unlimed part of the field was as productive as that part which was limed, yet at the last of November three fourths of the produce was lost by rot.

It is but a trifling additional expense, and the crop will amply repay it. The expense, and future crops will be improved for five or six years afterwards. A farmer writes in the New York Evangelist that the addition of half a pint of lime to each bush increased his crop of potatoes at the rate of 100 bushels to the acre over those that had been planted in a similar soil, and in all respects the application of lime. The writer knows of only two farmers who have applied lime to their potatoes since the rot made its appearance, and they have positively asserted that they had not one rotten potato, though most of their neighbours lost heavily. Mr. Evans, whose opinion in agricultural concerns is entitled to much weight, recommends the use of old mortar, and his authority is sufficient where the mortar can be obtained, but lime can be obtained every where, and ought to be universally applied.

The following have paid 10c for the Evangelical Pioneer, viz:— Colchester, Edward Bee, John Sparks, Sombra, Neil McDonald, Ingersoll, Palliser King, Lobo, A. Cohen, James Stuart. Amies, Duncan McKellar, &c.

NEW AGENT.—Elder Neil McDonald, Sunderland.

THE EVANGELICAL PIONEER

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1848.

SUMMARY.

The recent news from England in so far as we can judge by the meagre outline that has reached us contains nothing of fresh interest. The pitiful exhibition of Chartist brigandage has done but a little to strengthen the hands of government, and to rally all classes in support of order. At the same time the salutary progress of enlightened reform must be secured by the moral force which has been displayed by the middle and even by the bulk of the lower classes. Preliminary steps have been taken for a complete organization of reformers, in the front of which appear the names of Hume, Cobden, Bright, T. Wilson, and men of that stamp. At a meeting at the Free-Trade Club it was resolved that "a more cordial understanding and co-operation are urgently required among such members of Parliament as are favourable to the extension of the suffrage, an equitable arrangement of taxation, and the general advance of reform principles in Great Britain and Ireland; that Joseph Hume, M. P. be Chairman; R. Cobden, M. P. be Deputy Chairman; and that Sir Joshua Walsley, M. P. be Honorary Secretary."

A bill for the security of the crown and government, which was introduced by Sir George Grey, amidst great applause, has been carried through the House of Commons with large majorities. It provides that any person desisting to depose the Queen or her heirs; to levy war against her; or attempt to force her to change her counsels; to constrain or overawe Parliament; and who shall express such device by writing, publishing, public address, or any overt act—shall be guilty of felony, and liable to transportation for life.

IRELAND.—The state of affairs in this unhappy country requires no comment. The heart shrank from the contemplation, not so much in fear as in horror. The cup of suffering is filling up and

the issue is lost in a dark cloud that covers all the future.

THE CONTINENT.—It has been the fashion with certain jealous advocates of everything wearing the name of liberty, to describe those who have looked beyond the outside promise of the European movements, as croaking politicians. That there was too much ground for apprehension the recent arrival must satisfy the most sanguine republican. Berlin agitated—Poland in insurrection—trade utterly prostrated—Germany in anarchy—France in confusion; plots to assassinate the leaders. These are ominous expressions, and who shall say what scenes are about to be enacted, if they are not now enacting while we write? O, happy he who can enter his chamber and shut the door till the storm passes over.

THE JUSTICE.—Amongst other instructive indications of the state of popular feeling, the expulsion of the Jesuits from Rome, Sicily, Vienna, &c. cannot be overlooked. The Pope has reluctantly dismissed them from Rome, not because he disliked their presence or disdained their services, but because he feared the people. At Naples also, it was intimated to the chief of the order that their departure was essential to the peace of the city. It is a question which will be asked, not without apprehension, where will these dangerous men hide themselves? In all probability, under the cover of civil employments, they will for the most part continue to haunt the Papal countries of Europe, though this continent will probably receive a liberal share in the new distribution of forces.

WAR.—The preparations for war are advancing everywhere, and with increasing energy. In France, warlike preparations are making on a large scale, both in naval and military forces. At various points, opposing elements are clashing, and the skirmishes which too probably precedes the general notice are frequent. It is impossible as yet to foresee what will be the ultimate arrangement of parties on the great battle-field, but there will be some strange conjunctions. England is without entanglement, and thus far is wisely neutral.

THE UNITED STATES.—Every mail seems to render the prospects of the treaty of peace more doubtful. It is alleged by the opponents of the President, that he, and his party have no intention that a peace should be settled before the Presidential election, next fall. The course of enquiry continues to throw additional light upon the littleness, selfishness, and folly of the great captains, and promises to wield considerable influence in undoing the charm of military glory. It is about to adjourn from Mexico to the United States, where, it is to be hoped, it may continue its philanthropic labours, showing up the heroes in their true characters, and giving the people of the United States to see before what idols they were preparing to cast themselves down.

The affairs of Yucatan have been brought before Congress by President Polk, and the earnest call for succor by the white inhabitants, occasions some embarrassment of the President. The President in his message, seems to recommend that the naval and military force that can be

A recommendation which is severely censured by some members of the Senate. No action has been taken on the message. The following is the latest from Yucatan: The Brig Vancouver, Capt. Switzer, arrived on Monday from Sinaloa, reports much trouble among the Indians. They had taken the town of Cerro, and Merida was daily expected to be attacked. Two Spanish men-of-war were at Merida with ammunition which was landed, but the officers objected to render the inhabitants any further assist ance.

CANADA.—Our neighbours are borrowing a good deal of unnecessary trouble about the condition of Canada, and the probable influence of the commotions of Europe on our social condition. The American Press lays hold with great avidity upon the report of one or two meetings in the Lower Province, in which a few youths from the sporting clubs have spent the sounding fury of the Park meetings in New York. The only thing that has surprised us is, that there were so few of these juvenile enthusiasts. If these commentators on Canadian affairs had the benefit of even a hasty ride through the Province, they would be satisfied that their concern on our behalf is entirely unfeeling. We appeal to any one who has had opportunities of knowing the state of feeling in different countries, whether there is a country on the face of the globe in which there is a more entire contentment with the existing constitution. There is naturally a deep and earnest interest felt in the affairs of Europe; the blood bonds of our population secure that, as well as our political conviction, but the thought has never been awakened in any mind, that these changes could, in the slightest degree affect our own affairs. The bulk of the people are calculating rather, and will be the effects of the revolutions on our commercial interests. In the thought that under

was and rumours of wars the arts of peace may be neglected, the bulk of our population find a new stimulus to their industry, and are preparing to supply Europe with food. All classes are satisfied that for the present our constitution is all that can be desired, and that the present is the most perfect working of our institutions.

It seems to be supposed, that the population of the Lower Province, in so far as it is French origin, must necessarily be deeply moved by the revolution in France. And it may be, that here, and there some young Hotspur dreams aloud his airy enthusiasm. But those who know the habits best will be the most confident to affirm that the Queen has no more loyal subjects than they. There are none who would sooner strike a blow in defence of the existing constitution, than have no other motive, their dread of their aversion of the natives of the States secures that result. They have seen these republicans in a more favourable light, and regard them with suspicion if not dislike. The New York and other American journals had better turn their attention to the liberties of the south. There are hearts there pining for freedom, in whom their sympathy may be availing.

### SCHOOL-HOUSES.

The improvement of school-houses must accompany or precede all other efforts to promote the cause of public education. The health of teacher and pupil—the capacity of application and mental activity—the moral influence of external propriety—and the arrangements that are indispensable to the carrying out of any enlightened plan of education—these, and many other considerations, require that these important buildings should not be overlooked. At present, it seems for the most part as if one consideration alone governed them in the erection of public schools, and that is economy. If there is to be found a little space of ground that is of little or no value—that must be its site, and the cheapest materials must be got together in the cheapest way. And not to speak of the utter neglect of taste, both in design and execution, comfort and health are recklessly or ignorantly sacrificed. It will in many cases be true that the most unlightly and uncomfortable place the scholar ever enters, is just that place all whose associations should be elevating and pleasing. The barroom of the nearest tavern, nay, the accommodations of the nearest prison, are probably more elegant itself, compared with the filthy, uncouthly hovel in which people condemn their innocent children to learn to read and write. What wonder, if the very name of 'school' awakens aversion? There are few of us who cannot remember days and years of great discomfort in which it seemed absolutely impossible for us to apply ourselves with anything like vigor to the studies for which we had the greatest relish. There was an uneasy and fretful stupidity creeping over our minds, which neither the desire of improvement nor the fear of punishment could master. We could not then understand it, but reflection may now satisfy us that it was to be traced to the vilest atmosphere, and the uncomfortable house in which we were immured. There cannot be a doubt that multitudes of lives are sacrificed to the ignorance or stupidity which these buildings display. Both teachers and scholars fall a prey to it; and even when the children are not cut off the seeds of disease are sown which bring misery and inefficiency upon a whole life.

To maintain anything approaching to good government, or to carry out any systematic and thorough plan of training, in one of those pens in which a crowd of children are necessarily crowded together, is beyond the power of the most skilful and efficient teachers, until the evils we point to are remedied. They will not risk life and health, to place themselves in a position in which they can neither respect themselves nor benefit their neighbours. No matter what salary you offer, a good teacher who respects himself, desires to advance his pupils, and has proper views of education, will not consent to shut himself up in a place that, in every respect but freedom of entrance and outgoing, is inferior to any felon's cell.

There can be little doubt that whilst there is culpable carelessness and unparagonable avarice in many cases leading to these results, there are numerous instances in which all that is necessary to secure an abatement of the evils, is to point out the means of remedying them. A recommendation which is severely censured by some members of the Senate. No action has been taken on the message. The following is the latest from Yucatan: The Brig Vancouver, Capt. Switzer, arrived on Monday from Sinaloa, reports much trouble among the Indians. They had taken the town of Cerro, and Merida was daily expected to be attacked. Two Spanish men-of-war were at Merida with ammunition which was landed, but the officers objected to render the inhabitants any further assist ance.

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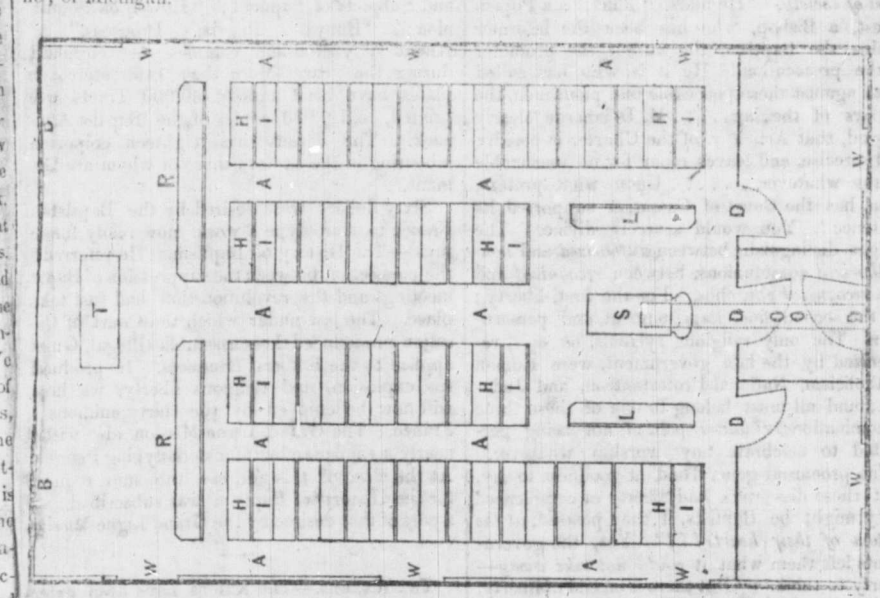
The first thing to be considered about a school-house, is its site. And a little expense, once for all, should not be spared to obtain a dry airy situation, with ample space for yards, and, if possible, for play-grounds. The size of the room ought not to be stunted; health, comfort, and the maintenance of good order require that the scholars should not be crowded. The size also has an important bearing on the heating and ventilation of the apartment, to which we shall devote attention in a separate article. For the present we confine our remarks to the construction and internal arrangements.

Upon the imperfection of ordinary school-houses in these respects, it is not necessary to enlarge. It is difficult to imagine the views of those who designed them. Their slovenliness and extreme inconvenience could not be exceeded. At the same time, there are some instances in which a little more regard has been paid to neatness, but in which the building is spoiled for a school, from being intended to serve for all the public meetings of the neighbourhood. In remote situations this will long stand in the way of any material improvement. The seats must be kept moderate, and made of unsuitable height, and the desks for writing must be placed as much out of the way as possible, in order that the parents may be accommodated on occasion, as well as the children. But there can be no excuse for perpetuating in our villages, those arrangements which were adopted in back settlements, in consequence of the want of meeting-houses and halls.

A glance into one of these school-houses will satisfy any man how much is sacrificed by their misarrangements. The children are seated, so that their faces towards the walls, some towards the centre of the house; in order to reach or change a place a boy or a girl must clamber over half a dozen benches. The younger children particularly must climb up on a bench which was intended for their fathers. And everything about it promotes confusion, discomfort, and insubordination.

Mr. Emerson, in his remarks on this subject in his valuable manual "The School and the Schoolmaster," suggests that the room should always be large enough to allow every pupil to sit comfortably, to read without being incommoded or incommoding others, and to breathe a healthy atmosphere. Each desk should contain all the books, &c. of the pupil. There should be a sufficient unoccupied space for recitation; and where it is possible in large schools there should be separate recitation rooms. He considers that the master's desk and the space for recitation should always be at the north end of the building, and that the entrance, should, if possible, be at the opposite or southern extremity. In the accompanying plan it will be observed that, whilst special reference is had to the maintenance of order and quiet in the school, the social nature of the child is not forgotten; each desk is calculated for the accommodation of two pupils. When in their places, they will all be seated full in view of the teacher, and any one can leave his seat, if necessary, without disturbing any one else. The teacher's table may, if it is thought desirable, be placed at the south end of the room. A black board, there ought to be accommodation for maps, globes, and a library. The desks and seats should vary a little to suit children of different ages, and it is desirable that the younger children should occupy the seats nearest to the teacher's table.

We shall have occasion to speak of other arrangements in connection with ventilation and other provisions for health and comfort. Meanwhile, the ground-plan and internal construction will be sufficiently intelligible from a view of the engraving.



The plan is calculated to accommodate sixty scholars, but may, of course, be easily adapted to a greater number. It is on a scale of 8 feet to the inch, which will give the dimensions 56 feet 8 inches, outer and inner doors. The entry should be lighted over the outer door. On either side of the entrance is a small room which may be used as a recitation room, and may be furnished with pegs on which to hang hats, coats, &c. one for boys, the other for girls.

W. W. windows, of which there are two in each room, and three on each side. The upper sash of the windows should be hung on pulleys so as to be lowered as may be necessary for ventilation. They should also be furnished with blinds, A. A. sashes. The central one is three feet wide, and each of the other four is two feet wide. H. H. desks, four feet in length, and varying in height from one foot six inches next the teacher's table, to two feet two inches next the entrance door. The desks should vary in width, the front door two inches to one foot eight inches, the rear door about one inch to the foot.

I. I. seats, varying in height from ten to six inches. The front edge of the seat should be very nearly under the edge of the desk. T. teacher's table, which should be furnished with a drawer, lock and key.

S. S. black-board, reaching entirely across the back end of the room.

R. R. recitation seats.

### SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS.

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION IN CANADA.

Some denominations, and amongst others, our own, have suffered not a little by the neglect of due preparation for the important work of the ministry. The prejudice against man-made ministers arose to such a height, that not only was it considered unjustifiable to endeavor to cultivate the gifts and endowments of the minister by preparatory study, but it was regarded as in some measure a distrust of God's power to bestow anything like serious thoughts upon the work after it was engaged in. A minister might be indolent, trifling, engaged on his farm, or in anything but study. The consequence was inevitable: The congregations got beyond the reach and influence of such preachers, their teaching was despised, confusion reigned in the churches, and other denominations occupied the ground, to the exclusion of the primitive ordinances and doctrines. Men began to see, when it was too late, that God would not honour either the indolence or the presumption of his children. Many honest and devoted ministers have been the foremost to point out the disadvantages of their own ministrations, and have been the most earnest in advocating and aiding schemes for the promotion of ministerial education.

It was not unnatural, then, as the superiority of regularly-educated ministers was the means of opening their eyes to the importance of training men for the ministry; our fathers and predecessors should have been led to copy after the academical training adopted by other bodies. Ministerial education has, therefore, come to signify a certain course of literary and philosophical studies, and a course of theology, ecclesiastical history, biblical criticism, &c., at the close of which a degree is given; and as it is taken for granted that the requisite training is complete, the candidate enters at once upon his profession. Accordingly, if we were to propose to the friends in this Province to make an effort to promote the education of a young and rising ministry, it would at once be expected that we must set about the erection of a suitable building, and the organization of "The Canada West Baptist Literary and Theological Institution."

It would be expected that nothing could be done until the preparations were all made for the manufacture of graduates and honorary diplomas. It will not be supposed that we are either hostile or indifferent to the promotion of learning, when we dissent from this mode of procedure; on the contrary, we feel satisfied that the highest attainments in scholarship are still beneficial scope in the service of the Church. Still, to attempt the creation of a Baptist college here in the meantime, would be as preposterous as it is impracticable. The multiplication of little colleges is neither creditable nor useful to a denomination, and we should better serve the denomination, as well as the country, if we were to urge on its reformation and improvement of King's College. If we find the need of additional and denominational training, Madison University has room for us all for many years to come.

We do not dispute the expediency and propriety of making the curriculum of King's College, of Madison University any part of the training of a ministry for Canada. If men whose minds have been prepared for it, or who have already enjoyed the advantages of such institutions, are called into the ministry, we rejoice in their accomplishments; but we should hesitate about sending a young man to either of them, unless his mind had been prepared, by previous study, to profit by such a course. Instances are by no means rare, in which a young man, having advanced to manhood with nothing but a common-school education, on being called to preach the gospel, enters a college with a view of graduating in the first instance, and finds himself, at the end of a toilsome course, with an enfeebled constitution, the fire and energy of a young Christian life exhausted; and after all, he has not attained a degree of scholarship, which will serve to do anything more than make him ridiculous if he ventures to display it. Our readers in the United States are at no loss to find such instances. Masters of Arts who are the most inefficient of all pastors; and who, after dragging out a few years of useless disappointment to themselves and the churches, are fain to make the plea of ill health available, as an excuse for seeking a post in some academy or Western college. It is notorious that those who have received the advantages of such a training are, in the Western field, the least energetic and the least successful labourers. It may easily be accounted for; but our business at present, rather, is to inquire into the means of obtaining or training a ministry for Canada.

We do not require a ministry of the most finished literary acquirements. There is no degree of intellectual strength which may not be advantageously used, and well-disciplined mental powers are peculiarly important; but these by no means depend upon classical accomplishments and high literary polish. If we do not need a class of smatterers in learning; they will soon be unmasked and exposed to the ridicule they deserve. We need men of elevated piety, full of the Holy Ghost, devoted love to the Redeemer, a burning zeal, great self-denial, discretion, and common sense. The results which should be aimed at, in a course of study for the ministry in Canada, are, a thorough and intimate knowledge of God's Word; a sound and well-ordered body of doctrine, not only lodged in the head, but wrought into the heart; such an acquaintance with ecclesiastical history as would make him feel at ease in discussing various points in faith and practice that have been affected by historical events; a sufficient acquaintance with the principles and practice of English composition to enable him to express his thoughts, in speaking or writing, in a clear, manly, and forcible manner. Over and above this, he ought to have such an acquaintance with literature and science, as would at least enable him to converse with the most intelligent portion of a community. Above all, it should be kept constantly in view, that the thing wanted is a living spiritual ministry, not to seek the worldly influence of a denomination, but to seek the up-

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Building of a spiritual temple and the conversion of souls.

If we come to inquire, How are our young ministers to be trained in such a course? It will be evident that there is nothing at all in the course of study in existing seminaries, by which such attainments are to be secured.

Primitive Church Magazine.

That series of tracts has multiplied and extended—the Society begins to publish volumes whose influence has been widely felt both within and without Baptist churches.

Union of Baptists in Canada West.

It was stated in the outset of this enterprise that one prominent object that we should have in view would be to accomplish the union and seal union of the great body of Baptists in Canada West.

SHERIFF'S SALES OF LANDS.

WARRANT UNDER THE ACT IN RELATION TO THE SALE OF LANDS, passed in the 22nd year of the late Queen Victoria, Chapter 12.

PRINTING TYPES WILL BE SOLD AT BULLOCK'S NEW-YORK TYPE-FOUNDRY.

PRINTING TYPES WILL BE SOLD AT BULLOCK'S NEW-YORK TYPE-FOUNDRY, after March 10th 1848, at the following low prices, for pre-arranged amounts.

JAMES TURVILL, Selborne, near Port Stanley.

By arrangement with a good assortment of every other article usually found in country stores, which will be sold cheap to the country.

WINTER GOODS.

WINTER GOODS. I have a large and well-assorted stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, suitable to the respective seasons.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Direct from the manufacturing towns of Great Britain, which, for variety, utility and cheapness, cannot be surpassed.

FOR SALE.—800 acre Wild Land, 8th Lot, 6th Concession of South Dorchester.

FOR SALE.—800 acre Wild Land, 8th Lot, 6th Concession of South Dorchester. Apply to DENNIS HAMILTON.

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!

SHINGLES! SHINGLES!—The Subscriber keeps always on hand a large stock of Shingles (best quality).

TO FARMERS AND SPORTSMEN.

TO FARMERS AND SPORTSMEN. The Subscriber has for sale a large stock of various articles.

JUST IMPORTED and for sale by F.B. Beddome.

JUST IMPORTED and for sale by F.B. Beddome. The Subscriber has for sale a large stock of various articles.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SPECIAL NOTICE. POLICIES granted by the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THOMAS NOAKES BEST.

THOMAS NOAKES BEST. GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT. Auctioneer.

EDUCATION.

EDUCATION. MRS. BEDDOME receives a select number of YOUNG LADIES to instruct in the usual branches of an English education.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. Discourses on the following subjects, in order, (and willing) be delivered by the Baptist Chapel, Montreal.

RIDOUT'S HARDWARE STORE.

RIDOUT'S HARDWARE STORE. (Sign of the Golden Anvil). No. 41, DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, C. W.

LONDON STOVE WAREHOUSE.

LONDON STOVE WAREHOUSE. M. ANDERSON keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Stoves which he will sell cheap.

JOSEPH JEFFERY.

JOSEPH JEFFERY. CABINET, CHAIR, SOFA, BEDSTEAD, AND MATRESS MAKER, PAPER-HANGER, &c.

WILLIAM DEVINNY.

WILLIAM DEVINNY. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONER. BAKER AND PASTRY COOK.

ARRIVAL AT MONTREAL.

ARRIVAL AT MONTREAL.—The ships Calcutta and Africa from Glasgow. The Montreal from Liverpool, with cargoes for Montreal, arrived at Quebec.

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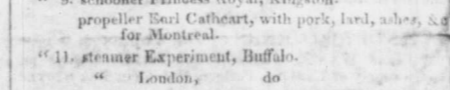
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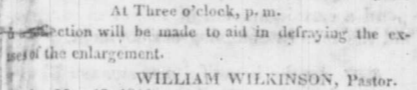
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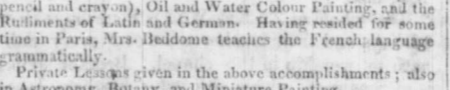
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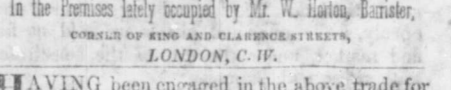
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